

# PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED AUGUST 31, 2022

## NEW ISSUE/RENEWALS

## BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES

*In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel to the Village, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (ii) interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code, however for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Notes is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code. In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the Village, under existing statutes, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York. (See "Tax Matters" herein).*

*The Village will NOT designate the Notes as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to the provisions of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.*

## VILLAGE OF OSSINING WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK (the "Village")

### \$10,152,452

## BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2022

Dated Date: September 22, 2022

Maturity Date: September 22, 2023

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

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

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

**Form and Denomination:** The Notes to be issued in book-entry form will be issued as registered notes, and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee, which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. A single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser(s) at such interest rate. Individual purchases of the Notes to be issued in book-entry form may be made only in book-entry form in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination, which is or includes \$7,452. Noteholders will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Notes to be issued in book-entry form purchased. See "Book-Entry System" herein.

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

Proposals for the Notes will be received at 11:00 A.M. (Prevailing Time) on September 8, 2022 at the office of Munistat Services, Inc., 12 Roosevelt Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York 11776.

*The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser(s) and subject to the receipt of an approving legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, of New York, New York. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery at the location of DTC in Jersey City, New Jersey or such other place as may be agreed upon with the purchaser(s) on or about September 22, 2022.*

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

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

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Ossining, New York 10562  
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Rika Levin, Mayor

**VILLAGE BOARD**

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Omar Lopez

Robert M. Fritsche  
Dana White

-----  
Karen D'Attore, Village Manager  
Dale Brennan, Village Treasurer  
Susanne Donnelly, Village Clerk  
Stuart E. Kahan, Corporation Counsel

\* \* \*

**BOND COUNSEL**

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP  
New York, New York

\* \* \*

**MUNICIPAL ADVISOR**



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

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# OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Relating to

## VILLAGE OF OSSINING WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

\$10,152,452

### BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2022

This Official Statement, including the cover page and appendices thereto, has been prepared by the Village of Ossining, Westchester County, New York (the "Village") and presents certain information relating to the Village's \$10,152,452 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2022 (the "Notes"). All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State of New York (the "State") and acts and proceedings of the Village contained herein do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the official compilations thereof and all references to the Notes and the proceedings of the Village relating thereto are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive form of the Notes and such proceedings.

This Official Statement should be read with the understanding that the ongoing COVID-19 global pandemic has created prevailing economic conditions (at the global, national, State and local levels) that are highly uncertain, generally negative, and rapidly changing, and these conditions are expected to continue for an indefinite period of time. Accordingly, the Village's overall economic situation and outlook (and all of the specific Village-related information contained herein) should be carefully reviewed, evaluated and understood in the full light of this unprecedented world-wide event, the effects of which are extremely difficult to predict and quantify. See "MARKET AND RISK FACTORS" and "IMPACTS OF COVID-19" herein.

### THE NOTES

#### Description of the Notes

The Notes will be dated September 22, 2022 and will mature, without right of redemption prior to maturity, on September 22, 2023, with interest payable at maturity.

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

For those Notes registered to the purchaser(s), a single note certificate shall be delivered to the purchaser(s), for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser at such interest rate. Principal of and interest on such Notes will be payable in lawful money of the United States of America (Federal Funds) at the office of the Village Clerk in Ossining, New York.

For those Notes issued as book-entry notes registered to Cede & Co., DTC will act as securities depository for the Notes and owners will not receive certificates representing their respective interests in the Notes. Individual purchases of such registered Notes may be made in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination, which is or includes \$7,452. A single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser(s) at such interest rate. Principal of and interest on said Notes will be paid in Federal Funds by the Village to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Notes as described herein. See "Book-Entry System" herein.

The Village will act as Paying Agent for the Notes. The Village's contact information is as follows: Dale Brennan, Village Treasurer, 16 Croton Ave., Ossining, New York 10562, (914) 941-2581, email: DBrennan@villageofossining.org Optional Redemption

#### Optional Redemption

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

## Book-Entry System

In the event that the Notes are issued in registered book-entry form, DTC will act as securities depository for the Notes and the Notes will be issued as fully-registered Notes registered in the name of Cede & Co., (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered note certificate will be issued for each note bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number and will be deposited with DTC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Principal and interest payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Village, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC or the Village, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Village, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

### **Disclosure Undertaking**

This Official Statement is in a form "deemed final" by the Village for the purposes of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule"). At the time of the delivery of the Notes, the Village will provide an executed copy of its "Material Event Notices Certificate" (the "Undertaking"). Said Undertaking will constitute a written agreement or contract of the Village for the benefit of holders of and owners of beneficial interests in the Notes, to provide, or cause to be provided, to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") System implemented by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established pursuant to Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto, timely notice not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Notes:

(i) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (ii) non-payment related defaults, if material; (iii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (vi) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Notes, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes; (vii) modifications to rights of Noteholders, if material; (viii) Note calls, if material, and tender offers; (ix) defeasances; (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Notes, if material; (xi) rating changes; (xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Village; note to clause (xii): For the purposes of the event identified in clause (xii) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the Village in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Village, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Village; (xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Village or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Village, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; (xiv) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material; (xv) incurrence of a financial obligation (as defined in the Rule) of the Village, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a "financial obligation" of the Village, any of which affect noteholders, if material; and (xvi) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the Village, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## Authorization and Purpose

The Notes are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the Village Law, including among others, the Local Finance Law and various bond resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees. The projects that will be financed by such amount are as follows:

<u>Date Authorized</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Amount to be Paid</u>	<u>Additional Amount to be Issued</u>	<u>Amount to be Issued</u>
11/18/2015	IBWTP Phase 2	\$ 907,920	\$ 907,920	\$ 0	\$ 0
11/18/2015	IBWTP Phase 3	1,556,640	86,480		1,470,160
02/21/2018	Broadway Ridge Reconstruction	327,599	30,000		297,599
02/06/2019	Heavy Equipment	563,334	43,333		520,001
02/06/2019	Garbage Truck	78,000	6,000		72,000
02/06/2019	HVAC Upgrades	200,000	25,000		175,000
02/06/2019	Fire Apparatus	665,000	35,000		630,000
02/05/2020	DPW Bucket Truck	571,933	40,853		531,080
04/15/2020	Water Storage Tank Mixing Equipment	1,235,000	65,000		1,170,000
07/01/2020	Parking Meters	280,000	70,000		210,000
03/03/2021	Fire Apparatus	738,100	36,905		701,195
03/03/2021	Streets & Sidewalks	350,000	23,333		326,667
03/03/2021	Sidewalk Improvements	200,000	20,000		180,000
01/20/2021	McCarthy Drive Water Main Replacement	625,000	31,250		593,750
01/20/2021	Snowden/Westerly RR Bridge Water Main Replacement	700,000	35,000		665,000
03/02/2022	2022 Sanitation Vehicles			610,000	610,000
05/04/2022	2022 Street Paving and Sidewalks			850,000	850,000
06/15/2022	2022 Sidewalk Improvements - Spring Street			200,000	200,000
05/04/2022	2022 Water Meters and Installation			950,000	950,000
		<u>\$ 8,998,526</u>	<u>\$1,456,074</u>	<u>\$2,610,000</u>	<u>\$10,152,452</u>

### Nature of Obligation

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

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

The Notes will be general obligations of the Village and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the Village for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon as required by the Constitution and laws of the State. For the payment of such principal and interest, the Village has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all real property within the Village subject to such taxation by the Village, subject to applicable statutory limitations. See "Tax Levy Limitation Law, herein.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Tax Levy Limitation Law**

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

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

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

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

## **SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT**

### **General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision**

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

### **Execution/Attachment of Municipal Property**

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

## **Authority to File For Municipal Bankruptcy**

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

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

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

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

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

## **State Debt Moratorium Law**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Constitutional Non-Appropriation Provision**

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

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

### **Default Litigation**

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

### **No Past Due Debt**

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

## **THE VILLAGE**

### **General Information**

The Village was incorporated in 1813 and encompasses approximately 3.0 square miles within the Town of Ossining (the “Town”). The Village is situated on the eastern bank of the Hudson River, approximately 30 miles north of New York City.

The Village's population, according to U.S. Census data, is estimated to be 27,551 for 2020. Except for a decline of 6.75% recorded by the 1980 census, population in the Village has increased steadily with each official decennial census since 1950. Population trends for the County and State are generally comparable to the trends experienced by the Village during this period of time.

Wealth levels in the Village are below County and State levels as a whole. According to the US Census Bureau data, median family income in the Village for 2020 was \$83,060 compared to \$99,489 and \$71,117 for families in the County and State, respectively. Per capita income in the Village for 2020 was \$41,764 compared to \$57,953 for the County and \$40,898 for the State as a whole.

### **Form of Governmental**

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

Government operations of the Village are subject to the provisions of the State Constitution and various statutes affecting village governments including Village Law, the General Municipal Law and the Local Finance Law. The Village has a special charter, which in many instances takes precedence over general statutory requirements. Real property assessment, collection, and enforcement procedures are determined by the Real Property Tax Law.

### **Financial Institutions**

There are ten commercial banks within the Village. Commercial banks include branches of: Citibank, JPMorgan Chase Bank, Emigrant Bank, Tompkins Community Bank, Mahopac Bank, M&T Bank, People's United Bank, TD Bank, Valley National Bank and Wells Fargo.

### **Utilities**

The residents of the Village receive electric and natural gas services from the Consolidated Edison Company. Under an agreement with the Power Authority of the State of New York, this agency supplies electricity to meet the operational needs of the Village government. Verizon provides telephone and other communication services in the Village. Cablevision and Verizon FIOS provide cable and internet services in the Village.

The Village is a part of the County Refuse District No. 1 which operates a mass-burn resource recovery facility located in the City of Peekskill in the northwest corner of the County. Properties located in the County Refuse District are subject to annual assessments to pay service charges for processing solid waste as well as operating and capital expenses of such district.

The Village operates a municipal water system. Sewage collection is a Village function, the County provides sewage treatment.

### **Elected and Appointed Officials**

#### *Elected Officials*

The Village Board of Trustees is the legislative, appropriating, governing and policy determining body of the Village and consists of four trustees and a Mayor, all of whom are elected at large to serve two-year terms. The number of terms which may be served is not limited. It is the responsibility of the Village Board of Trustees to enact, by resolution, all legislation including ordinances and local laws. Annual operating budgets for the Village must be approved by the Board of Trustees; modifications and transfers between budgetary appropriations also must be authorized by the Board of Trustees. The original issuance of all Village indebtedness is subject to approval by the Village Board of Trustees.

The Mayor is elected for a two-year term of office with the right of self-succession. In addition, the Mayor is a full member of and the presiding officer of the Village Board of Trustees.

#### *Appointed Officials*

Pursuant to a public referendum held in 1968, the Village has a Village Manager who is appointed by the Village Board of Trustees and serves at its pleasure. The Manager is the Chief Executive Officer of the Village and is responsible for the day-to-day operations. The Manager appoints certain department heads and hires employees. The Manager serves as the Budget Officer of the Village.

The Village Clerk is appointed by the Board of Trustees for a four-year term. The responsibilities of the Clerk are many and varied. The Clerk has custody of the corporate seal, books, records, and papers of the Village, and all the official reports and communications of the Board of Trustees. In addition, the Clerk serves as the clerk to the Board of Trustees and various village boards and keeps the records of their proceedings. The Village Clerk is responsible for maintaining the Village code of laws and ordinances as it relates to the codes for building, plumbing, electric, zoning, vehicle and traffic regulations, and general ordinances.

The Village Treasurer is appointed by the Village Manager subject to confirmation by the Board of Trustees. The Treasurer is the Chief Fiscal Officer of the Village and also serves as the Comptroller for the Town pursuant to an inter-municipal agreement. Duties and responsibilities of the position are as follows: maintain the Village's accounting systems and records including the responsibility to prepare and file an annual financial report with the State Comptroller, custody and investment of Village funds, and debt management. In addition, the Treasurer is the tax collector responsible for collecting and enforcing delinquent Village taxes.

### **Services**

The Village provides its residents with many of the services traditionally provided by village governments in the State. In addition, the Town and County furnish certain other services. A list of the services provided by the Village are as follows: police protection and law enforcement; water and sewer services; refuse collection (the Village is a member of County Refuse District No. 1); highway and public facilities maintenance; cultural and recreational activities; building code enforcement and planning and zoning administration. The Ossining Public Library, sponsored by the Ossining School District, provides library services to Village residents. Fire protection is furnished by a volunteer fire department, which is funded as a Village function.

Pursuant to State law, the County, not the Village, is responsible for funding and providing various social service and health care programs such as Medicaid, aid to the families with dependent children, home relief and mental health programs. The County is also responsible for certain sewer services for which purpose special county districts were established. A two-year community college, which is a member of the State University system, is sponsored by the County.

### **Employees**

The Village employs 180 full-time employees and approximately 140 part-time and seasonal employees. Certain employees are represented by one of two unions. Clerical and certain laborers belong to the Civil Service Employees Association. The Ossining Police Benevolent Association is the collective bargaining agent for the police officers. The following tables summarize the contract status of each unit.

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Expiration Date of Contract<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>Approx. No. of Members</u>
Ossining Police Benevolent Assoc.	12/31/2019	57
Civil Service Employees Assoc.	12/31/2024	106

<sup>a</sup>. Any contracts expired as of the date of this Official Statement are in negotiation.



### Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

	Per Capita Income		
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u> <sup>a</sup>
Village	\$25,036	\$31,192	\$41,764
County of Westchester	36,726	47,814	57,953
State of New York	23,389	30,948	40,898

  

	Median Household Income		
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u> <sup>a</sup>
Village	\$52,185	\$70,864	\$83,060
County of Westchester	78,881	79,619	99,489
State of New York	43,393	55,603	71,117

Source: United States Bureau of the Census

a. Based on American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2016-2020)

### Average Employed Civilian Labor Force

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>
Village	NA	NA	13,185
Town of Ossining	17,600	18,100	18,989
County of Westchester	445,400	443,500	437,800
State of New York	8,718,700	8,769,700	8,361,000

Source: The New York State Department of Labor

### Population

<u>Year</u>	<u>Village of Ossining</u>	<u>County of Westchester</u>	<u>State of New York</u>
2000	24,010	923,459	18,976,457
2010	25,060	938,406	19,229,752
2020	27,551	968,738	19,514,849

Source: United States Bureau of the Census

### Housing Stock

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>
Village	8,515	8,862	8,703
County of Westchester	349,445	370,821	388,963
State of New York	7,679,307	8,108,103	8,488,066

Source: United States Bureau of the Census

### Median Housing Values and Rents (2020)

	Median Value (Owner Occupied)	Median Rent (Renter Occupied)
Village	\$437,600	\$1,763
County of Westchester	559,400	1,599
State of New York	325,000	1,315

Source: United States Bureau of the Census

### Selected Listing of Larger Employers in the County

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type of Business</u>
Westchester Medical Center	Hospital/Healthcare Services
IBM Corp.	Computer Hardware/Software
White Plains Hospital	Hospital/Healthcare Services
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Pharmaceuticals
St. John's Riverside Hospital	General Medical & Surgical
PepsiCo Inc.	Soft Drinks/Snack Food
St. Joseph's Medical Center	Hospital/Healthcare Services
FDR VA Hospital	General Medical & Surgical
Northern Westchester Hospital	General Medical & Surgical
Montefiore New Rochelle	General Medical & Surgical

Source: 2021 Westchester County Official Statement dated December 1, 2021.

### Unemployment Rate Statistics

<u>Annual Averages:</u>	<u>Town of Ossining (%)</u>	<u>Westchester County (%)</u>	<u>New York State (%)</u>
2017	4.2	4.5	4.6
2018	3.6	3.9	4.1
2019	3.2	3.6	3.8
2020	6.9	8.0	9.9
2021	4.4	4.8	6.9
2022 (4 Month Average)	3.1	3.5	4.8

Source: New York State Department of Labor.

## CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

### Major Construction Projects

#### *Waterfront Development*

The Village has a Local Waterfront Redevelopment Plan (LWRP) to guide development of its Hudson River Waterfront that was adopted in 2009 and amended in 2011. The plan provides guidance for the residential and commercial development as well as public infrastructure improvements.

#### *Hudson Steppe*

Hudson Steppe involves the proposed development of one hundred eighty-nine (189) multi-family condominium or rental dwelling units designed to substantially conform to the requirements of the Village's Planned Waterfront zoning, with the applicant receiving a waiver from the Zoning Code to allow construction on steep slopes and a variance to allow a 5-story, 38-foot building. The proposed mix of dwellings includes studio, one-, and two- bedroom units. Nineteen (19) units will be marketed at affordable prices. In addition, the renovated Smith-Robinson House will accommodate three floors (7,500 SF) of live/work office space (consistent with the prior approval). The office space will be marketed primarily to the project tenants for small offices within a short walk from their units.

The project includes a small amount of surface parking and features an underground, fully-automated parking facility for most of the parking. The state-of-the-art parking system will allow the site plan to avoid well over an acre of impervious pavement. Site amenities will include a recreation center for project residents with a swimming pool, private garden areas, a 0.5-acre landscaped plaza space in the center of the site, indoor exercise/fitness room, clubhouse and media room, a bicycle storage facility, and green roofs. This project will also include historic restoration of the Smith-Robinson House, streetscape improvement, storm water improvements and water main improvements. Demolition of the vacant buildings on the site has been completed, and excavation of the site has begun.

#### *Hidden Cove on Hudson*

Hidden Cove involves the proposed development of 137 one- and two-bedroom apartments, including 14 affordable housing units, on the five-acre site of the former historic Brandreth Pill Factory which once stood along the banks of the Hudson River. The proposal includes a parking level under the apartments, enclosed swimming pool, exercise room, outdoor recreation facilities, and "green initiatives" such as solar panels. The Village will also receive 1.25 acres of open space that could connect to the Crawbuckie Nature Preserve. An open-air pavilion will be built on the site as a tribute to the Brandreth Pill Factory, will incorporate architectural elements of the buildings once existing on the site, and will serve as an inviting waterfront destination for the general public to enjoy and learn about the site's history. Roadway and sidewalk improvements will also be included on the North Water Street access road. Village officials and the developer consider the project a key part of the Village's goal to revitalize the northern waterfront district. The applicant previously received its site plan approval, necessary zoning variances, and a special use permit, but have since lapsed. The applicant has expressed its intention to resubmit for its previous approvals and will require a certificate of appropriateness from the Historic Preservation Commission as well as an approval from the Board of Architectural Review in addition to the previous approvals.

#### *80 Main Street*

On the site of the old Elks Lodge, with views of the Hudson River, a developer built a 25-unit apartment building for residents aged 55 and above. Construction was completed in 2018 at a cost of about \$2.0 million. Since then, a retaining wall on the edge of the property collapsed and the property was damaged by a flood. The property is currently unoccupied without a certificate of occupancy and is in receivership after the property defaulted on loans. The receiver is currently pursuing approvals for a new retaining wall.

#### *Birch Brook Manor*

The applicant has proposed the development of 5 3-bedroom condominium townhouse units on a currently vacant parcel of land. All land use approvals have been granted. Application for a building permit is expected in fall 2023.

#### *Riverwalk*

The applicant has proposed a 4 story 48-unit market-rate residential rental building on a vacant property, with 97 parking spaces. The proposal also contains significant public amenities, including a railway connection to the nearby Crawbuckie Nature preserve. Land use review is expected to be completed in late 2022 to early 2023.

### *136-140 Croton Avenue*

The developer has proposed a 78-unit senior affordable housing building with a 3500 s.f. ground floor retail space and 79 parking spaces located on the bottom floor and portion of the first floor. The proposal has received all land use approvals. Application for the building permit is expected by the end of 2022.

### *70A Croton Avenue*

70A Croton Avenue is a 12-unit, mixed-use apartment building with two floors of apartments above parking and small retail store. The property is currently mid-construction and is undergoing independent engineering review in order for the building permit to be reinstated.

### *30 Water Street*

The Village Board recently renewed preferred developer status on a Village-owned parcel of 3.3 acres on Water Street that formerly housed the former Department of Public Works facility prior to 2000. The developer is proposing the following:

- 109 units of mixed-income affordable housing with roof top terraces and amenity space
- 3,558 s.f. of retail space
- 3,740 s.f. of Community space
- 4 story parking garages with 131 spaces for the building and an additional 45 spaces for municipal public parking.
- Creation of a linear park running through the middle of the property with a trail connection to the Sing Sing Kill greenway trail.

The land use approval process is currently underway, with review expected to be approved by late 2022 or early 2023.

## **Other Proposed and Recent Development in the Village**

The following new construction projects in the Village have been recently completed, are in progress, or are proposed:

### *4 State Street*

The applicant has proposed the rehabilitation of an abandoned building in downtown Ossining to convert it into a 40-seat gastropub. The project has received all land use approvals. Application for a building permit is expected by fall 2022.

### *65 Main Street*

The applicant is proposing a mixed-use project which includes 5 market rate residential apartments and a 68-seat restaurant. The project will incorporate a new building that surrounds and incorporates a currently vacant historic building on Main Street that has fallen into disrepair. The proposal is currently undergoing land use review, with review anticipated to be completed by late 2022.

### *31 Croton Avenue*

The applicant has proposed a 5-unit residential project that will convert and expand an existing historic building that contains a small retail store and 2 apartments to a 5-unit fully residential market-rate rental property. Land use review is expected to be completed in fall of 2022.

### *14 Water Street*

A developer is proposing construction of a 3-unit mixed use building with rentable commercial office suites on the bottom floor and half of the second floor. Review is pending.

### *5-9 Water Street*

A developer is proposing the conversion of an existing 2 and a half story office building by adding a 4<sup>th</sup> floor to the building and using the top three stories for residential (4 units) and the bottom story for office space. All land use approvals have been granted for the project and it is now awaiting a building permit application.

### *Atria Expansion*

The developer is proposing the expansion of the site to add 39 units of senior housing to the existing facility. All land use approvals have been received and the developer recently received an extension to allow them time to submit for the building permit.

### *173-175 North Highland*

The Developer is proposing the construction of a new Gas Station and Snack shop on land that previously had a house on it but has since been knocked down. Approvals are pending.

### *Ossining Children's Center*

Construction was completed in 2020 of a new three story, 27,000 sq. ft. building on a 2.5-acre site on State Street housing the relocated Ossining Children's Center, and allowing the consolidation of their programs for infant, toddler, pre-school and after-school care at a central location.

### *Snowden House Apartments*

With assistance from the Westchester County Industrial Development Agency, the Snowden House Apartments were extensively renovated in 2017 at a cost of about \$4.2 million. Snowden House consists of 124 affordable section 8 rental apartments. Interior renovations included kitchens, bathrooms and living areas, as well as upgrades to the hallways, community and amenity spaces, and improvements to the HVAC and security building systems.

### *Maple House Apartments*

The Maple House Apartments, a 6-story, 105-unit facility in the Village's downtown area, received assistance from the Westchester County Industrial Development Agency in the form of a serial bond for interior and exterior repairs and renovations, including roof, elevator replacement, and upgrade to mechanical systems. Also included are new management office, business center, fitness center, and library/game room, and kitchen cabinets/appliances and bathroom fixtures/vanities in apartments as needed. The total estimated cost of the project was \$3.6 million, and the renovations were completed in 2018. Maple House is designed as "enriched housing" for the disabled and seniors who qualify for a federal Section 8 housing subsidy.

### *Harbor Square*

Pursuant to the land acquisition and disposition agreement for the Harbor Square project, the developer provided certain infrastructure improvements. Such improvements include, among other things, a waterfront park, promenade, beach area, a fishing pier, sidewalks, public parking and river bank stabilization. In addition, the developer replaced and upgraded 2600 linear feet of water main. The developer's revised land acquisition and disposition agreement (LADA) provides for \$25,000 for affordable housing in the Village (since the project now includes 19 affordable housing units), and has also contributed \$650,000 to the Village for downtown development. The project's construction of a 188-unit luxury waterfront rental apartment building, including a parking garage, was completed in years 2016-18, at a cost of \$67.5 million. The building is approximately 95% occupied, including all of the affordable housing units. The project also included a 5,000 square foot restaurant on the waterfront, which was completed and opened for business in 2017. Village officials and the developer consider the project a key part of the Village's revitalization at the Hudson River and the Village's historic downtown.

### *Hudson Crossings at Market Square*

In 2015, after being a vacant lot and parking lot along the Main Street crescent in the central business district for twenty years, a new five story, mixed use residential and commercial building was completed at a cost of \$8.0 million. The street level space includes 1,200 sq. ft. of retail use and 3,200 sq. ft. of restaurant space, and the upper floors includes 31 market rate and affordable housing apartments.

### *Avalon Bay Communities, Inc.*

In 2014, Avalon Bay Communities, Inc. completed construction of 168 luxury rental apartment homes on an approximately 21-acre site on U.S. Route 9 in the Village of Ossining at an estimated cost of \$14 million. The existing historic Kane House building on the site was rehabilitated and adaptively re-used as leasing and administrative offices for the complex and a club house for residents. Approximately eight acres of open space west of the Kane House was permanently preserved and donated to the Village as additional parkland. Furthermore, Avalon Bay also provided additional parking and a walking trail to connect the public to the Village's already existing trail network found in its Edward M. Wheeler Crawbuckie Nature Reserve and the Old Croton Aqueduct, which traverses the Avalon Bay project. Avalon also upgraded the sidewalks and undertook repairs to the sewer line that fronts its property.

### *Snowden Woods*

Snowden Woods involves the proposed development on 14.12 acres of one hundred ninety-eight (198) multi-family rental dwelling units in four 5-story residential buildings with associated parking and amenities for its residents such as a trail and bicycle path. The parcel is located between Snowden Ave., the Old Croton Aqueduct, Beach Road, and public/private property to the west along the Crawbuckie Nature Preserve. The proposal is expected to have stunning views of the Hudson River, and includes construction of a new firehouse more or less on the site of the existing firehouse on Snowden Ave. The applicant seeks a zoning text amendment change to allow for cluster housing on the site, and the proposal is currently undergoing SEQRA.

### *Secor Road Mixed-Use Development*

Talks are underway for a developer to build mixed-use housing and retail space, with parking, along the Main Street/Secor Road corridor. This road serves as the traffic connection between downtown and the waterfront/train station, and the parcels are currently underutilized.

### *Sing Sing Prison Museum*

Historic Hudson River Towns has been working with the New York State Department of Corrections and Community Services (DOCCS), the Village and Town of Ossining, and multiple stakeholders to develop the Sing Sing Prison Museum (SSPM). In 2016, a new volunteer Board of Trustees was formed, the organization received a charter from the NYS Department of Education in 2017, and was designated by the Internal Revenue Service as a 501(c)3 non-profit organization. The Museum Board has established four goals for the project: (1) become the best prison museum in the U.S. in a facility of architectural distinction with a reputation of outstanding programs; (2) become a leader in the national conversation about social and criminal justice; (3) stimulate local and regional economic development; and, (4) have a positive impact on prisoners, workers, victims and their families. The major themes of the proposed museum will include: the history of punishment in America and the creation and development of the penitentiary system and associated reform movements in America; and, the social, political and cultural context of prison history as seen through the perspective of Sing Sing Prison as well as the stories of individual inmates, guards, superintendents, reformers and critics that will shape the collections, exhibitions, and programs of the museum. The museum will also serve as an education center for programs that address contemporary issues in criminal justice, including inmate rehabilitation and reentry programs and continuing education for correctional facility employees. The museum will be located in the historic Sing Sing Prison Powerhouse (c. 1936), a state-owned building located outside the present security wall of Sing Sing Correctional Facility (SSCF) that will continue to exist as a maximum-security correctional facility. Currently, the SSPM is looking for a municipal partner to lease the Powerhouse from the State of NY as development of the museum begins. Title to the building will eventually be transferred to the municipal partner and the SSPM will have an operating agreement with the partner to develop, operate and maintain the museum. In addition to the Powerhouse, DOCCS is reviewing the development of a connecting corridor between the Powerhouse and the original 1825 Prison Cellblock. The museum design will provide visitors with virtual and physical access to the Cellblock located within the SSCF boundaries.

## INDEBTEDNESS OF THE VILLAGE

### Constitutional Requirements

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

**Purpose and Pledge.** The Village shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual or private corporation or private undertaking or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any of the foregoing or any public corporation.

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

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

**General.** The Village is further subject to constitutional limitation by the general constitutionally imposed duty on the State Legislature to restrict the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting indebtedness and loaning the credit of the Village so as to prevent abuses in the exercise of such powers; however, as has been noted under "Nature of Obligation", the State Legislature is prohibited by a specific constitutional provision from restricting the power of the Village to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. However, the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limitation on the Village's power to increase its annual tax levy. The amount of such increase is limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law. See "Tax Levy Limitation Law," herein.

### Statutory Procedure

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

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

The Local Finance Law also provides a twenty-day statute of limitations after publication of a bond resolution which, in effect, estops thereafter legal challenges to the validity of obligations authorized by such bond resolution except for alleged constitutional violations. The Village is in compliance with such requirement with respect to the bond resolutions authorizing the issuance of the renewal money portion of the Notes. The Village is in the process of complying with such requirement with respect to the bond resolutions authorizing the issuance of the new money portion of the Notes.

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

Each bond resolution also authorizes the issuance of bond anticipation notes prior to the issuance of serial bonds. Statutory law in New York permits notes to be renewed each year provided that principal is amortized and provided that such renewals do not (with certain exceptions) extend more than five years beyond the original date of borrowing. However, notes issued in anticipation of the sale of serial bonds for assessable improvements are not subject to such five year limit and may be renewed subject to annual reductions of principal for the entire period of probable usefulness of the purpose for which such notes were originally issued. See "Payment and Maturity" under "Constitutional Requirements".

In addition, under each bond resolution, the Board of Trustees may delegate, and has delegated, power to issue and sell bonds, to the Village Treasurer, the chief fiscal officer of the Village.

In general, the Local Finance Law contains similar provisions providing the Village with power to issue general obligation revenue anticipation notes, tax anticipation notes, deficiency notes and budget notes.

**Debt Limit.** The Village has the power to contract indebtedness for any Village purpose so long as the principal amount thereof shall not exceed seven per centum of the average full valuation of taxable real estate of the Village and subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as water and certain sewer facilities and cash or appropriations for current debt service. The constitutional and statutory method for determining the full valuation is by dividing the assessed valuation of taxable real estate by the respective equalization rates assigned to each assessment roll. Such equalization rates are the ratios which each of such assessed valuations bear to the respective full valuation of such year, as assigned by the Office of Real Property Tax Services. The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratios shall be determined. Average full valuation is determined by adding the full valuations for the most recently completed assessment roll and the four immediately preceding assessments rolls and dividing the resulting sum of such addition by five.

There is no constitutional limitation on the amount that may be raised by the Village by tax on real estate in any fiscal year to pay principal and interest on all indebtedness. However, the Tax Levy Limitation Law, imposes a statutory limitation on the power of the Village to increase its annual tax levy. The amount of such increases is limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law. See "Tax Levy Limitation Law," herein.

**Computation of Debt Limit and Calculation of Net Debt Contracting Margin**  
(As of August 31, 2022)

<u>Fiscal Year Ending December 31:</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>State Equalization Rate (%)</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>
2018	\$2,030,229,539	100.00	\$2,030,229,539
2019	2,094,660,971	100.00	2,094,660,971
2020	2,109,379,276	100.00	2,109,379,276
2021	2,223,109,990	100.00	2,223,109,990
2022	2,266,091,613	100.00	<u>2,266,091,613</u>
Total Five Year Full Valuation			\$10,723,471,389
Average Five Year Full Valuation			2,144,694,278
Debt Limit - 2% of Average Full Valuation			42,893,886
Inclusions:			
Outstanding Bonds			\$21,300,000
Bond Anticipation Notes			<u>8,995,526</u>
Total Inclusions			30,295,526
Exclusions:			
Water Debt			14,693,395
Appropriations			<u>0</u>
Total Exclusions:			14,693,395
Total Net Indebtedness			15,602,131
Net Debt Contracting Margin			<u><u>\$27,291,755</u></u>
Per Cent of Debt Contracting Margin Exhausted			36.37%



**Debt Service Requirements – Outstanding Bonds**

<u>Years Ending December 31:</u>	<u>Principal Payment</u>	<u>Interest Payment</u>	<u>Total Debt Services</u>
2022	\$2,360,000	\$687,409	\$3,047,409
2023	2,340,000	614,607	2,954,607
2024	2,355,000	536,664	2,891,664
2025	1,840,000	458,229	2,298,229
2026	1,860,000	398,666	2,258,666
2027	1,740,000	337,556	2,077,556
2028	1,500,000	279,406	1,779,406
2029	1,505,000	230,806	1,735,806
2030	1,430,000	181,906	1,611,906
2031	1,025,000	135,206	1,160,206
2032	870,000	104,306	974,306
2033	700,000	74,806	774,806
2034	580,000	52,244	632,244
2035	435,000	35,269	470,269
2036	440,000	23,006	463,006
2037	175,000	10,581	185,581
2038	145,000	4,894	149,894
<b>Totals</b>	<u><u>\$21,300,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,165,562</u></u>	<u><u>\$25,465,562</u></u>

**Trend of Village Indebtedness**

	<u>Fiscal Year Ending December 31:</u>				
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Debt Outstanding End of Year:					
Bonds	\$28,840,000	\$30,446,518	\$27,490,000	\$24,650,000	\$21,300,000
BANs	<u>4,752,869</u>	<u>2,344,699</u>	<u>4,930,779</u>	<u>7,107,446</u>	<u>8,998,526</u>
<b>Total Debt Outstanding</b>	<u><u>\$33,592,869</u></u>	<u><u>\$32,791,217</u></u>	<u><u>\$32,420,779</u></u>	<u><u>\$31,757,446</u></u>	<u><u>\$30,298,526</u></u>

**Details of Short-Term Indebtedness Outstanding**

The Village has \$8,998,526 in bond anticipation notes outstanding for various public improvements within the Village due September 23, 2022 which will be redeemed by the issuance of the Notes.

### Energy Performance Contract Debt

The Village, in 2012, entered into a contractual agreement to install energy saving equipment and/or upgrade existing facilities in order to assist the Village in reducing its ongoing energy costs. The terms of the agreement provide for monthly installments of \$8,450 through 2024. The payments include interest which is based on a variable rate that is re-set every January. Currently, the applicable interest rate is 2.49%. The balance due at December 31, 2021 was \$220,583.

In addition to the above reference contract, the Village has also entered into an energy performance contract for conversion of streetlights to LED bulbs. This contract is payable in annual installments of \$100,524 including interest. The balance due at December 31, 2021 is \$355,133.

### Capital Improvement Plan

The five-year capital plan submitted to the Village Board of Trustees for the years 2022 through 2026 estimates total capital spending for General, Water, and Sewer purposes will be approximately \$34.08 million. Village officials expect the capital improvements will be paid from a combination of debt (\$24.07 million), operating funds (\$7.46 million), and grants or other funds (\$2.55 million). Although debt issued for water and sewer purposes are paid from water and sewer user charges, such debt is general obligation debt of the Village that is backed by a pledge of the faith and credit of the Village for the payment of principal and interest. A summary of the five-year plan is presented in the table below. Full copies of the capital improvement plan can be found in the Village's 2022 adopted budget.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>Total</u>
General	\$7,934,707	\$2,896,704	\$3,568,104	\$1,445,704	\$2,302,704	\$18,147,923
Water	1,876,595	4,439,250	5,594,250	594,250	594,250	13,098,595
Sewer	55,873	55,400	55,400	55,400	55,400	277,473
Other	628,000	1,048,525	252,875	388,525	244,175	2,562,100
	<u>\$10,495,175</u>	<u>\$8,439,879</u>	<u>\$9,470,629</u>	<u>\$2,483,879</u>	<u>\$3,196,529</u>	<u>\$34,086,091</u>

Source: 2022 Adopted Budget of the Village and Village Officials.

### Authorized but Unissued Indebtedness

As part of a grant application, the Board of Trustees, by resolution in September 2018, authorized appropriations of \$34,495,552 for estimated construction costs associated with the new Indian Brook Water Treatment Plant and subsequent resolutions have amended the project cost to \$38,375,552. As of the date of this Official Statement the Village adopted a bond resolution on September 14, 2021 in the amount of \$63,160,000 to provide funding for the project and anticipates that construction of the new water treatment plant will begin in 2022.

### Calculation of Estimated Overlapping and Underlying Indebtedness

<u>Overlapping Units</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>Percentage Applicable (%)</u>	<u>Applicable Total Indebtedness</u>	<u>Applicable Net Indebtedness</u>
Westchester County	12/01/2021	1.20	\$14,756,058	\$10,857,451
Town of Ossining	06/15/2022	42.23	2,816,734	2,515,074
Ossining UFSD	06/07/2022	36.11	<u>12,365,870</u>	<u>7,914,156</u>
Totals			<u>\$29,938,662</u>	<u>\$21,286,682</u>

**Debt Ratios**  
(As of August 31, 2022)

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> <sup>a</sup>	<u>Percentage of Full Value (%)</u> <sup>b</sup>
Total Direct Debt	\$ 30,295,526	\$1,100	1.34
Net Direct Debt	15,910,371	577	0.70
Total Direct & Applicable Total Overlapping Debt	60,234,188	2,186	2.66
Net Direct & Applicable Net Overlapping Debt	37,197,053	1,350	1.64

a. The current estimated population of the Village is 27,551.

b. The full valuation of taxable real property in the Village for 2021-22 is \$2,266,091,613.

**FINANCES OF THE VILLAGE**

**Impact of COVID-19**

The Village has incurred certain expenses associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, including but not limited to, costs related to cleaning equipment, cleaning supplies and personal protective equipment. The Village has paid such costs from budgetary appropriations and/or available funds. The Village's State Aid for the 2020 and 2021 fiscal years was not reduced and the Village does not expect a reduction in State aid during the 2022 fiscal year. The Village has also experience revenue losses from interest earnings, permit fees, fines and various recreation revenues due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Village does not believe that the increased costs or the potential reductions in State aid or other revenues described above will have a material adverse impact on the finances of the Village.

On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed into law the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. Included in this bill was \$350 billion in direct aid to state and local governments. Payments to local governments will be made in two tranches, the first half 60 days after enactment and the second half one year later. The funding is available through, and must be spent or obligated by, the end of calendar year 2024.

Specifically, eligible uses of the aid include: (i) revenue replacement for the provision of government services to the extent the reduction in revenue is due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent fiscal year prior to the emergency; (ii) premium pay for essential workers; (iii) assistance to small businesses, households, and hard-hit industries, and economic recovery; and (iv) investments in water, sewer and broadband infrastructure. The bill also contains two restrictions on eligible uses: (i) funds cannot be used to directly or indirectly offset tax reductions or delay a tax increase; and (ii) funds cannot be deposited into any pension fund.

Currently, the Village is eligible to receive \$2,544,812 and received the first tranche of funding in the third quarter of 2021 in the amount of \$1,272,406. The Village has not formally approved a plan for use of these funds at this time as projects are still in the planning stage.

**Budgetary Procedure**

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

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

A summary of the adopted budget for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2022 is presented in Appendix A hereto.

## Certain Information Obtained from Financial Statements

The Village maintains its financial records in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts for Villages prescribed by the State Comptroller. The financial records of the Village are audited by independent accountants. The last such audit made available for public inspection covers the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, which is attached as Appendix B. The Village also prepares an Annual Financial Update Report Document each year.

### Investment Policy

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

#### *Authorized Investments.*

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

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

#### *Collateral Requirements*

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

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

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

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

### Revenues

The Village derives its revenues primarily from real property taxes and special assessments, State aid and departmental fees and charges. A summary of such revenues for the years 2017-2021 is presented in Appendix A, hereto. Information for said fiscal years has been excerpted from the Village’s financial reports, however, such presentation has not been audited.

#### *Property Taxes*

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

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

Fiscal Year Ended <u>December 31:</u>	General Fund Total <u>Revenue</u> <sup>a</sup>	Real Property <u>Taxes</u>	Real Property Taxes to General Fund <u>Revenue (%)</u>
2017	\$35,049,636	\$21,857,353	62.36
2018	35,483,013	21,913,826	61.76
2019	37,070,390	22,538,021	60.80
2020	37,066,276	22,864,356	61.69
2021	40,039,026	23,271,731	58.12
2022 (Budget)	39,591,609	23,756,114	60.00

a. Includes after financing sources.

Source: The annual audited financial statements (2017-2021) and 2022 Adopted budget of the Village. The summary itself is not audited.

### State Aid

The Village receives financial assistance from the State. Including other financing sources, State Aid of \$478,147 accounted for approximately 1.19% of total General Fund revenue, including other financing sources, during the 2021 fiscal year. If the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the Village, in any year or future years, the Village may be affected by a delay in the receipt of State aid until sufficient State taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments. Additionally, if the State should not adopt its budget in a timely manner, municipalities and school districts in the State, including the Village, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid.

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

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

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

Fiscal Year Ended <u>December 31:</u>	General Fund <u>Total Revenue</u> <sup>a</sup>	<u>State Aid</u>	<u>State Aid to Revenues (%)</u>
2017	\$35,049,636	\$613,888	1.75
2018	35,483,013	460,870	1.30
2019	37,070,390	235,455	0.64
2020	37,066,276	334,761	0.90
2021	40,039,035	478,147	1.19
2022 (Budget)	39,591,609	201,000	0.51

a: Includes other financing sources.

Source: The annual audited financial statements (2017-2021) and 2022 Adopted budget of the Village. The summary itself is not audited.

### Sales Tax

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

In July 1991, the State Legislature authorized an additional 1% sales tax for the County to impose in localities other than cities which have their own sales tax. This additional 1% sales tax became effective on October 15, 1991 and has been extended through May 31, 2020. The additional 1% sales tax is to be apportioned between the County (33 1/3%), school districts in the County (16 2/3%) and towns, villages and cities in the County which have imposed sales taxes (50%).

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

In April of 2019, the State Legislature authorized an increase of 1% to the County sales tax, raising the rate to 8.375% in County localities other than cities. The County will retain 70% of the 1% point increase, the municipalities retain 20% and school districts retain 10%. The rate increase is effective as of August 1, 2019 and expires on November 30, 2023.

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

Fiscal Year Ended <u>December 31:</u>	<u>Total Revenue</u>	<u>Sales Tax</u>	<u>Sales Tax to Revenue (%)</u>
2017	\$35,049,636	\$3,823,530	10.91
2018	35,483,013	4,012,240	11.31
2019	37,070,390	4,594,920	12.40
2020	37,066,276	5,194,677	14.01
2021	40,039,035	6,300,132	15.73
2022 (Budget)	39,591,609	5,100,000	12.88

a: Includes other financing sources.

Source: The annual audited financial statements (2017-2021) and 2022 Adopted budget of the Village. The summary itself is not audited.

## REAL PROPERTY TAXES

The Village derives its power to levy an ad valorem real property tax from the Constitution of the State. The Village's power to levy real property taxes, other than for debt service and certain other purposes, are limited by the State Constitution to two percent of the five-year average full valuation of taxable property of the Village.

### Computation of Real Estate Property Tax Levying Limitation (Year Ending December 31, 2022)

<u>Year Ended December 31:</u>	<u>Full Valuation Of Real Estate</u>
2018	\$2,030,229,539
2019	2,094,660,971
2020	2,109,379,276
2021	2,223,109,990
2022	2,266,091,613
	<hr/>
Total of Full Valuations	10,723,471,389
	<hr/>
Five-Year Average Full Valuation	2,144,694,278
	<hr/>
Tax Limit (2% of Average Full Valuation)	42,893,886
	<hr/>
2022 Tax Levy for General Village Purposes	\$23,756,114
	<hr/>
Total of Items Excluded from Tax Limit <sup>a</sup>	3,270,946
	<hr/>
Tax Levy Subject to Tax Limit	20,485,168
	<hr/> <hr/>
Percentage of Tax Limit Exhausted	47.76%
	<hr/>
Constitutional Tax Margin	22,408,718
	<hr/> <hr/>

a. Debt service exclusion.

Source: Statement of Constitutional Tax Limit for the year ending December 31, 2022.

## Real Property Taxes, Assessments and Rates

Real Property taxes accounted for approximately 58.12% of total General Fund revenue (including other financing sources) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 (See “Revenues,” herein). The following table shows the trend during the last five years for real property assessments, real property tax and assessment levies, general purpose tax rates.

### Valuations, Tax Rates and Tax Levies

Fiscal Year Ended <u>December 31:</u>	Assessed <u>Valuation</u>	State Equalization <u>Rate</u> <sup>a</sup>	Full <u>Valuation</u>	Tax Rate Per \$1,000 Assessed <u>Valuation</u>	Tax <u>Warrant Levy</u>
2018	\$2,030,229,539	100.00%	\$2,030,229,539	10.85	\$22,026,440
2019	2,094,660,971	100.00%	2,094,660,971	10.85	22,725,364
2020	2,109,379,276	100.00%	2,109,379,276	10.85	22,885,040
2021	2,223,109,990	100.00%	2,223,109,990	10.48	23,305,571
2022	2,266,091,613	100.00%	2,266,091,613	10.48	23,756,114

a. The State Office of Real Property Tax Services (the “ORPTS”)  
Source: Statement of Constitutional Tax Limit for the year ending December 31, 2022 and Village Warrants.

### Tax Collection Procedures

The Village Board of Trustees levies real property taxes pursuant to resolution and such taxes become a lien on the first day of January. Taxes may be paid in two installments in the months of January and July. The first installment may be paid without penalty through January 31. The second installment must be paid by July 31 in order to avoid the penalty. Payments made after the due dates must include a 5% penalty for the first month or fraction thereof and an additional 1% penalty for each month or part of a month thereafter.

Unpaid real property taxes are enforced pursuant to Article 11 of the Real Property Tax Law. The State made certain changes to this law in 1995 which eliminated annual tax sales and reduced the period for redeeming unpaid taxes to two years from the lien date. A notice of unpaid taxes is mailed to the property owner approximately 30 days following the last day on which a tax installment payment may be made without penalty. Subsequent notices are mailed periodically through the time the Village records a tax lien on its book. The Village generally records such liens in May in the calendar year following the lien date. If the taxes remain unpaid for a period of two years from the lien date, the Village may foreclose on the related property. A notice of foreclosure is filed with the State Supreme or County Court three months prior to the expiration of the redemption period. The Village may sell any property acquired for taxes to highest bidder at a public auction or in-lieu of such auction by approval of the Village Board of Trustees. The Village and the Town have a cooperative agreement covering situations where both parties have taken liens for unpaid taxes. Under this agreement, the municipality which conducts the foreclosure actions remits to the other its share of the net proceeds.



The following table sets forth the annual real property tax levy and the record of current tax collections of the Village for the last five completed years.

**Real Property Tax Levies and Collections**

<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ended December 31:</u>	<u>Gross</u> <u>Tax Levy</u> <sup>a</sup>	<u>Taxes</u> <u>Collected</u> <u>During</u> <u>Current Year</u> <sup>b</sup>	<u>Collected</u> <u>Current</u> <u>Basis (%)</u>	<u>Uncollected</u> <u>At</u> <u>Tax Lien Date</u> <sup>c</sup>	<u>% Uncollected</u> <u>Tax Lien Date</u>
2016	\$21,869,352	\$21,627,122	98.89	\$152,166	0.70%
2017	22,257,426	22,065,502	99.14	101,012	0.45
2018	22,493,674	22,253,587	98.93	191,574	0.85
2019	23,201,917	22,939,434	98.87	249,383	1.07
2020	23,376,682	23,157,239	99.06	259,137	1.11
2021 <sup>d</sup>	23,800,470	23,489,765	98.69	264,834	1.11
2022 <sup>d</sup>	24,204,105	12,720,607	52.26	N/A	N/A

a. Includes water and sewer rent relevies and miscellaneous levies.  
b. Includes only principal amount of the current year tax warrant collected.  
c. For 2021 open taxes, 2022 lien filling June 17, 2022.  
d. As of June 8, 2022  
Source: Village Officials

**Large Taxable Properties**

2021 Assessment Roll for the Collection of 2022 Taxes <sup>a</sup>

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Assessed</u> <u>Valuation</u>
Con Edison Co. of NY	Utility	\$95,643,200
Avalon Ossining LLC	Apartments	34,220,500
Scarborough Manor Owners	Co-Op Apartments	34,123,777
Urstadt Biddle Properties Inc.	Shopping Center	33,802,200
Parkview Apartments Corp	Co-Op Apartments	22,428,713
High Meadow Coop No 1	Co-Op Apartments	20,614,042
OLSL Hudson LLC	Senior Citizens Housing	19,839,300
Cortland Fee I LLC	Apartments	18,468,700
Highland Terrace Owners Corp	Co-Op Apartments	15,486,532
70 Croton LLC	Apartments	<u>12,161,500</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$306,788,464</u></b>

a. Represents 13.54% of the total taxable Assessed Valuation of the Village for 2022.

## **The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System**

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

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

The most current applicable report of OSC designates the Village as "No Designation" (Fiscal Score: 0.00%; Environmental Score: 23.3%). More information on the FSMS may be obtained from the Office of the State Comptroller.

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

In addition, the Office of the State Comptroller helps local government officials manage government resources efficiently and effectively. The Comptroller oversees the fiscal affairs of local governments statewide, as well as compliance with relevant statutes and observance of good business practices. This fiscal oversight is accomplished, in part, through its audits, which identify opportunities for improving operations and governance. The most recent audit performed was released on May 14, 2021. The purpose of such audit was to provide an independent evaluation of the Village's adopted budget for the 2021 fiscal year. The complete report may be found on the State Comptroller's official website.

### **Pension Systems**

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

Additionally, on March 16, 2012, the Governor signed into law the new Tier 6 pension program, effective for new ERS employees hired after April 1, 2012. The Tier 6 legislation provides, among other things, for increased employee contribution rates of between 3% and 6%, an increase in the retirement age from 62 years to 63 years, a readjustment of the pension multiplier, and a change in the time period for final average salary calculation from 3 years to 5 years. Tier 6 employees will vest in the system after ten years of employment and will continue to make employee pension contributions throughout employment.

Police officers and firefighters who are members of PFRS are divided into four tiers. As with ERS, retirement benefit plans available under PFRS are most liberal for Tier 1 employees. The plans adopted for PFRS employees are noncontributory for Tier 1 and Tier 2 employees. Police officers and firefighters that were hired between July 1, 2009 and January 8, 2010 are currently in Tier 3, which has a 3% employee contribution rate by members. There is no Tier 4 in PFRS. Police officers and firefighters hired after January 9, 2010 are in Tier 5 which also requires a 3% employee contribution from members. Police officers and firefighters hired after April 1, 2012 are in Tier 6, which also originally had a 3% contribution requirement for members for FY 12-13;

however, as of April 1, 2013, Tier 6 PFRS members are required to contribute a specific percentage of their annual salary, as follows, until retirement or until the member has reached 32 years of service credit, whichever occurs first: \$45,000.00 or less contributes 3%; \$45,000.01 to \$55,000.00 contributes 3.5%; \$55,000.01 to \$75,000.00 contributes 4.5%; \$75,000.01 to \$100,000.00 contributes 5.75%; and more than \$100,000.00 contributes 6%.

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

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

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

The Village does not currently amortize any pension payments.

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

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

### **Contributions to the Retirement Systems**

For the years ended December 31, 2017 through 2021, and budgeted for 2022, the Village’s contributions to the ERS and PFRS are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending <u>December 31:</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
2017	\$1,431,297	\$1,711,252
2018	1,422,116	1,680,865
2019	1,431,081	1,750,803
2020	1,479,477	1,971,270
2021	1,676,899	2,306,266
2022 (Budgeted)	1,638,588	2,438,210

Source: Village Officials and the 2022 Adopted Budget. This summary itself is not audited.

## Other Post Employment Benefits

The Village provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs may be expected to rise substantially in the future. Accounting rules now require governmental entities, such as the Village, to account for post-retirement health care benefits as its accounts for vested pension benefits. GASB Statement No. 75 (“GASB 75”) described below requires such accounting.

GASB 75 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”), requires state and local governments to account for and report their costs associated with post-retirement healthcare benefits and other non-pension benefits (“OPEB”). GASB 75 generally requires that employers account for and report the annual cost of the OPEB and the outstanding obligations and commitments related to OPEB in essentially the same manner as they currently do for pensions. Under previous rules, these benefits have generally been administered on a pay-as-you-go basis and have not been reported as a liability on governmental financial statements. Only current payments to existing retirees were recorded as an expense.

GASB 75 requires that state and local governments adopt the actuarial methodologies to determine annual OPEB costs. Annual OPEB cost for most employers will be based on actuarially determined amounts that, if paid on an ongoing basis, generally would provide sufficient resources to pay benefits as they come due.

For fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017, the Village adopted GASB 75, which eliminates GASB 45. Under GASB 45, based on actuarial valuation, an annual required contribution (“ARC”) will be determined for each state or local government. The ARC is the sum of (a) the normal cost for the year (the present value of future benefits being earned by current employees) plus (b) amortization of the unfunded accrued liability (benefits already earned by current and former employees but not yet provided for), using an amortization period of not more than 30 years. If a municipality contributes an amount less than the ARC, a net OPEB obligation will result, which is required to be recorded as a liability on its financial statements.

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

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

The Village’s total OPEB liability at December 31, 2021 is as follows:

<u>Changes in the Total OPEB Liability</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2021:</u>
Total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2020	<u>\$150,997,760</u>
Changes for the year:	
Service Cost	4,629,120
Interest	2,892,347
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between actual and expected experience	6,901,207
Changes in Assumptions and Other Inputs	(7,065,058)
Benefit payments	<u>(2,270,397)</u>
Total Changes	<u>\$5,087,219</u>
Total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2021	<u><u>\$156,084,979</u></u>

The OSC has recently proposed legislation to provide the State and certain local governments with the authority to establish trusts in which to accumulate assets for OPEB and to establish an OPEB investment fund in the sole custody of the State Comptroller for the investment of OPEB assets of the State and participating eligible local governments. The Village cannot predict at this time whether such proposed legislation will be enacted into law. At this time, New York State has not developed guidelines for the creation and use of irrevocable trusts for the funding of OPEB. As a result, the Village has decided to continue funding the expenditure on a pay-as-you-go basis.

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

## **LITIGATION**

### **General Information**

There are presently pending against the Village claims which seek damages for alleged negligent acts or omissions. These claims are in various stages of litigation from the filing of Notice of Claim to the same commencement of formal legal proceedings. There are currently pending a number of claims against the Village some of which in the opinion of legal counsel, could result in monetary damages. See below for a description of certain cases currently pending against the Village. Village officials, however, have indicated such damages will be covered by insurance, which has self-insured retention provisions as noted below, and are not expected to have an adverse effect on the financial position of the Village.

The Village is a party in cases involving alleged use of excessive force and violation of claimants' civil rights by uniformed officers of the village's police department. Additionally, the village is a defendant in a multi-party litigation resulting from the collapse of a retaining wall in August 2018. The village also has been named in a Notice of Claim arising out of a motor vehicle accident resulting in serious personal injuries. Claims also have been asserted based upon improper road design, failing to maintain storm drains as well as other property damage claims. The village's exposure on these matters would be limited to its self-insured retention of \$100,000.

### **Risk Management**

The Village's policies for general liability, automobile liability, property and public officials errors and omissions coverage have self-insured retention levels of \$100,000 per occurrence for the January 1 to December 31, 2021 policy year. Primary insurance coverage is purchased for losses in excess of the retention levels, to a maximum limit of \$900,000. Excess insurance policies have been secured for losses in excess of \$1 million (\$100,000 retention plus \$900,000 primary insurance policy) to a maximum of \$10 million per occurrence for all liability losses and \$68,580,175 for property. The Workers' Compensation self-insured retention level is \$500,000. Excess Workers' Compensation insurance is purchased for losses in excess of \$500,000. Excess Workers' Compensation is written for Statutory Limits (unlimited in New York), with a \$1 million cap on employer's liability claims. The governmental funds are charged premiums by the respective internal service fund. Claims payable in the internal service funds include provisions for claims reported and claims incurred but not reported.

The Village is also self-insured for health benefits. A Plan Administrator has been retained to review and approve all claims. The Village has specific stop-loss insurance which establishes a maximum exposure limit of \$175,000 for each individual covered in the plan up to a maximum of \$1 million reimbursement to the Village. The Village also has aggregate stop-loss insurance which established a maximum exposure limit of \$7,167,384 for the 2021 plan year.

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

### **Tax Certiorari Claims**

There is also pending against the Village various proceedings brought pursuant to Article 7 of the Real Property Tax Law to review and reduce real estate assessments and obtain a refund for alleged overpayments of real estate taxes. The Village, with minor adjustments, adopts the assessment roll prepared by the Village of Ossining (the "Village"). Proceedings to review real estate assessments are defended by the Village. Adjustments to the Village's assessment roll are made to reflect changes resulting from stipulations of judgment for any such proceeding to which the Village is also a party.

To date the Village has not been served with any tax certiorari judgments for the current year. For the year ending December 31, 2020, there are currently pending various certiorari claims which were filed seeking assessment reductions and Small Claims Assessment Reviews ("SCARs"). The results of tax certiorari proceedings cannot be ascertained at this time; however, future refunds resulting from an adverse pending settlement or judgment will be funded in the year of payment. For 2020, the Village paid \$161,075 in direct tax refunds (and \$4,993 in SCARs). For the 2021 fiscal year (as of June 4, 2021) the Village has paid \$5,831.51 in direct tax refunds (and approved \$15,800 in SCARs). Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the Village in the past has issued bond anticipation notes or used budgetary appropriations to pay tax refunds. It is believed that an adverse decision, in any or all of the tax certiorari proceedings, in whole or in part, whether by stipulation or judgment, will not have a material impact on the financial condition of the Village.

There is no action, suit, proceedings or investigation, at law or in equity, before or by any court, public board or body pending or, to the best knowledge of the Village, threatened against or affecting the Village to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale or delivery of the Bonds and 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 Bonds or the Notes or any proceedings or authority of the Village taken with respect to the authorization, issuance or sale of the Bonds or the Notes or contesting the corporate existence or boundaries of the Village.

## **CYBERSECURITY**

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

## **MARKET AND RISK FACTORS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel to the Village, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and (ii) interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code, however for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Notes is included in the “adjusted financial statement income” of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code. The Tax Certificate of the Village (the “Tax Certificate”), which will be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Notes, will contain provisions and procedures relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code. In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel has relied on certain representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations made by the Village in connection with the Notes, and Bond Counsel has assumed compliance by the Village with certain ongoing provisions and procedures set forth in the Tax Certificate relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code to assure the exclusion of interest on the Notes from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## **LEGAL MATTERS**

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

## **RATING**

The Notes are not rated.

Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") 7 WTC at Greenwich Street, New York, NY, Phone: (212) 553-4055 and Fax: (212) 298-6761, has assigned a "Aa2" to the outstanding Bonds of the Village. This rating reflects only the view of the rating agency furnishing the same, and an explanation of the significance of this rating may be obtained only from the rating agency. There is no assurance such rating will continue for any given period of time, or that such rating will not be revised or withdrawn by such rating agency, if in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any such action could have an adverse effect on the market for and market price of the Bonds and the Notes.

## **MUNICIPAL ADVISOR**

Munistat Services, Inc. (the "Municipal Advisor"), is a Municipal Advisor, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The Municipal Advisor serves as independent financial advisor to the Village on matters relating to debt management. The Municipal Advisor is a financial advisory and consulting organization and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, marketing, or trading municipal securities or any other negotiated instruments. The Municipal Advisor has not audited, authenticated, or otherwise verified the information provided by the Village or the information set forth in this Official Statement or any other information available to the Village with respect to the appropriateness, accuracy, or completeness of disclosure of such information and no guarantee, warranty, or other representation is made by the Municipal Advisor respecting the accuracy and completeness of or any other matter related to such information and this Official Statement.

## **OTHER MATTERS**

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

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

The fiscal year of the Village is January 1 to December 31.

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

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Additional information may be obtained upon request from the office of the Dale Brennan, Village Treasurer, 16 Croton Ave., Ossining, New York 10562, (914) 941-2581, email: [DBrennan@villageofossining.org](mailto:DBrennan@villageofossining.org) or from the office of Munistat Services Inc., 12 Roosevelt Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York 11776, telephone number 631/331-8888 and website: <http://www.munistat.com>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VILLAGE OF OSSINING, NEW YORK

By: s/s DALE BRENNAN  
Village Treasurer and Chief Fiscal Officer

September , 2022

**VILLAGE OF OSSINING, NEW YORK**

**APPENDIX A**

**FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

**Balance Sheets**  
**General Fund**

Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2021:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Assets:</b>					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 15,288,801	\$ 15,426,975	\$ 16,595,164	\$ 18,146,147	\$ 22,573,886
Account Receivables	391,549	269,417	201,297	235,277	
Taxes Receivable (Net)	230,465	315,195	494,418	649,521	548,413
Other Receivables					534,531
State and Federal Aid Receivable			130,729	186,303	169,838
Other Governments	1,242,153	1,146,118	1,453,219	1,485,453	1,775,181
Due From Other Funds	20,343	12,356	8,169	15,470	5,189
Due from Fiduciary Fund	2,476	3,508			
Inventory	20,134	15,836	19,855	13,140	25,297
Prepaid Expenditures	<u>671,736</u>	<u>646,066</u>	<u>686,288</u>	<u>777,185</u>	<u>883,038</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 17,867,657</u>	<u>\$ 17,835,471</u>	<u>\$ 19,589,139</u>	<u>\$ 21,508,496</u>	<u>\$ 26,515,373</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Accounts Payable & Accrued Expenses	\$ 1,425,190	\$ 1,287,993	\$ 1,563,522	\$ 2,173,676	\$ 3,252,696
Deposits			231,994	253,409	325,700
Employee Payroll Deductions			23,755	66,422	33,389
Unearned Revenue	304,520	341,189	327,076	128,515	1,478,225
Due to Other Governments					2,536
Due to Internal Service Funds	65,312	9,393			
Other Liabilities					
Due to Other Funds	<u>67,813</u>	<u>2,653</u>	<u>2,075</u>	<u>3,266</u>	<u>25,875</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 1,862,835</u>	<u>\$ 1,641,228</u>	<u>\$ 2,148,422</u>	<u>\$ 2,625,288</u>	<u>\$ 5,118,421</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>2,297,280</u>	<u>518,793</u>	<u>1,075,507</u>	<u>503,685</u>	<u>584,586</u>
<b>Fund Balance:</b>					
Nonspendable	691,870	661,902	706,143	790,325	908,335
Restricted	165,762	235,848	293,272	351,610	400,721
Committed	13,650	15,544	17,564	17,813	17,827
Assigned	1,267,128	1,168,772	1,134,006	1,181,224	901,058
Unassigned	<u>11,569,132</u>	<u>13,593,384</u>	<u>14,214,225</u>	<u>16,038,551</u>	<u>18,584,425</u>
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$ 13,707,542</u>	<u>\$ 15,675,450</u>	<u>\$ 16,365,210</u>	<u>\$ 18,379,523</u>	<u>\$ 20,812,366</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 17,867,657</u>	<u>\$ 17,835,471</u>	<u>\$ 19,589,139</u>	<u>\$ 21,508,496</u>	<u>\$ 26,515,373</u>

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the Village (2017-2021)

NOTE: This Schedule NOT audited

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balances  
General Fund**

	Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2021:				
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Real Property Taxes	\$ 21,857,353	\$ 21,913,826	\$ 22,538,021	\$ 22,864,356	\$ 23,283,208
Real Property Tax Items	265,072	234,095	248,210	340,273	408,711
Non-Property Taxes	4,563,499	4,756,757	5,321,544	5,892,590	7,000,622
Department Income	1,916,554	2,066,680	2,082,596	1,340,368	1,931,978
Intergovernmental Charges	3,212,844	3,389,356	3,593,948	3,672,631	3,791,251
Use of Money and Property	456,630	568,991	732,272	567,125	453,667
Licenses & Permits	389,217	391,633	484,794	378,141	706,059
Fines & Forfeitures	526,118	607,107	502,966	333,716	457,749
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	205,650	118,564	9,637	107,178	14,046
Interfund Revenues	873,050	898,195	920,426	716,857	728,440
State Aid	613,888	460,870	235,455	334,761	478,147
Federal Aid			4,244		10,500
Miscellaneous	119,761	26,939	296,221	211,189	369,900
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 34,999,636</b>	<b>\$ 35,433,013</b>	<b>\$ 36,970,334</b>	<b>\$ 36,759,185</b>	<b>\$ 39,634,278</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
General Government Support	3,054,988	3,239,947	3,710,061	3,855,684	3,964,081
Public Safety	10,141,483	10,830,857	11,805,604	11,558,341	11,940,167
Health	2,033	2,364	1,016	8,107	7,543
Transportation	2,143,526	2,232,971	2,270,677	2,080,543	2,284,474
Economic Opportunity & Development	19,065	45,951	35,843	39,678	48,150
Culture and Recreation	2,600,247	2,805,195	2,894,280	2,310,706	2,721,238
Home and Community Services	1,860,483	1,817,332	1,834,741	2,146,379	2,131,984
Employee Benefits	9,021,716	8,799,285	9,956,777	10,295,101	11,574,620
Debt Service	203,655	391,349	10,080	20,831	8,515
Capital Outlay	282,572	182,279			
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 29,329,768</b>	<b>\$ 30,347,530</b>	<b>\$ 32,519,079</b>	<b>\$ 32,315,370</b>	<b>\$ 34,680,772</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>					
Insurance Recoveries			50,056	173,656	344,757
Transfer In	50,000	50,000	50,000	133,435	60,000
Transfer (Out)	(2,975,310)	(3,167,575)	(3,861,551)	(2,736,593)	(2,925,420)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>(2,925,310)</b>	<b>(3,117,575)</b>	<b>(3,761,495)</b>	<b>(2,429,502)</b>	<b>(2,520,663)</b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues &amp; Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures &amp; Other Uses</b>	<b>2,744,558</b>	<b>1,967,908</b>	<b>689,760</b>	<b>2,014,313</b>	<b>2,432,843</b>
<b>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</b>	<b>10,962,984</b>	<b>13,707,542</b>	<b>15,675,450</b>	<b>16,365,210</b>	<b>18,379,523</b>
<b>Prior Period Adjustments</b>					
<b>Fund Balance End of Year</b>	<b>\$ 13,707,542</b>	<b>\$ 15,675,450</b>	<b>\$ 16,365,210</b>	<b>\$ 18,379,523</b>	<b>\$ 20,812,366</b>

Sources: Audited Annual Financial Statements of the Village (2017-2021)

NOTE: This Schedule NOT audited

**Balance Sheets**  
**Water Fund**

Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2021:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Assets:</b>					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,620,959	\$ 2,993,082	\$ 3,341,607	\$ 4,430,162	\$ 5,955,504
Account Receivables	3,292,963	3,098,874	3,214,396	3,614,075	3,285,724
Other Governments	12,166	1,881	173	119,413	3,062
Due From Other Funds					23,471
Prepaid Expenditures	91,282	92,197	93,496	95,556	110,991
State and Federal Aid Receivable			5,477		
Restricted Assets					
Other					
Total Assets	<u>\$ 5,017,370</u>	<u>\$ 6,186,034</u>	<u>\$ 6,655,149</u>	<u>\$ 8,259,206</u>	<u>\$ 9,378,752</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Accounts Payable & Accrued Expenses	\$ 636,461	\$ 1,187,347	\$ 1,126,644	\$ 626,331	\$ 705,784
Due to Internal Service Funds	10,350	1,591			
Other Liabilities					
Unearned Revenue	24,796	16,007	16,837	34,960	29,798
Due to Other Governments				212	212
Due to Other Funds				17,778	
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 671,607</u>	<u>\$ 1,204,945</u>	<u>\$ 1,143,481</u>	<u>\$ 679,281</u>	<u>\$ 735,794</u>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
<b>Fund Balance:</b>					
Nonspendable	\$ 91,282	\$ 92,197	\$ 93,496	\$ 95,556	\$ 110,991
Restricted	216,801	218,741	222,301	223,425	223,597
Assigned	4,037,680	4,670,151	5,195,871	7,260,944	8,308,370
Unassigned					
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$ 4,345,763</u>	<u>\$ 4,981,089</u>	<u>\$ 5,511,668</u>	<u>\$ 7,579,925</u>	<u>\$ 8,642,958</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 5,017,370</u>	<u>\$ 6,186,034</u>	<u>\$ 6,655,149</u>	<u>\$ 8,259,206</u>	<u>\$ 9,378,752</u>

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the Village (2017-2021)

NOTE: This Schedule NOT audited

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balances**  
**Water Fund**

	Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2021:				
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Department Income	\$ 10,393,845	\$ 10,853,362	\$ 11,182,169	\$ 11,625,669	\$ 12,019,213
Intergovernmental Charges					
Use of Money and Property	6,979	17,240	32,358	24,284	6,643
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	11,312	6,316	2,578	13,176	25,597
Miscellaneous	<u>29,898</u>	<u>24,310</u>	<u>28,661</u>	<u>221,721</u>	<u>34,545</u>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 10,442,034</b>	<b>\$ 10,901,228</b>	<b>\$ 11,245,766</b>	<b>\$ 11,884,850</b>	<b>\$ 12,085,998</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
General Government Support	558,793	428,228	676,304	475,181	663,460
Home and Community Services	6,377,276	6,379,319	7,084,834	6,564,786	6,362,924
Employee Benefits	1,026,912	1,020,534	1,125,548	1,074,623	1,222,944
Debt Service	168,202	421,777	29,311	57,137	16,654
Capital Outlay	<u>65,819</u>	<u>166,363</u>			
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 8,197,002</b>	<b>\$ 8,416,221</b>	<b>\$ 8,915,997</b>	<b>\$ 8,171,727</b>	<b>\$ 8,265,982</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>					
Insurance Recoveries					
Transfer In	75,000	75,000	40,000	68,802	
Transfer (Out)	<u>(4,131,362)</u>	<u>(1,924,681)</u>	<u>(1,839,190)</u>	<u>(1,713,668)</u>	<u>(2,756,983)</u>
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b><u>(4,056,362)</u></b>	<b><u>(1,849,681)</u></b>	<b><u>(1,799,190)</u></b>	<b><u>(1,644,866)</u></b>	<b><u>(2,756,983)</u></b>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues &amp; Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures &amp; Other Uses</b>	<b><u>(1,811,330)</u></b>	<b><u>635,326</u></b>	<b><u>530,579</u></b>	<b><u>2,068,257</u></b>	<b><u>1,063,033</u></b>
<b>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</b>	<b><u>6,157,093</u></b>	<b><u>4,345,763</u></b>	<b><u>4,981,089</u></b>	<b><u>5,511,668</u></b>	<b><u>7,579,925</u></b>
<b>Prior Period Adjustments</b>					
<b>Fund Balance End of Year</b>	<b>\$ <u>4,345,763</u></b>	<b>\$ <u>4,981,089</u></b>	<b>\$ <u>5,511,668</u></b>	<b>\$ <u>7,579,925</u></b>	<b>\$ <u>8,642,958</u></b>

Sources: Audited Annual Financial Statements of the Village (2017-2021)

NOTE: This Schedule NOT audited

**Balance Sheets**  
**Sewer Fund**

	Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2021:				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Assets:</b>					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 862,497	\$ 875,699	\$ 893,843	\$ 1,143,005	\$ 1,474,483
Account Receivables	489,095	499,766	525,633	556,926	541,813
Other Governments	149,447	149,216		166,760	164,519
Due From Other Funds			155,352		3,757
Prepaid Expenditures	18,166	19,283	18,882	20,405	26,051
State and Federal Aid Receivable			1,956		
Restricted Assets					
Other					
Total Assets	\$ 1,519,205	\$ 1,543,964	\$ 1,595,666	\$ 1,887,096	\$ 2,210,623
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Accounts Payable & Accrued Expenses	\$ 44,987	\$ 44,932	\$ 58,995	\$ 64,063	\$ 87,318
Due to Other Funds	377				1,950
Due to Internal Service Funds	2,744	504			
Total Liabilities	\$ 48,108	\$ 45,436	\$ 58,995	\$ 64,063	\$ 89,268
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>					
<b>Fund Balance:</b>					
Nonspendable	\$ 18,166	\$ 19,283	\$ 18,882	\$ 20,405	\$ 26,051
Restricted					
Assigned	1,452,931	1,479,245	1,517,789	1,802,628	2,095,304
Unassigned					
Total Fund Balances	\$ 1,471,097	\$ 1,498,528	\$ 1,536,671	\$ 1,823,033	\$ 2,121,355
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 1,519,205	\$ 1,543,964	\$ 1,595,666	\$ 1,887,096	\$ 2,210,623

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the Village (2017-2021)  
NOTE: This Schedule NOT audited



**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balances**  
**Sewer Fund**

	Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2021:				
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Revenues:					
Real Property Taxes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Real Property Tax Items					
Non-Property Taxes					
Department Income	1,612,965	1,684,101	1,762,269	1,902,719	1,925,047
Intergovernmental Charges					
Use of Money and Property	1,419	3,763	9,426	3,088	893
Licenses & Permits					
Fines & Forfeitures					
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	5,013	2,256	921	4,706	9,151
Interfund Revenues					
State Aid					
Federal Aid					
Miscellaneous		465	1,956		2,449
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>\$ 1,619,397</u>	<u>\$ 1,690,585</u>	<u>\$ 1,774,572</u>	<u>\$ 1,910,513</u>	<u>\$ 1,937,540</u>
Expenditures:					
General Government Support	111,405	122,282	167,089	98,017	116,710
Public Safety					
Health					
Transportation					
Economic Opportunity & Development					
Culture and Recreation					
Home and Community Services	763,363	860,186	874,885	846,012	804,258
Employee Benefits	275,962	285,162	303,384	289,605	343,002
Debt Service		3,392		1,042	217
Capital Outlay					
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>\$ 1,150,730</u>	<u>\$ 1,271,022</u>	<u>\$ 1,345,358</u>	<u>\$ 1,234,676</u>	<u>\$ 1,264,187</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Insurance Recoveries					
Transfer In					
Transfer (Out)	<u>(442,181)</u>	<u>(392,132)</u>	<u>(391,071)</u>	<u>(389,475)</u>	<u>(375,031)</u>
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>(442,181)</u>	<u>(392,132)</u>	<u>(391,071)</u>	<u>(389,475)</u>	<u>(375,031)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues & Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures & Other Uses	<u>26,486</u>	<u>27,431</u>	<u>38,143</u>	<u>286,362</u>	<u>298,322</u>
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	<u>1,444,611</u>	<u>1,471,097</u>	<u>1,498,528</u>	<u>1,536,671</u>	<u>1,823,033</u>
Prior Period Adjustments					
<b>Fund Balance End of Year</b>	<u>\$ 1,471,097</u>	<u>\$ 1,498,528</u>	<u>\$ 1,536,671</u>	<u>\$ 1,823,033</u>	<u>\$ 2,121,355</u>

Sources: Audited Annual Financial Statements of the Village (2017-2021)

NOTE: This Schedule NOT audited

**Budget Summaries  
Operating Funds**

Fiscal Year Ending Dcember 31, 2022:

	<u>Appropriations</u>	<u>Less: Estimated Revenues</u>	<u>Less: Apropiated Fund Balance</u>	<u>Amount to be Raised by Real Property Taxes</u>
General Fund	\$ 39,591,609	\$ 15,078,959	\$ 756,536	\$ 23,756,114
Water Fund	10,987,882	10,987,882		
Sewer Fund	1,794,404	1,794,404		
Section 8 Program	3,736,680	3,736,680		
Debt Service Fund	3,176,930	3,048,532	128,398	
Subtotal	59,287,505	34,646,457	884,934	23,756,114
Less: Interfund Transfers	(3,071,756)	(3,071,756)		
Net Total	<u>56,215,749</u>	<u>31,574,701</u>	<u>884,934</u>	<u>23,756,114</u>

Sources: Adopted Budget of the village

**Budget Summaries  
Operating Funds**

Fiscal Year Ending Dcember 31, 2021:

	<u>Appropriations</u>	<u>Less: Estimated Revenues</u>	<u>Less: Apropiated Fund Balance</u>	<u>Amount to be Raised by Real Property Taxes</u>
General Fund	\$ 38,275,884	\$ 13,923,412	\$ 1,046,901	\$ 23,305,571
Water Fund	11,188,847	11,188,847		
Sewer Fund	1,771,506	1,771,506		
Section 8 Program	3,704,266	3,704,266		
Debt Service Fund	3,562,485	3,432,122	130,363	
Subtotal	58,502,988	34,020,153	1,177,264	23,305,571
Less: Interfund Transfers	(3,503,316)	(3,503,316)		
Net Total	<u>54,999,672</u>	<u>30,516,837</u>	<u>1,177,264</u>	<u>23,305,571</u>

Sources: Adopted Budget of the village

**APPENDIX B**

**FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION**

September 22, 2022

Village of Ossining,  
County of Westchester,  
State of New York

Re: Village of Ossining, Westchester County, New York  
\$10,152,452 Bond Anticipation Note, 2022

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have been requested to render our opinion as to the validity of a \$10,152,452 Bond Anticipation Note, 2022 (the "Obligation"), of the Village of Ossining, Westchester County, New York (the "Obligor"), dated September 22, 2022, numbered \_\_\_\_\_, of the denomination of \_\_\_\_\_, bearing interest at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ % per annum, payable at maturity, and maturing September 22, 2023.

We have examined:

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

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

In our opinion:

- (a) The Obligation has been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitutes a valid and legally binding general obligation of the Obligor, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Obligation and interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limitations; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Obligation: (i) may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights, and (ii) may be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.
- (b) The Obligor has the power to comply with its covenants with respect to compliance with the Code as such covenants relate to the Obligation; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of such covenants may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights.
- (c) Interest on the Obligation is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Interest on the Obligation is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual alternative minimum tax on individuals. 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 Obligation.

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

/es

**APPENDIX C**

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Financial Statements and  
Supplementary Information

Year Ended December 31, 2021





## Village of Ossining, New York

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## Independent Auditors' Report

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

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### *Opinions*

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Ossining, New York ("Village") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General and Water funds for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### *Basis for Opinions*

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

#### *Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements*

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

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

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## ***Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***

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

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

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

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

### ***Required Supplementary Information***

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

## **Supplementary Information**

Our audit for the year ended December 31, 2021 was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules and the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principal and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* for the year ended December 31, 2021 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole for the year ended December 31, 2021.

We also previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America the basic financial statements of the Village as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 (not presented herein), and have issued our report thereon dated July 2, 2021 which contained unmodified opinions on the respective financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information. The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards for the year ended December 31, 2020 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 2020 financial statements. The information was subjected to the audit procedures applied in the audit of the 2020 basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare those financial statements or to those financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules and the Schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole for the year ended December 31, 2021.

### **Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards**

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 2, 2022 on our consideration of the Village's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Village's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP*  
**PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP**  
Harrison, New York  
August 2, 2022

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## Village of Ossining, New York

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
December 31, 2021

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### Introduction

The Village of Ossining, New York ("Village") presents this Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") as an overview of the Village's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, as required by the Government Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"). This MD&A focuses on current year activities, resulting changes to net position, and currently known facts. This narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Village should be read in conjunction with the basic financial statements and accompanying notes to those statements, which immediately follow this section, to enhance understanding of the Village's financial performance.

### Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for the fiscal year 2021 are as follows:

- On the government-wide statement of net position, the liabilities and deferred inflows of the Village exceeded its assets and deferred outflows at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$62.46 million. Of this amount, \$41.96 million represents the Village's net investment in capital assets (net capital assets, less long-term liabilities used to acquire capital assets), and \$4.33 million was restricted for crime control, future capital improvements, debt service, workers' compensation benefits, general liability claims or other purposes. The remaining amount, which represents an unrestricted deficit, was \$108.76 million. This deficit resulted primarily from the accrual of certain operating liabilities, which will be satisfied in future years, including compensated absences, other post-employment benefits ("OPEB"), and net pension liability (see below).
- The Village is committed to provide postemployment benefits to its employees in the form of pensions and healthcare. As a result, the Village has recognized substantial liabilities in the government-wide financial statements for these benefits. As of December 31, 2021, the Village had liabilities of \$156.08 million for other postemployment benefits recorded in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for OPEB and \$3.59M for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") and the New York State Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS") recorded in accordance with the provision of GASB Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions". More detailed information about the Village's OPEB and pension reporting is presented in Note 3 in the notes to financial statements.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Village's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$31.58 million. Of this amount, \$14.1 million of the fund balance was classified as non-spendable, restricted, or assigned for specific purposes. The remaining amount, \$17.49 million, was unassigned and available for spending at the Village's discretion.



The combined ending fund balances of \$31.58 million at December 31, 2021, were \$2.86 million more than the amount reported in the prior year.

- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund, \$18.58 million, was 49.4% of total General Fund expenditures and other financing uses (of \$37.61 million).
- The Internal Service Funds reported a combined restricted net position balance of \$2.61 million as of December 31, 2021.
- During the current fiscal year, the Village issued refunding bonds of 4.575 million, and retired nearly \$2.71 million of general obligation debt from budgetary appropriations. The Village had outstanding general obligation bonds aggregating \$21.30 million at year-end.
- As of December 31, 2021, the Village had an outstanding short-term bond anticipation note ("BAN") liability of \$9 million, which was comprised of \$3.07 million for authorized capital projects in 2021, plus \$5.93 million for prior year capital project BANs. During 2021, the Village retired \$1.18M of BANs from unexpended project debt and budgetary appropriations.

### **Overview of the Financial Statements**

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

### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

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

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

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

The government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Village that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities). The governmental activities of the Village include general government support, public safety, health, transportation, economic opportunity and development, culture and recreation, home and community services, and interest.

The government-wide financial statements can be found immediately following this discussion and analysis.

### **Fund Financial Statements**

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Government resources are allocated to, and accounted for, in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and means by which spending activities are controlled. The Village, like other governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Village can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

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

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

The Village maintains seven individual governmental funds: the General Fund, Water Fund, Sewer Fund, Debt Service Fund, Section 8 Housing Fund, Special Purpose Fund, and Capital Projects Fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General, Water, Debt Service, and Capital Projects Funds. These funds are considered to be major funds. The Sewer, Section 8 Housing, and Special Purpose Funds are not considered major funds and are combined into a single aggregate presentation (Non-Major Governmental).

The Village adopts annual budgets for the General Fund, Water Fund, Sewer Fund, Debt Service Fund, and Section 8 Housing Fund. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided for the General and Water Funds within the basic financial statements to demonstrate compliance with the respective budgets. In the Capital Projects Fund, budgets are established on an individual project basis.

**Proprietary funds.** The Village maintains one type of proprietary fund to account for their internal service funds. These internal service funds are used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the Village's various functions. The Village uses internal service funds to account for its liability insurance coverage (the General Liability Claims Fund), and its self-insured workers' compensation benefits (the Workers' Compensation Benefits Fund). These

services have been classified as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements because they predominantly benefit governmental funds.

Both internal service funds are combined into a single aggregated presentation in the proprietary fund financial statements. Individual fund data for the internal service funds is provided in the form of combining fund schedules and statements elsewhere in this report.

***Fiduciary funds.*** Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support Village programs. The Village does not maintain any fiduciary funds.

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. As such, the notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements are located following the basic financial statements section of this report.

### **Other Information**

In addition to the basic financial statements and notes to the financial statements, this report also presents required supplementary information ("RSI") concerning the Village's OPEB obligation to its employees and its proportionate share of the net pension liability for its participation in the New York State and Local Retirement System ("NYSLRS"). RSI immediately follows the notes to the financial statements.

This report also includes supplementary information which gives the reader further detail on the information presented in the basic financial statements. Included are the combining non-major governmental fund and internal service fund financial statements and schedules, and the project length schedule for the Capital Projects Fund. The Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements of Federal Awards* audit of Federal awards program is presented in a separate report.

### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. For the Village, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$62.46 million at the close of the 2021 fiscal year, an increase of \$5.22 million from the prior fiscal year net position.

A summary of the Village's governmental net position at December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

**Table 1 - Net Position as of December 31, 2021 and 2020**

	Governmental Activities			
	2021	2020	\$ Change	% Change
Current Assets	\$ 53,764,088	\$ 46,162,637	\$ 7,601,451	16.47%
Capital Assets, net of depreciation	65,589,822	67,775,783	(2,185,961)	(3.23)%
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>119,353,910</b>	<b>113,938,420</b>	<b>5,415,490</b>	<b>4.75%</b>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	49,422,324	43,914,583	5,507,741	12.54%
Current Liabilities	15,502,117	11,134,565	4,367,552	39.23%
Long-term Liabilities	187,847,551	201,719,054	(13,871,503)	(6.88)%
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>203,349,668</b>	<b>212,853,619</b>	<b>(9,503,951)</b>	<b>(4.47)%</b>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	27,890,970	2,239,885	25,651,085	1145.20%
<b>Net Position:</b>				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	41,958,801	42,967,102	(1,008,301)	(2.35)%
Restricted	4,333,642	4,080,853	252,789	6.19%
Unrestricted (deficit)	(108,756,847)	(104,288,456)	(4,468,391)	4.28%
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b>\$ (62,464,404)</b>	<b>\$ (57,240,501)</b>	<b>\$ (5,223,903)</b>	<b>9.13%</b>

Current assets increased by \$7.601 million from the prior year from increased fund balance recognized in cash and equivalents.

Current liabilities in governmental activities increased \$4.37 million from the prior year for unearned revenue, bond anticipation notes payable and unsettled contract liability.

Long-term liabilities for net pension liability decreased \$16.57 million, OPEB liability increased \$5.07 million, compensated absences increased \$293,746, and general obligation bonds payable decreased \$3.4 million, resulting in an overall decrease of \$13.87 million.

The largest portion of the Village's net position was its investment in capital assets (land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, infrastructure, machinery and equipment, and construction-in-progress), less any related debt outstanding that was used to acquire those assets, \$41.96 million. The Village uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens. Consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Village's investments in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate the debt.

A portion of the Village's net position at December 31, 2021, \$4.33 million, represented resources that were subject to external restrictions on how they may be used, and are restricted for various purposes such as crime control, future capital projects, debt service, workers compensation benefits, general liability claims, Section 8 housing and trusts.

The remaining balance of unrestricted net position, which was a deficit of \$108.76 million, must be financed from future operations. This deficit does not mean that the Village does not have resources available to meet its obligations in the ensuing year. Rather, it is the result of having long-term commitments, including claims payable (\$3.69 million), compensated absences (\$1.28 million), net pension liability (\$3.59 million), and other post-employment benefit obligations (\$156.08 million), that are greater than currently available resources. Payments for these liabilities will be budgeted in the year that actual payment will be made.

**Table 2 - Changes in Net Position for the Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020**

	Governmental Activities			
	2021	2020	\$ Change	% Change
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Program Revenues:				
Charges for Services	\$ 21,374,944	\$ 19,959,269	\$ 1,415,675	7.09%
Operating Grants and Contributions	3,724,610	3,800,062	(75,452)	(1.99%)
Capital Grants and Contributions	407,403	474,586	(67,183)	(14.16%)
General Revenues:				
Real Property Taxes	23,286,290	22,918,023	368,267	1.61%
Other Tax Items	408,711	340,273	68,438	20.11%
Non-Property Taxes	7,148,092	5,892,590	1,255,502	21.31%
Unrestricted State Aid	389,512	264,812	124,700	47.09%
Other Revenues	700,490	646,101	54,389	8.42%
Total Revenues	<u>57,440,052</u>	<u>54,295,716</u>	<u>3,144,336</u>	<u>5.79%</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
Program Expenses:				
General Government Support	7,191,497	6,112,581	1,078,916	17.65%
Public Safety	24,342,803	23,458,533	884,270	3.77%
Health	7,543	8,107	(564)	(6.96%)
Transportation	6,903,917	6,966,770	(62,853)	(0.90%)
Economic Opportunity and Development	64,186	105,915	(41,729)	(39.40%)
Culture and Recreation	4,967,228	4,512,764	454,464	10.07%
Home and Community Services	18,463,021	22,409,121	(3,946,100)	(17.61%)
Interest	723,760	904,448	(180,688)	(19.98%)
Total Expenses	<u>62,663,955</u>	<u>64,478,239</u>	<u>(1,814,284)</u>	<u>(2.81%)</u>
Change in Net Position	(5,223,903)	(10,182,523)	4,958,620	(48.70%)
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Beginning	<u>(57,240,501)</u>	<u>(47,057,978)</u>	<u>(10,182,523)</u>	<u>21.64%</u>
Ending	<u>\$ (62,464,404)</u>	<u>\$ (57,240,501)</u>	<u>(5,223,903)</u>	<u>9.13%</u>

## Governmental Activities

During 2021, governmental activities decreased the Village's net position by \$5.22 million.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$57.44 million, an increase of \$3.14 million (5.79%) over prior year revenues of \$54.30 million. Tax revenues of \$30.84 million, comprised of real property taxes, other tax items, and non-property taxes, represented the largest revenue source, at 53.7%. Tax revenues in the prior year totaled \$29.15 million and represented 53.7% of total 2020 revenues.

Charges for services revenues in 2021, the second largest revenue source, totaled \$21.37 million and represented 37.2% of total revenues. In 2020, this revenue source aggregated \$19.96 million, which was 36.8% of total revenues.

Expenses incurred by governmental activities of the Village in 2021 totaled \$62.66 million, a decrease of \$1.81 million (2.81%) over prior year expenses of \$64.48 million, due primarily to higher operating expenses overall, higher employee benefit expenses, and higher OPEB expense. The largest components of governmental activities' expenses were public safety (38.9%), home and community services (29.5%), and transportation (11.2%). This was similar to last year when the largest components of government activities' expenses were public safety (36.4%), home and community services (34.8%), and transportation (10.8%). The major changes in 2021 vs. 2020 were as follows:

### Revenue

- Charges for services were \$21.37 million in 2021, which was \$1.42 million (7.09%) more than the amount received in 2020, due primarily to an increase in recreation revenues of \$518,944 from operating programs that were previously closed or downsized due to the pandemic. Increase in water and sewer rates (5.0%) in 2021 to pay debt service costs on water and sewer infrastructure and capital improvements increased approximately \$240,000 over 2020.
- Real property taxes increased by about \$420,531 to \$23.29 million, due primarily to the 1.84% increase in the real property tax levy in 2021, with a reduction in the tax rate in 2021 of 3.37% from 2020.
- Non-property taxes increased by \$1.26 million (21.3%) in 2021, to \$7.15 million, due primarily to a 1% sales tax rate increase that became effective in August 2019 that resulted in higher sales tax distribution revenues for 2021 and 2020.

### Expenses

- Home and Community Services expenses decreased approximately \$3.95 million (17.6%), from \$22.40 million in 2020 to \$18.46 million in 2021, due primarily to decreased pension liability expenses and increased OPEB expenses year-to-year.
- In addition to the pension expenses recorded in the operating funds for the employers' share of \$4.63 million, net pension liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources decreased 16.57 million.
- Employee benefits: The Village's self-insured health and medical benefit claims expenses increased by approximately \$796,362 (13%), and aggregated \$6.94 million for 2021. The Village's self-insured workers' compensation benefit expenses were approximately \$147,893 more in 2021, aggregating \$897,101 for the year. These expenses were

allocated throughout most program expense functions. Because the Village is self-insured for health care and workers' compensation expenses, expenses can vary significantly year-to-year.

- Post-employment health care benefit expenses, net of contributions made, were recorded in 2021 in the amount of \$9.78 million, as compared to \$9.77 million in 2020, an increase of \$17,772. These expenses are also allocated throughout most program expense functions.

### **Financial Analysis of the Village's Funds**

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

#### **Governmental Funds**

The focus of the Village's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Village's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Village's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$31.58 million, a net increase of \$2.86 million from the prior year amount of \$28.72 million.

The non-spendable fund balance component was \$1,053,057 at December 31, 2020 (\$913,997 in 2020), consisting of amounts representing prepaid expenditures and inventories. The restricted fund balance component of \$1,586,110 at December 31, 2021 (\$1,489,566 in 2020) indicates that it is not available for new spending because it has been restricted for crime control, future capital projects, capital projects, debt service, Section 8 housing and trusts. The committed fund balance component, \$17,827 at the end of 2021, consists of amounts set aside for economic development (\$17,813 in 2020). The assigned fund balance component of \$11,433,130 at the end of 2021 (\$10,244,796 in 2020) consists of amounts set aside for purchases on order (\$256,149), subsequent year's expenditures (\$756,536) in the General Fund and (\$128,398) in the Debt Service Fund, and amounts for Water and Sewer funds (\$10,292,047 total). The remainder of the fund balance at December 31, 2021, \$17,487,635, constitutes unassigned fund balance, of \$18,564,425 in the General Fund and (\$1,096,790) deficit in the Capital Projects Fund. The amount of unassigned fund balance at December 31, 2020 was \$15,923,145.

**General Fund** - The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Village, and the majority of the Village's programs and activities are supported by this fund.

At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$18,584,425, representing 89.3% of the total General Fund balance of \$20,812,366. Two useful measures of liquidity are the percentage of unassigned fund balance to total expenditures, and total fund balance to total expenditures. At the end of the current fiscal year, the General Fund showed a healthy 49.4% unassigned fund balance (\$18,584,425) to total expenditures and other financing uses (\$37,606,192), up from 45.8% at the end of 2020, while total fund balance (\$20,812,366) represented 55.3% of that same amount (up from 52.4% for 2020).

When the fiscal 2021 General Fund budget was adopted, it included the use of \$1,046,901 (\$650,000 plus \$396,901 for one-time expenditures) accumulated surplus fund balance to reduce

property taxes to be levied. In addition, \$134,323 was appropriated for contract and purchase order commitments (of the prior fiscal year) to be liquidated. During the year, the budget was amended, including accumulated and unreserved fund balance of \$801,806 for capital improvement expenditures, to a revised anticipated use of fund balance aggregating \$1,848,707 for the year. For the 2021 year, actual results of operations resulted in an increase to fund balance of \$2,432,843 consisting of \$4,415,873 favorable revenue and expenditure final budget variances, less \$1,848,707 appropriated fund balance.

Revenues and other financing sources were \$40,039,035, which was \$2,806,752 (7.54%) more than the final budget. The primary revenues that were more than estimated in the adopted budget (original budget) were non-property taxes (by \$1,660,62 – mostly for sales tax distribution revenues), state aid (by \$257,147), and licenses and permits revenues (by \$407,259). Real property tax revenues were \$36,863 less than the final budget, due primarily to an increase in unpaid property taxes for the year.

Expenditures and other financing uses totaled \$37,606,192, which was \$1,636,121 (4.17%) less than the final budget. Significant positive expenditure variances were for general government support (\$610,460), culture and recreation (\$195,448), and employee benefits (\$492,777 – due in part to unfilled employee positions).

With respect to employee benefits, the Village is self-insured for workers' compensation benefits and health care benefits (hospital, medical, and dental benefits). Consequently, expenditures can sometimes vary year-to-year, as shown below for the General Fund during the past five years:

Year	Workers' Compensation	Hospital, Medical and Dental
2021	\$ 667,586	\$ 6,216,927
2020	502,124	5,554,301
2019	727,974	5,355,631
2018	651,889	4,429,239
2017	658,185	4,819,858
2016	740,304	5,384,384
2015	1,076,156	4,751,567

For 2021, workers' compensation and health care benefits were \$80,909 and \$5,279, respectively, less than the modified budget amounts. Also in 2021, the employer share of the employee and police and fire retirement benefits were less than the amount estimated in the adopted budget – by \$70,820 – due primarily to position vacancies during the year.

Due to the anticipated excess revenues and unexpended appropriations for the 2021 fiscal year, at year-end the Board of Trustees appropriated available excess funds of \$595,500 from the 2021 budget for the purchase of vehicles and equipment approved in the 2022 Capital Plan. This amount is included as transfers out to the Capital Projects Fund in the 2021 financial statements.

Water Fund - The fund balance of the Water Fund increased by \$1,063,033 during the year to \$8,642,958 at December 31, 2021. Of this amount, the assigned portion available for future year use was \$8,308,370 as compared to \$7,260,944 in 2020). No moneys were appropriated in the 2022 adopted budget. It is important to note that water rents receivables at year-end, aggregating



more than \$3.26 million, were billed and although included in fund balance, are not available as cash at year-end.

Revenues of \$12,085,998 were \$897,151 (8.02%) more than estimated in the 2021 budget. Expenditures and other financing uses of \$11,022,965 were \$1,321,673 (10.7%) less than the final budget.

The 2021 Water Fund adopted budget did not appropriate any fund balance. However, \$89,564 was appropriated from prior year contract and purchase order commitments to be liquidated.

Debt Service Fund - The Debt Service Fund ended its fiscal year with a fund balance of \$365,110, a decrease of \$40,998 from the prior year. This decrease was attributed to appropriated fund balance of \$130,363 in the 2021 budget reduced by bond anticipation note premium of \$96,129 and interest earnings under budget \$6,027. Of the total fund balance at year-end, \$128,398 was appropriated in the 2022 budget.

Capital Projects Fund - The Capital Projects Fund ended its 2021 fiscal year with a fund deficit of (\$1,096,790), from a prior year fund deficit of (\$115,406). Revenues and other financing sources totaled \$3,000,964 for 2021, and expenditures and other financing uses totaled \$3,982,348. The primary reason for the decrease in fund balance was the issuance of BANs during the year to finance capital projects which were recorded as a fund liability at year-end in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Sewer Fund - The fund balance of the Sewer Fund increased by \$298,322 and aggregated \$2,121,355 at December 31, 2021. The portion of fund balance that was assigned and available for future year use at year-end was \$2,095,304. No funds were appropriated in the 2021 adopted budget. Similar to the Water Fund, a significant portion of fund balance at year-end (\$533,744) is in the form of sewer rents receivables that are billed through March 2022.

Revenues of \$1,937,540 were \$156,034 more than estimated in the adopted budget. Fiscal year expenditures and other uses of \$1,639,218 were \$142,288 less than budgeted

Section 8 Housing Fund - The Section 8 Housing Fund, which provides Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) for eligible tenants, ended its fiscal year with a fund balance of \$243,551, an increase of \$89,994 from the prior year. Revenues and other financing sources of \$3,731,622 exceeded expenditures of \$3,641,628.

Special Purpose Fund - The fund balance of the Special Purpose Fund decreased by \$3,731 during the year, and totaled \$489,209 as of December 31, 2021, due primarily to \$4,101 authorized by the Village Board for affordable housing, and interest earnings of \$370 received. At year-end, the balances in the Special Purpose Fund included restricted for downtown development (\$324,309), restricted for affordable housing (\$34,216), and restricted for parklands (\$130,160).

### **Proprietary Funds**

The Village's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in greater detail.

Total net position of the Internal Service Funds at December 31, 2021, was a combined net position balance of \$2,611,454, from a net position of \$2,453,213 in 2020. The Workers'

Compensation Benefits Fund had a restricted net position balance of \$2,480,768, while the General Liability Claims Fund had a restricted net position balance of \$130,686 at year-end. Total assets were \$6,362,931, and total liabilities were \$3,751,477 at year-end.

In the Workers' Compensation Benefits Fund, total revenues were \$1,067,000 and operating expenses were \$897,102, resulting in a net position increase of \$169,898. Based on computations from the Village's actuary, the accrued liability at year-end for workers' compensation benefits was decreased by \$136,000 during the year. In the General Liability Claims Fund, total revenues were \$860,801 and operating expenses were \$872,458, resulting in a decrease in net position of \$11,657 for the year, from a net position of \$142,343 as of December 31, 2020.

### **Budgetary Highlights**

#### **General Fund**

For 2021, the difference between the appropriations originally budgeted (\$38,410,207) and the final appropriations for the General Fund (\$39,215,313) was an increase to the budget of \$805,106, due primarily to the following reasons:

- Prior year contract and purchase order commitments carried over to 2021, \$134,323;
- Excess revenues appropriated for departmental expenditures, \$3,300; and,
- The appropriation of accumulated surplus fund balance and unexpended appropriations from departmental operations aggregating \$801,806 for capital infrastructure improvements (transferred to the Capital Projects Fund), instead of issuing serial bonds. Of this amount, \$595,500 pertained to 2022 Capital Plan vehicles and equipment.

#### **Water Fund**

The Water Fund appropriations were increased by \$1,066,220 during 2021, from \$11,278,418 in the adopted budget, to \$122,344,638. In the Water Fund, the Village appropriated \$89,564 for prior year contracts and purchase order commitments, \$540,000 for 2022 Capital Plan vehicles and equipment, and \$526,219 to redeem a bond anticipation note for the Water Treatment Plant.

#### **Sewer Fund**

The Sewer Fund budget was also increased during 2021, by \$10,000, to \$1,781,506, for 2022 Capital Plan vehicles and equipment.

#### **Section 8 Housing Fund**

The budget for the Section 8 Housing Fund was increased by \$53,115 during the year, to \$3,757,381, to reflect the Covid Cares Act Federal aid during the year.

### **Capital Asset and Debt Administration**

#### **Capital Assets**

The Village's investment in capital assets for governmental activities at December 31, 2021, net of \$182,580,209 of accumulated depreciation, was \$65,589,822. This investment in capital

assets includes land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, infrastructure, machinery and equipment, and construction-in-progress.

Major capital asset activity during the current fiscal year included the following:

**Table 3 - Capital Assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020**

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Land	\$ 2,541,562	\$ 2,541,562
Land Improvements	7,633,790	7,623,390
Buildings and Improvements	47,663,395	47,318,087
Machinery and Equipment	22,435,284	22,018,795
Infrastructure	161,730,170	161,031,386
Construction-in-Progress	6,165,830	3,937,726
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(182,580,209)</u>	<u>(176,695,163)</u>
Total (Net of Depreciation)	<u>\$ 65,589,822</u>	<u>\$ 67,775,783</u>

Increases in capital assets represent various land improvement, building, equipment, and infrastructure projects, including but not limited to, Broadway Bridge rehabilitation, street resurfacing and sidewalks, and various vehicle and equipment purchases.

Summary information on the changes in capital assets during the year can be found in Note 3C in the notes to financial statements.

#### **Long-Term and Short-Term Debt**

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Village had total bonded debt outstanding of \$21,300,000. As required by New York State law, all bonds issued by the Village are general obligation bonds, backed by the full faith and credit of the Village.

The Village did not issue any new general obligation bonds in 2021, and issued refunding bonds of \$4.575 million. During the year, the Village retired \$2.71 million of general obligation debt from budgetary appropriations.

During the current fiscal year, the Village issued short-term obligations BANs of \$3,072,100 to finance vehicles and equipment for various departments (\$1,197,100), Streets and Sidewalks (\$550,000), Water Main Replacement (\$1,325,000), and to renew prior year capital projects BANs for \$5,926,426. The Village retired \$1,181,020 of short-term debt from budgetary appropriations during the year.

The Village did seek a credit rating on the refunding bonds in 2021. Moody's Investors Service confirmed the Aa2 credit rating on outstanding debt of the Village.

Known as the "constitutional debt limit", and pursuant to New York State Local Finance Law, the Village must limit total outstanding long-term debt to no more than 7% of the five-year average full valuation of real property. As of December 31, 2021, the Village had exhausted 15.44% of its

constitutional debt limit, and had the authority to issue an additional \$123,903,800 of general obligation long-term debt.

The Village also had outstanding energy performance contract debt aggregating \$575,717 at year-end for various energy performance contract projects in prior years. During 2021, the Village retired \$172,271 of such debt.

Additional information on the Village's short-term and long-term debt can be found in Notes 3E and 3F in the notes to financial statements.

### **Next Year's Budgets and Rates**

In the 2022 General Fund adopted budget, the Village appropriated \$756,536 of unassigned fund balance for spending in fiscal 2022, which included \$106,536 for one-time, non-recurring purposes. The real property tax rate for the 2022 Village General Fund is \$10.4833 per \$1,000 of taxable assessed value, which is the same rate as for 2021. The real property tax levy increased by 1.93% from 2021 to 2022. The 2022 adopted budget was within the property tax levy limitations. No local law was considered to authorize an override of the property tax levy limitations.

### **Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Village of Ossining, New York's finances for all those who are interested. Questions and comments concerning any of the information provided in this report should be addressed to Dale M. Brennan, Village Treasurer, Village of Ossining, 16 Croton Avenue, Ossining, New York 10562, or by e-mail to [dbrennan@villageofossining.org](mailto:dbrennan@villageofossining.org).

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Village of Ossining, New York

Statement of Net Position  
December 31, 2021

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash and equivalents	\$ 45,659,145
Receivables	
Taxes, net	547,003
Accounts	4,392,283
State and Federal aid	169,838
Due from other governments	1,942,762
Prepaid expenses	1,027,760
Inventories	25,297
Capital assets	
Not being depreciated	8,707,392
Being depreciated, net	56,882,430
Total Assets	<u>119,353,910</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	
Deferred charge on refunding bonds	250,865
Pension related	19,158,321
OPEB related	30,013,138
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>49,422,324</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Accounts payable	2,690,277
Accrued liabilities	1,646,277
Deposits	325,700
Employee payroll deductions	33,389
Unearned revenues	1,528,861
Due to other governments	79,259
Bond anticipation notes payable	8,998,526
Retainage payable	26,922
Accrued interest payable	172,906
Non-current liabilities	
Due within one year	3,218,014
Due in more than one year	184,629,537
Total Liabilities	<u>203,349,668</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	
Taxes collected in advance	77,819
Pension related	20,406,587
OPEB related	7,406,564
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>27,890,970</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>	
Net investment in capital assets	41,958,801
Restricted for	
Crime control	30,462
Future capital projects	593,856
Debt service	365,110
Workers' compensation benefits	2,480,768
General liability claims	130,686
Section 8 Housing	243,551
Trusts	489,209
Unrestricted	<u>(108,756,847)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ (62,464,404)</u>

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

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Village of Ossining, New York

Statement of Activities  
Year Ended December 31, 2021

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	
Governmental activities				
General government support	\$ 7,191,497	\$ 1,361,098	\$ -	\$ -
Public safety	24,342,803	4,186,973	22,149	310,538
Health	7,543	-	-	-
Transportation	6,903,917	578,152	-	-
Economic opportunity and development	64,186	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	4,967,228	1,186,633	25,000	-
Home and community services	18,463,021	14,062,088	3,677,461	-
Interest	723,760	-	-	96,865
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	<b>\$ 62,663,955</b>	<b>\$ 21,374,944</b>	<b>\$ 3,724,610</b>	<b>\$ 407,403</b>
General revenues				23,286,290
Real property taxes				248,766
Other tax items				159,945
Payments in lieu of taxes				296,109
Interest and penalties on real property taxes				404,381
Non-property taxes				6,300,132
Utilities gross receipts taxes				31,654
Franchise fees				14,046
Non-property tax distribution from County				389,512
Unrestricted use of money and property				457,503
Sale of property and compensation for loss				344,757
Unrestricted State aid				
Miscellaneous				
Insurance recoveries				
<b>Total General Revenues</b>				<b>31,933,095</b>
Change in Net Position				(5,223,903)
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Beginning				(57,240,501)
Ending				<u>\$ (62,464,404)</u>

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



Village of Ossining, New York

Balance Sheet  
Governmental Funds  
December 31, 2021

	General	Water	Debt Service
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and equivalents	\$ 22,573,886	\$ 5,955,504	\$ 365,110
Taxes receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible taxes	548,413	-	-
Other receivables			
Accounts	534,531	3,285,724	-
State and Federal aid	169,838	-	-
Due from other governments	1,775,181	3,062	-
Due from other funds	5,189	23,471	-
	<u>2,484,739</u>	<u>3,312,257</u>	<u>-</u>
Prepaid expenditures	883,038	110,991	-
Inventories	25,297	-	-
Total Assets	<u>\$ 26,515,373</u>	<u>\$ 9,378,752</u>	<u>\$ 365,110</u>
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)</b>			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 1,719,001	\$ 626,176	\$ -
Accrued liabilities	1,533,695	79,608	-
Deposits	325,700	-	-
Employee payroll deductions	33,389	-	-
Unearned revenues	1,478,225	29,798	-
Due to other governments	2,536	212	-
Due to other funds	25,875	-	-
Bond anticipation notes payable	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	<u>5,118,421</u>	<u>735,794</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred inflows of resources			
Deferred tax revenues	506,767	-	-
Taxes collected in advance	77,819	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>584,586</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>5,703,007</u>	<u>735,794</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances (deficits)			
Nonspendable	908,335	110,991	-
Restricted	400,721	223,597	236,712
Committed	17,827	-	-
Assigned	901,058	8,308,370	128,398
Unassigned	18,584,425	-	-
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	<u>20,812,366</u>	<u>8,642,958</u>	<u>365,110</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances (Deficits)	<u>\$ 26,515,373</u>	<u>\$ 9,378,752</u>	<u>\$ 365,110</u>

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

<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Non-Major Governmental</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<u>\$ 8,119,668</u>	<u>\$ 2,290,013</u>	<u>\$ 39,304,181</u>
-	-	548,413
-	562,651	4,382,906
-	-	169,838
-	164,519	1,942,762
-	3,757	32,417
-	730,927	6,527,923
-	33,731	1,027,760
-	-	25,297
<u>\$ 8,119,668</u>	<u>\$ 3,054,671</u>	<u>\$ 47,433,574</u>
\$ 217,932	\$ 63,691	\$ 2,626,800
-	32,974	1,646,277
-	-	325,700
-	-	33,389
-	20,838	1,528,861
-	76,511	79,259
-	6,542	32,417
8,998,526	-	8,998,526
9,216,458	200,556	15,271,229
-	-	506,767
-	-	77,819
-	-	584,586
9,216,458	200,556	15,855,815
-	33,731	1,053,057
-	725,080	1,586,110
-	-	17,827
-	2,095,304	11,433,130
(1,096,790)	-	17,487,635
(1,096,790)	2,854,115	31,577,759
<u>\$ 8,119,668</u>	<u>\$ 3,054,671</u>	<u>\$ 47,433,574</u>

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Village of Ossining, New York

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to  
the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position  
December 31, 2021

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

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 31,577,759</u>
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	
Capital assets - non-depreciable	8,707,392
Capital assets - depreciable	239,462,639
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(182,580,209)</u>
	<u>65,589,822</u>
Retainages payable are not reported in the governmental funds unless due and payable, but are required to be reported in the statement of net position.	<u>(26,922)</u>
Differences between expected and actual experiences, assumption changes and net differences between projected and actual earnings and contributions subsequent to the measurement date for the postretirement benefits (pension and OPEB) are recognized as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources on the statement of net position.	
Deferred outflows - pension related	19,158,321
Deferred outflows - OPEB related	30,013,138
Deferred inflows - pension related	(20,406,587)
Deferred inflows - OPEB related	<u>(7,406,564)</u>
	<u>21,358,308</u>
Other long-term assets that are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are either deferred or not reported in the funds.	
Real property taxes	<u>506,767</u>
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of workers' compensation and general liability claims in the governmental funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.	<u>2,611,454</u>
Long-term liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	
Accrued interest payable	(172,906)
General obligation bonds payable	(21,300,000)
Energy performance contract payable	(575,717)
Compensated absences	(1,282,260)
Net pension liability	(3,593,054)
Total OPEB liability	<u>(156,084,979)</u>
	<u>(183,008,916)</u>
Governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and refundings and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.	
Premium on general obligation bonds	(1,323,541)
Deferred amount on refunding	<u>250,865</u>
	<u>(1,072,676)</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$ (62,464,404)</u>

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

Village of Ossining, New York

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances (Deficits)  
 Governmental Funds  
 Year Ended December 31, 2021

	General	Water	Debt Service
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Real property taxes	\$ 23,283,208	\$ -	\$ -
Other tax items	408,711	-	-
Non-property taxes	7,000,622	-	-
Departmental income	1,931,978	12,019,213	-
Intergovernmental charges	3,791,251	-	-
Use of money and property	453,667	6,643	96,865
Licenses and permits	706,059	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	457,749	-	-
Sale of property and compensation for loss	14,046	25,597	-
Interfund revenues	728,440	-	-
State aid	478,147	-	-
Federal aid	10,500	-	-
Miscellaneous	369,900	34,545	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>39,634,278</b>	<b>12,085,998</b>	<b>96,865</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current			
General government support	3,964,081	663,460	-
Public safety	11,940,167	-	-
Health	7,543	-	-
Transportation	2,284,474	-	-
Economic opportunity and development	48,150	-	-
Culture and recreation	2,721,238	-	-
Home and community services	2,131,984	6,362,924	-
Employee benefits	11,574,620	1,222,944	-
Debt service	-	-	2,877,271
Principal	-	-	773,442
Interest	8,515	16,654	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>34,680,772</b>	<b>8,265,982</b>	<b>3,650,713</b>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<b>4,953,506</b>	<b>3,820,016</b>	<b>(3,553,848)</b>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>			
Insurance recoveries	344,757	-	-
Transfers in	60,000	-	3,755,250
Transfers out	(2,925,420)	(2,756,983)	(242,400)
Refunding bonds issued	-	-	4,575,000
Issuance premium	-	-	817,437
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	-	(5,293,153)
Bond issuance costs	-	-	(99,284)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>(2,520,663)</b>	<b>(2,756,983)</b>	<b>3,512,850</b>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	<b>2,432,843</b>	<b>1,063,033</b>	<b>(40,998)</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)</b>			
Beginning of Year	18,379,523	7,579,925	406,108
End of Year	<b>\$ 20,812,366</b>	<b>\$ 8,642,958</b>	<b>\$ 365,110</b>

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

Capital Projects	Non-Major Governmental	Total Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,283,208
-	-	408,711
-	-	7,000,622
-	1,925,047	15,876,238
-	-	3,791,251
-	1,295	558,470
-	-	706,059
-	-	457,749
-	9,151	48,794
-	-	728,440
310,538	-	788,685
-	3,677,429	3,687,929
77,600	2,452	484,497
<u>388,138</u>	<u>5,615,374</u>	<u>57,820,653</u>
-	128,265	4,755,806
-	-	11,940,167
-	-	7,543
-	-	2,284,474
-	4,101	52,251
-	-	2,721,238
-	4,359,447	12,854,355
-	417,886	13,215,450
-	-	2,877,271
-	217	798,828
3,799,948	-	3,799,948
<u>3,799,948</u>	<u>4,909,916</u>	<u>55,307,331</u>
<u>(3,411,810)</u>	<u>705,458</u>	<u>2,513,322</u>
-	-	344,757
2,612,826	54,158	6,482,234
(182,400)	(375,031)	(6,482,234)
-	-	4,575,000
-	-	817,437
-	-	(5,293,153)
-	-	(99,284)
<u>2,430,426</u>	<u>(320,873)</u>	<u>344,757</u>
(981,384)	384,585	2,858,079
<u>(115,406)</u>	<u>2,469,530</u>	<u>28,719,680</u>
<u>\$ (1,096,790)</u>	<u>\$ 2,854,115</u>	<u>\$ 31,577,759</u>

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**Village of Ossining, New York**

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,  
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds  
to the Statement of Activities  
Year Ended December 31, 2021

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

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 2,858,079
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.</p>	
Capital outlay expenditures	3,699,085
Depreciation expense	<u>(5,885,046)</u>
	<u>(2,185,961)</u>
<p>Retainages payable are not required in the governmental funds unless due and payable, and result in an expense in the statement or activities when accrued.</p>	
	<u>(10,797)</u>
<p>Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.</p>	
Real property taxes	<u>3,082</u>
<p>Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.</p>	
Refunding bonds issued	(4,575,000)
Principal paid on general obligation bonds	2,705,000
Principal paid on energy performance contract	172,271
Refunded bond escrow payments	5,293,153
Issuance premium	<u>(817,437)</u>
	<u>2,777,987</u>
<p>Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.</p>	
Accrued interest	(1,025)
Compensated absences	(293,746)
Changes in pension liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources	1,178,169
Changes in OPEB liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources	(9,784,025)
Amortization of loss on refunding bonds and issuance premium	<u>76,093</u>
	<u>(8,824,534)</u>
<p>Internal Service funds are used by management to charge the costs of risk to individual funds. The change in net position of the internal service funds is reported within governmental activities.</p>	
	<u>158,241</u>
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$ (5,223,903)</u>

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



Village of Ossining, New York

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes  
in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual  
General and Water Funds  
Year Ended December 31, 2021

	General Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Real property taxes	\$ 23,320,071	\$ 23,320,071	\$ 23,283,208	\$ (36,863)
Other tax items	405,155	405,155	408,711	3,556
Non-property taxes	5,340,000	5,340,000	7,000,622	1,660,622
Departmental income	1,802,034	1,805,334	1,931,978	126,644
Intergovernmental charges	3,810,415	3,810,415	3,791,251	(19,164)
Use of money and property	473,660	473,660	453,667	(19,993)
Licenses and permits	298,800	298,800	706,059	407,259
Fines and forfeitures	426,000	426,000	457,749	31,749
Sale of property and compensation for loss	8,000	8,000	14,046	6,046
Interfund revenues	728,440	728,440	728,440	-
State aid	221,000	221,000	478,147	257,147
Federal aid	4,000	4,000	10,500	6,500
Miscellaneous	271,408	271,408	369,900	98,492
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>37,108,983</u>	<u>37,112,283</u>	<u>39,634,278</u>	<u>2,521,995</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current				
General government support	4,555,291	4,574,541	3,964,081	610,460
Public safety	12,074,039	12,065,589	11,940,167	125,422
Health	15,500	15,500	7,543	7,957
Transportation	2,363,188	2,315,688	2,284,474	31,214
Economic opportunity and development	58,975	58,975	48,150	10,825
Culture and recreation	3,111,186	2,916,686	2,721,238	195,448
Home and community services	2,217,979	2,226,979	2,131,984	94,995
Employee benefits	11,921,897	12,067,397	11,574,620	492,777
Debt service				
Interest	8,515	8,515	8,515	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>36,326,570</u>	<u>36,249,870</u>	<u>34,680,772</u>	<u>1,569,098</u>
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>782,413</u>	<u>862,413</u>	<u>4,953,506</u>	<u>4,091,093</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Insurance recoveries	60,000	60,000	344,757	284,757
Transfers in	60,000	60,000	60,000	-
Transfers out	(2,083,637)	(2,965,443)	(2,925,420)	40,023
<b>Total Other Financing Uses</b>	<u>(1,963,637)</u>	<u>(2,845,443)</u>	<u>(2,520,663)</u>	<u>324,780</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	<u>(1,181,224)</u>	<u>(1,983,030)</u>	<u>2,432,843</u>	<u>4,415,873</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>				
Beginning of Year	<u>1,181,224</u>	<u>1,983,030</u>	<u>18,379,523</u>	<u>16,396,493</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 20,812,366</u>	<u>\$ 20,812,366</u>

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

Water Fund			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
11,172,236	11,172,236	12,019,213	846,977
-	-	-	-
2,761	2,761	6,643	3,882
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
3,850	3,850	25,597	21,747
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
10,000	10,000	34,545	24,545
<u>11,188,847</u>	<u>11,188,847</u>	<u>12,085,998</u>	<u>897,151</u>
829,657	956,657	663,460	293,197
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
7,381,860	7,254,861	6,362,924	891,937
1,342,116	1,337,396	1,222,944	114,452
-	-	-	-
16,654	16,654	16,654	-
<u>9,570,287</u>	<u>9,565,568</u>	<u>8,265,982</u>	<u>1,299,586</u>
1,618,560	1,623,279	3,820,016	2,196,737
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
(1,708,131)	(2,779,070)	(2,756,983)	22,087
(1,708,131)	(2,779,070)	(2,756,983)	22,087
(89,571)	(1,155,791)	1,063,033	2,218,824
89,571	1,155,791	7,579,925	6,424,134
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,642,958</u>	<u>\$ 8,642,958</u>

Village of Ossining, New York

Statement of Net Position  
Internal Service Funds  
December 31, 2021

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	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash and equivalents	\$ 6,354,964
Accounts receivable	<u>7,967</u>
Total Assets	<u>6,362,931</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	63,477
Current portion of claims payable	<u>551,300</u>
Total Current Liabilities	614,777
Noncurrent liabilities	
Claims payable, less current portion	<u>3,136,700</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>3,751,477</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>	
Restricted	<u><u>\$ 2,611,454</u></u>

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

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes  
in Net Position  
Internal Service Funds  
Year Ended December 31, 2021

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	<u>Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds</u>
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>	
Charges for services	\$ 1,621,060
Insurance recoveries	<u>298,886</u>
Total Operating Revenues	<u>1,919,946</u>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	
Insurance	753,124
Contractual	473,312
Employee benefits	<u>543,124</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>1,769,560</u>
Income from Operations	150,386
<b>NON-OPERATING REVENUES</b>	
Interest income	<u>7,855</u>
Change in Net Position	158,241
<b>NET POSITION</b>	
Beginning of Year	<u>2,453,213</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 2,611,454</u>

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

Village of Ossining, New York

Statement of Cash Flows  
Internal Service Funds  
Year Ended December 31, 2021

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	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Cash received from charges for services and insurance recoveries	\$ 1,633,372
Cash received from insurance recoveries	298,886
Cash payments to insurance carriers and claimants	<u>(1,637,130)</u>
Net Cash from Operating Activities	295,128
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Interest income	<u>7,855</u>
Net Change in Cash and Equivalents	302,983
<b>CASH AND EQUIVALENTS</b>	
Beginning of Year	<u>6,051,981</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 6,354,964</u>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF INCOME FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Income from operations	\$ 150,386
Adjustments to reconcile income from operations to net cash from operating activities	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	
Accounts receivable	12,312
Accounts payable	(16,070)
Claims payable	<u>148,500</u>
Net Cash from Operating Activities	<u>\$ 295,128</u>

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

## Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements  
December 31, 2021

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### **Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The Village of Ossining, New York ("Village") was established in 1813 and operates in accordance with Village Law and the various other applicable laws of the State of New York. The Village Board of Trustees is the legislative body responsible for overall operation. The Village Manager serves as both the chief executive and chief financial officer and the Village Treasurer serves as the chief fiscal officer. The Village provides the following services to its residents: public safety, health, transportation, economic opportunity and development, culture and recreation, home and community services and general and administrative support.

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

#### **A. Financial Reporting Entity**

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

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

#### **B. Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the primary government as a whole. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements, except for interfund services provided and used. Governmental activities, which are supported by taxes, and intergovernmental revenues and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

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

## Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

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### **Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the Internal Service Fund are charges to other funds. Operating expenses for the Internal Service Fund include the cost of services and administration. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

#### **C. Fund Financial Statements**

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

#### **Fund Categories**

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

General Fund - The General Fund constitutes the primary operating fund of the Village and is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds - Special revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The major special revenue fund of the Village is the Water Fund. The Water Fund is used to record the water operations of the Village which render services on a user

## Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

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### **Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

charge basis to the general public. The major revenue of this fund is departmental income.

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

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

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

Sewer Fund - The Sewer Fund is used to record the sewer utility operations of the Village which render services on a user charge basis to the general public.

Section 8 Housing Fund - The Section 8 Housing Fund is used to account for projects financed by entitlements received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for housing assistance payment purposes.

Special Purpose Fund - The Special Purpose Fund is used to account for assets held by the Village in accordance with the terms of a trust agreement.

- b. Proprietary Funds - Proprietary funds consist of internal service funds. Internal service funds account for operations that provide services to other departments or agencies of the government, or to other governments, on a cost reimbursement basis. The Village has established the Workers' Compensation Benefits Fund and General Liability Claims Fund as internal service funds.
- c. Fiduciary Funds (Not Included in Government-Wide Financial Statements) - The Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the Village on behalf of others. With the Village's adoption of the provisions of GASB Statement No. 84, "*Fiduciary Activities*", there are currently no activities required to be reported in the Fiduciary Funds.

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

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



Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

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**Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

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

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

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

**Cash and Equivalents, Investments and Risk Disclosure**

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

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

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

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

## Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

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### **Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

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

#### **Risk Disclosure**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Due From/To Other Funds** - During the course of its operations, the Village has numerous transactions between funds to finance operations, provide services and construct assets. To the extent that certain transactions between funds had not been paid or received as of December 31,

## Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

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### **Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

2021, balances of interfund amounts receivable or payable have been recorded in the fund financial statements.

**Inventories** - Inventories in governmental funds consisting of expendable supplies held for consumption are valued at average cost. These inventories are accounted for on the consumption method and are recorded as an expenditure at the time of usage. Reported amounts in the governmental funds are equally offset by nonspendable fund balance in the fund financial statements, which indicates that these amounts do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of current assets.

**Prepaid Expenses/Expenditures** - Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods, and are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. Prepaid expenses/expenditures consist of employee retirement, insurance and other costs which have been satisfied prior to the end of the fiscal year, but represent items which have been provided for in the subsequent year's budget and will benefit such periods. Reported amounts in governmental funds are equally offset by nonspendable fund balance, in the fund financial statements, which indicates that these amounts do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of current assets.

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

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

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

Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

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**Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

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

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

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

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

Unearned revenues in the fund financial statements are those where asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. The Village has reported unearned revenues of \$1,478,225, \$29,798 and \$20,838 for payments received in advance in the General Fund, Water Fund and Section 8 Housing Fund, respectively. Such amounts have been deemed to be measurable but not "available" pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles.

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

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

The Village has reported deferred inflows of resources of \$506,767 in the General Fund for real property taxes not expected to be collected within sixty days of the subsequent fiscal year and \$77,819 of taxes collected in advance of lien date in the General Fund and government-wide Statement of Net Position. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available.

The Village has reported deferred outflows of resources of \$250,865 for a deferred loss on refunding bonds in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. This amount results from the difference in the carrying value of the refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is being deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

## Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

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### **Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

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### **Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

*Restricted* net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Assets are reported as restricted when constraints are placed on asset use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Village or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Restricted net position for the Village includes restricted for Crime control, Future capital projects, Debt service, Workers' compensation benefits, General liability claims, Section 8 housing and Trusts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

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**Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

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

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

**F. Encumbrances**

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

**G. Use of Estimates**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**H. Subsequent Events Evaluation by Management**

Management has evaluated subsequent events for disclosure and/or recognition in the financial statements through the date that the financial statements were available to be issued, which date is August 2,, 2022.

**Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability**

**A. Budgetary Data**

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

- a) On or before the first regular meeting of the Board of Trustees in November, the budget officer submits to the Board of Trustees a tentative operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1st. The tentative budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing.

## Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

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### **Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (Continued)**

- b) The Board of Trustees conducts a public hearing on the tentative budget to obtain taxpayer comments at the second regular meeting in November.
- c) After the public hearing and on or before the first regular meeting in December, the Trustees meet to consider and adopt the budget, at which time they are required to file the document with the Village Clerk.
- d) Formal budgetary integration is employed during the year as a management control device for General, Water, Sewer, Section 8 Housing and Debt Service funds.
- e) Budgets for General, Water, Sewer, Section 8 Housing and Debt Service funds are legally adopted annually on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The Capital Projects Fund is budgeted on a project basis. Annual budgets are not adopted by the Board of Trustees for the Special Purpose or Proprietary funds since other means control the use of these resources (e.g., grant awards) and sometimes span a period of more than one fiscal year.
- f) The Board of Trustees has established legal control of the budget at the function level of expenditures. Transfers between appropriation accounts, at the function level, require approval by the Board. Any modification to appropriations resulting from an increase in revenue estimates or supplemental reserve appropriations also require a majority vote by the Board.
- g) Appropriations in the General, Water, Sewer, Section 8 Housing and Debt Service funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year, except that outstanding encumbrances are reappropriated in the succeeding year pursuant to the Uniform System of Accounts promulgated by the Office of the State Comptroller.

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

#### **B. Property Tax Limitation**

The Village is permitted by the Constitution of the State of New York to levy taxes up to 2% of the five year average full valuation of taxable real estate located within the Village, exclusive of the amount raised for the payment of interest on and redemption of long-term debt. In accordance with this definition, the maximum amount of the levy for the 2021 fiscal year was \$45,349,580, inclusive of exclusions, which exceeded the actual levy by \$22,044,009.

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

The Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a limitation on increases in the real property tax levy, subject to certain exceptions. The Tax Levy Limitation Law permits the Village to increase its overall real property tax levy over the tax levy of the prior year by no more than the "Allowable Levy Growth



**Village of Ossining, New York**

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

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**Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (Continued)**

Factor," which is the lesser of one and two-one hundredths or the sum of one plus the Inflation Factor; provided, however that in no case shall the levy growth factor be less than one. The "Inflation Factor" is the quotient of: (i) the average of National Consumer Price Indexes determined by the United States Department of Labor for the twelve-month period ending six months prior to the start of the coming fiscal year minus the average of the National Consumer Price Indexes determined by the United States Department of Labor for the twelve-month period ending six months prior to the start of the prior fiscal year, divided by (ii) the average of the National Consumer Price Indexes determined by the United States with the result expressed as a decimal to four places. The Village is required to calculate its tax levy limit for the upcoming year in accordance with the provision above and provide all relevant information to the New York State Comptroller prior to adopting its budget. The Tax Levy Limitation Law sets forth certain exclusions to the real property tax levy limitation of the Village, including exclusions for certain portions of the expenditures for retirement system contributions and tort judgments payable by the Village. The Village Board of Trustees may adopt a budget that exceeds the tax levy limit for the coming fiscal year, only if the Board first enacts, by a vote of at least sixty percent of the total voting power of the Board, a local law to override such limit for such coming fiscal year.

**C. Capital Projects Fund Project Deficits**

The deficits in various capital projects arise in-part because of the application of generally accepted accounting principles to the financial reporting of such funds. The proceeds of bond anticipation notes issued to finance construction of capital projects are not recognized as an "other financing source". Bond anticipation notes are recognized as revenue only to the extent that they are redeemed. These deficits will be reduced and eliminated as bond anticipation notes are redeemed from interfund transfers from other governmental funds or converted to permanent financing. Other deficits, where no bond anticipation notes were issued or outstanding to the extent of the project deficits, arise because of expenditures exceeding current financing on the projects. These deficits will be eliminated with the subsequent receipt or issuance of authorized financing.

**D. Reclassification of Prior Year Presentation**

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on previously reported fund balance amounts.

**Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds**

**A. Taxes Receivable**

Taxes receivable at December 31, 2021 consisted of the following:

Taxes, current	\$	310,706
Taxes, overdue		<u>284,663</u>
		595,369
Allowance for uncollectible taxes		<u>(46,956)</u>
	\$	<u>548,413</u>

Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

**Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)**

Taxes receivable in the fund financial statements are also partially offset by deferred tax revenues of \$506,767, which represents an estimate of the receivable which will not be collected within the first sixty days of the subsequent year.

**B. Interfund Receivables/Payables**

The compositions of due from/to other funds at December 31, 2021 were as follows:

Fund	Due From	Due To
General	\$ 5,189	\$ 25,875
Water	23,471	-
Sewer	3,757	1,950
Non-Major Governmental	-	4,592
	\$ 32,417	\$ 32,417

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

**C. Capital Assets**

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

	Balance January 1, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance December 31, 2021
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,541,562	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,541,562
Construction-in-Progress	3,937,726	2,700,814	472,710	6,165,830
Total Capital Assets, not being Depreciated	\$ 6,479,288	\$ 2,700,814	\$ 472,710	\$ 8,707,392
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	\$ 7,623,390	\$ 10,400	\$ -	\$ 7,633,790
Buildings and Improvements	47,318,087	345,308	-	47,663,395
Machinery and Equipment	22,018,795	416,489	-	22,435,284
Infrastructure	161,031,386	698,784	-	161,730,170
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated	237,991,658	1,470,981	-	239,462,639
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Land Improvements	3,846,728	314,006	-	4,160,734
Buildings and Improvements	28,797,950	1,603,349	-	30,401,299
Machinery and Equipment	15,357,983	898,268	-	16,256,251
Infrastructure	128,692,502	3,069,423	-	131,761,925
Total Accumulated Depreciation	176,695,163	5,885,046	-	182,580,209
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated, net	\$ 61,296,495	\$ (4,414,065)	\$ -	\$ 56,882,430
Capital Assets, net	\$ 67,775,783	\$ (1,713,251)	\$ 472,710	\$ 65,589,822

Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

**Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)**

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

Governmental Activities:	
General Government Support	\$ 230,459
Public Safety	766,438
Transportation	2,478,297
Culture and Recreation	795,312
Home and Community Services	<u>1,614,540</u>
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 5,885,046</u>

**D. Accrued Liabilities**

Accrued liabilities at December 31, 2021 were as follows:

	Fund			Total
	General	Water	Non-Major Governmental	
Payroll and Employee Benefits	<u>\$ 1,533,695</u>	<u>\$ 79,608</u>	<u>\$ 32,974</u>	<u>\$ 1,646,277</u>

**E. Short-Term Capital Borrowings**

The schedule below details the changes in short-term capital borrowings.

Purpose	Year of Original Issue	Maturity Date	Rate of Interest	Balance January 1, 2021	New Issues	Redemptions	Balance December 31, 2021
Various Capital Projects	2016	09/23/2022	1.250 %	<u>\$ 7,107,446</u>	<u>\$ 3,072,100</u>	<u>\$ 1,181,020</u>	<u>\$ 8,998,526</u>

Liabilities for bond anticipation notes are generally accounted for in the Capital Projects Fund. Bond anticipation notes issued for judgments or settled claims are recorded in the fund paying the claim. Principal payments on bond anticipation notes must be made annually. State law requires that bond anticipation notes issued for capital purposes or judgments be converted to long-term obligations generally within five years after the original issue date. However, bond anticipation notes issued for assessable improvement projects may be renewed for periods equivalent to the maximum life of the permanent financing, provided that stipulated annual reductions of principal are made.

Interest expenditures of \$8,515, \$16,654, \$63,458 and \$217 were recorded in the fund financial statements in the General, Water, Debt Service and Sewer funds, respectively. Interest expense of \$95,589 was recorded in the government-wide financial statements for governmental activities.

Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

**Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)**

**F. Long-Term Liabilities**

The following table summarizes changes in the Village's long-term liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Balance January 1, 2021	New Issues/ Additions	Maturities and/or Payments	Balance December 31, 2021	Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds Payable:					
Capital construction	\$ 23,546,002	\$ 4,575,000	\$ 7,186,853	\$ 20,885,838	\$ 2,277,689
Other	1,103,998	-	738,147	414,162	82,311
	24,650,000	4,575,000	7,925,000	21,300,000	2,360,000
Plus -					
Unamortized premium on bonds	636,314	798,859	111,632	1,323,541	-
	25,286,314	5,373,859	8,036,632	22,623,541	2,360,000
Energy performance contract debt	747,988	-	172,271	575,717	178,714
Other Non-Current Liabilities:					
Claims Payable	3,539,500	1,918,059	1,769,559	3,688,000	551,300
Compensated Absences	988,514	293,746	-	1,282,260	128,000
Net Pension Liability - ERS	9,134,609	-	9,101,614	32,995	-
Net Pension Liability - PFRS	11,024,369	-	7,464,310	3,560,059	-
Other Postemployment Benefit Liability	150,997,760	7,357,616	2,270,397	156,084,979	-
Total Other Non-Current Liabilities	175,684,752	9,569,421	20,605,880	164,648,293	679,300
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 201,719,054	\$ 14,943,280	\$ 28,814,783	\$ 187,847,551	\$ 3,218,014

Each governmental fund's liability for compensated absences, net pension liability and other postemployment benefit liabilities is liquidated by the respective fund. The Village's indebtedness for general obligation bonds and energy performance contract debt is satisfied by the Debt Service Fund, which is funded primarily by the General, Water and Sewer funds. Claims are paid by the Internal Service Fund - Workers' Compensation Benefits Fund and the General Liability Claims Fund and are funded by the various governmental funds.

**General Obligation Bonds Payable**

General obligation bonds payable at December 31, 2021 are comprised of the following individual issues:

Purpose	Year of Issue	Original Issue Amount	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding at December 31, 2021
Refunding Bond	2012	\$ 5,430,000	October 2024	3.000 - 4.000 %	\$ 1,535,000
Public Improvements	2014	4,718,000	November 2034	2.000 - 3.250	2,685,000
Public Improvements	2015	740,000	September 2026	2.080	355,000
Refunding and Public Improvements	2016	6,425,000	September 2036	1.100 - 2.450	4,680,000
Refunding Bond	2018	5,805,000	November 2030	4.000	4,240,000
Public Improvements	2018	4,731,518	September 2038	0.030 - 0.034	3,710,000
Refunding Bond	2021	4,575,000	November 2032	4.000 - 5.000	4,095,000
					<u>\$ 21,300,000</u>

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

**Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)**

Interest expenditures of \$680,780, were recorded in the fund financial statements in the Debt Service Fund. Interest expense of \$598,967 was recorded in the government-wide financial statements for governmental activities.

**Energy Performance Contract Debt**

A summary of the Village's energy performance contract debt at December 31, 2021 is as follows:

Purpose	Year of Issue	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding at December 31, 2021
Facilities Upgrades	2012	2024	2.350 %	\$ 220,584
LED Streetlight Conversion	2018	2025	5.160	355,133
				<u>\$ 575,717</u>

The Village's contract for facilities upgrades is payable in monthly installments of \$8,450 including interest. The interest rate is reset each January. The balance due at December 31, 2021 is \$220,584.

The Village entered into an energy performance contract for conversion of street lights to LED bulbs. This contract is payable in annual installments of \$100,524 including interest. The balance due at December 31, 2021 is \$355,133.

Interest expenditures/expense of \$29,204 was recorded in the fund financial statements in the Debt Service Fund and in the government-wide financial statements for governmental activities.

**Payments to Maturity**

The annual requirements to amortize all bonded and energy performance contract debt outstanding as of December 31, 2021 including interest payments of \$4,223,774 are as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	General Obligation Bonds		Energy Performance Contract		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	\$ 2,360,000	\$ 687,409	\$ 178,714	\$ 24,945	\$ 2,538,714	\$ 712,354
2023	2,340,000	614,607	185,386	18,119	2,525,386	632,726
2024	2,355,000	536,664	116,025	10,215	2,471,025	546,879
2025	1,840,000	458,229	95,592	4,933	1,935,592	463,162
2026	1,860,000	398,666	-	-	1,860,000	398,666
2027-2031	7,200,000	1,164,881	-	-	7,200,000	1,164,881
2032-2036	3,025,000	289,631	-	-	3,025,000	289,631
2037-2038	320,000	15,475	-	-	320,000	15,475
	<u>\$ 21,300,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,165,562</u>	<u>\$ 575,717</u>	<u>\$ 58,212</u>	<u>\$ 21,875,717</u>	<u>\$ 4,223,774</u>

## Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

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### **Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)**

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

#### **Legal Debt Margin**

The Village is subject to legal limitations on the amount of debt that it may issue. The Village's legal debt margin is 47.34% of the five year average full valuation of taxable real property. At December 31, 2021, that amount was \$2,093,138,026. As of December 31, 2021, the total outstanding debt applicable to the limit was \$19,818,752, which is 47.34% of the total debt limit.

#### **Claims Payable**

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

An analysis of the activity of unpaid claim liabilities is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2021		Year Ended December 31, 2020	
	Workers' Compensation	General Liability	Workers' Compensation	General Liability
Balance - Beginning of Year	\$ 2,637,000	\$ 902,500	\$ 2,503,250	\$ 1,124,500
Provision for Claims and Claims Adjustment Expenses	1,033,101	884,958	882,957	1,099,920
Claims and Claims Adjustment Expenses Paid	<u>(897,101)</u>	<u>(872,458)</u>	<u>(749,207)</u>	<u>(1,321,920)</u>
Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ 2,773,000</u>	<u>\$ 915,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,637,000</u>	<u>\$ 902,500</u>
Due Within One Year	<u>\$ 277,300</u>	<u>\$ 274,000</u>	<u>\$ 263,700</u>	<u>\$ 270,250</u>

#### **Compensated Absences**

Certain employees are entitled to accumulate up to 275 days of sick leave. Additionally, after three years of service, unused personal time can be accumulated as sick leave, to a maximum of twenty days. Upon retirement or termination, employees with ten years of service are compensated for accumulated sick leave. The amount of compensation is at the rate of 25% of the amount

Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

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**Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)**

accumulated. Vacation time for all employees may be accumulated to a maximum of 10 days. It has been the Village's practice to compensate employees for unused vacation time upon separation of service. The value of compensated absences has been reflected in the government-wide financial statements.

**Pension Plans**

*New York State and Local Retirement System*

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

The System is noncontributory except for employees who joined after July 27, 1976, who contribute 3% of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010, who generally contribute between 3% and 6% of their salary for their entire length of service. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the System's fiscal year ending March 31. The employer contribution rates for the plan's year ending in 2021 are as follows:

	<u>Tier/Plan</u>	<u>Rate</u>
ERS	1 75I	25.2 %
	3 A15	18.2
	4 A15	18.2
	5 A15	15.2
	6 A15	10.6
PFRS	2 384D	30.4 %
	5 384D	25.5
	6 384D	19.8

Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

**Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)**

At December 31, 2021, the Village reported the following for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for ERS and PFRS:

Measurement date	ERS		PFRS	
	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2021	
Net pension liability	\$	32,995	\$	3,560,059
Village's proportion of the net pension liability		0.0331364 %		0.2050399 %
Change in proportion since the prior measurement date		(0.001359) %		(0.0012183) %

The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2021 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Village's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a computation of the actuarially determined indexed present value of future compensation by employer relative to the total of all participating members.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Village recognized its proportionate share of pension expense in the government-wide financial statements of \$754,763 for ERS and \$2,050,234 for PFRS. Pension expenditures of \$1,676,900 for ERS and \$2,306,266 for PFRS were recorded in the fund financial statements and were charged to the following funds:

Fund	ERS	PFRS
General	\$ 1,147,591	\$ 2,306,266
Water	410,284	-
Non-Major Governmental - Sewer	94,380	-
Section 8 Housing	24,645	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,676,900</b>	<b>\$ 2,306,266</b>

At December 31, 2021, the Village its reportable share of reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	ERS		PFRS		Total	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 402,961	\$ -	\$ 789,958	\$ -	\$ 1,192,919	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	6,066,759	114,421	8,746,681	-	14,813,440	114,421
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	9,478,174	-	10,468,146	-	19,946,320
Changes in proportion and differences between Village contributions and proportionate share of contributions	162,266	177,763	36,798	168,083	199,064	345,846
Village contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,283,328	-	1,669,570	-	2,952,898	-
	<b>\$ 7,915,314</b>	<b>\$ 9,770,358</b>	<b>\$ 11,243,007</b>	<b>\$ 10,636,229</b>	<b>\$ 19,158,321</b>	<b>\$ 20,406,587</b>



Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

**Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)**

\$1,283,328 and \$1,669,570 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to ERS and PFRS, respectively, resulting from the Village's accrued contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended March 31, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to ERS and PFRS will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended March 31,	ERS	PFRS
2022	\$ (574,942)	\$ (475,652)
2023	(207,794)	(80,705)
2024	(519,578)	(380,689)
2025	(1,836,058)	(1,861,250)
Thereafter	-	1,735,504
	<u>\$ (3,138,372)</u>	<u>\$ (1,062,792)</u>

The total pension liability for the ERS and PFRS measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation date as noted below, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liabilities to that measurement date. Significant actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were as follows:

	ERS	PFRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2021
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2020	April 1, 2020
Investment rate of return	5.9% *	5.9%
Salary scale	4.4%	6.2%
Inflation rate	2.7%	2.7%
Cost of living adjustments	1.4%	1.4%

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

Annuitant mortality rates are based on the System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2020.

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

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

Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

**Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)**

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

Asset Type	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	32 %	4.05 %
International Equity	15	6.30
Private Equity	10	6.75
Real Estate	9	4.95
Opportunistic/ARS Portfolio	3	4.50
Credit	4	3.63
Real Assets	3	5.95
Fixed Income	23	0.00
Cash	1	0.50
	<u>100 %</u>	

The real rate of return is net of the long-term inflation assumption of 2.7%.

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

The following presents the Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.8%, as well as what the Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (4.9%) or 1 percentage point higher (6.9%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (4.9%)	Current Discount Rate (5.9%)	1% Increase (6.9%)
Village's proportionate share of the ERS net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$ 9,158,200</u>	<u>\$ 32,995</u>	<u>\$ (8,382,579)</u>
Village's proportionate share of the PFRS net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$ 15,139,378</u>	<u>\$ 3,560,059</u>	<u>\$ (6,024,624)</u>

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

**Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)**

The components of the collective net pension liability as of the March 31, 2021 measurement date were as follows:

	ERS	PFRS	Total
Total pension liability	\$ 220,680,157,000	\$ 41,236,775,000	\$ 261,916,932,000
Fiduciary net position	220,580,583,000	39,500,500,000	260,081,083,000
Employers' net pension liability	<u>\$ 99,574,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,736,275,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,835,849,000</u>
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	<u>99.95%</u>	<u>95.79%</u>	<u>99.30%</u>

Employer contributions to ERS and PFRS are paid annually and cover the period through the end of the System's fiscal year, which is March 31st. Retirement contributions as of December 31, 2021 represent the employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021 based on prior year ERS and PFRS wages multiplied by the employers' contribution rate, by tier. Retirement contributions to ERS and PFRS for the nine months ended December 31, 2021 were \$1,283,328 and \$1,669,570, respectively.

*Voluntary Defined Contribution Plan*

The Village can offer a defined contribution plan to all non-union employees hired on or after July 1, 2013 and earning at the annual full-time salary rate of \$75,000 or more. The employee contribution is between 3% and 6% depending on salary and the Village will contribute 8%. Employer contributions vest after 366 days of service. Three current employees participated in this program. These costs charged to state retirement include \$17,258 in the General Fund, \$4,339 in the Water Fund and \$1,085 in the Non-Major Governmental Funds – Sewer Fund.

**Other Postemployment Benefit Liability ("OPEB")**

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

At December 31, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees currently receiving benefit payments	123
Active employees	<u>186</u>
	<u>309</u>

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

**Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)**

The Village's total OPEB liability of \$156,084,979 was measured as of December 31, 2021, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021.

The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Salary increases	3.0%, average, including inflation
Discount rate	2.25%
Healthcare cost trend rates	8.0% for 2021, decreasing 0.5% per year to an ultimate rate of 5.0% for 2026 and later years
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	Varies from 10% to 15%, depending on applicable retirement year and bargaining unit

The discount rate was based on the "S&P 20 AA Municipal Bond Index" report.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2006 Healthy Male and Female Tables for both pre and post retirement, projected with mortality improvements with MP-2019 projection.

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2021 valuation were based on the most recent decrement tables for turnover, disability and retirement for ERS. ERS tables were based on a version released in 2021.

The Village's change in the total OPEB liability for the year ended December 31, 2021 is as follows:

Total OPEB Liability - Beginning of Year	\$ 150,997,760
Service cost	4,629,120
Interest	2,892,347
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	6,901,207
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(7,065,058)
Benefit payments	<u>(2,270,397)</u>
Total OPEB Liability - End of Year	<u><u>\$ 156,084,979</u></u>

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Village, as well as what the Village's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.25%) or 1 percentage point higher (3.25%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (1.25%)	Current Discount Rate (2.25%)	1% Increase (3.25%)
Total OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 178,178,680</u>	<u>\$ 156,084,979</u>	<u>\$ 133,991,279</u>

Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

**Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)**

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Village, as well as what the Village's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (7.00% decreasing to 4.00%) or 1 percentage point higher (9.00% decreasing to 6.00%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease (7.00% decreasing to 4.00%)	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (8.00% decreasing to 5.00%)	1% Increase (9.00% decreasing to 6.00%)
Total OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 128,061,737</u>	<u>\$ 156,084,979</u>	<u>\$ 189,849,392</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Village recognized OPEB expense of \$12,054,422 in the government-wide financial statements. At December 31, 2021, the Village reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$ 23,958,620	\$ 6,055,764
Differences between expected and actual experience	<u>6,054,518</u>	<u>1,350,800</u>
	<u>\$ 30,013,138</u>	<u>\$ 7,406,564</u>

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

Year Ended December 31,	
2022	\$ 4,532,955
2023	4,532,955
2024	4,532,955
2025	4,532,955
2026	4,498,156
Thereafter	<u>(23,402)</u>
	<u>\$ 22,606,574</u>

Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

**Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)**

**G. Revenues and Expenditures**

**Interfund Transfers**

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

Transfers Out	Transfers In				Total
	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 1,789,388	\$ 1,081,874	\$ 54,158	\$ 2,925,420
Water Fund	-	1,422,764	1,334,219	-	2,756,983
Debt Service Fund	60,000	-	182,400	-	242,400
Capital Projects Fund	-	182,400	-	-	182,400
Non-Major Governmental Funds	-	360,698	14,333	-	375,031
	<u>\$ 60,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,755,250</u>	<u>\$ 2,612,826</u>	<u>\$ 54,158</u>	<u>\$ 6,482,234</u>

Transfers are used to 1) move funds from the operating funds to the Debt Service Fund as debt service principal and interest payments become due and 2) move amounts earmarked in the operating funds to fulfill commitments for Water, Capital Projects and Special Revenue funds expenditures.

**H. Net Position**

The components of net position are detailed below:

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

*Restricted for Crime Control* - the component of net position representing the unexpended balance of the forfeiture of seized crime properties. These amounts are to be used pursuant to a New York State directive in the subsequent fiscal year for law enforcement purposes.

*Restricted for Future Capital Projects* - the component of net position that has been established to set aside funds to be used to finance all or part of the construction or acquisition of a specific type of improvement in accordance with Section 6c of the General Municipal Law of the State of New York.

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

Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

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**Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)**

*Restricted for Workers' Compensation Benefits* - the component of net position that has been established to set aside funds to be used for the payment of future benefits in accordance with Section 6j of the General Municipal Law of the State of New York.

*Restricted for General Liability Claims* - the component of net position that has been established to set aside funds to be used for the payment of future benefits in accordance with Section 6N of the General Municipal Law of the State of New York.

*Restricted for Section 8 Housing* - the component of net position that reports the difference between assets and liabilities of the Section 8 Housing Fund which is to account for resources received and used for housing assistant payment purposes.

*Restricted for Trusts* - the component of net position that has been established to set aside funds in accordance with the terms of the grants.

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

Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

I. Fund Balances

	2021					2020						
	General Fund	Water Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total	General Fund	Water Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total
<b>Nonspendable:</b>												
Prepaid expenditures	\$ 883,038	\$ 110,991	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,731	\$ 1,027,760	\$ 777,185	\$ 95,556	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,116	\$ 900,857
Inventories	25,297	-	-	-	-	25,297	13,140	-	-	-	-	13,140
Total Nonspendable	908,335	110,991	-	-	33,731	1,053,057	790,325	95,556	-	-	28,116	913,997
<b>Restricted:</b>												
Crime control	30,462	-	-	-	-	30,462	30,439	-	-	-	-	30,439
Future capital projects	370,259	223,597	-	-	-	593,856	321,171	223,425	-	-	-	544,596
Capital projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	236,712	-	-	236,712	-	-	275,745	-	-	275,745
Debt service - subsequent year's expenditures	-	-	128,398	-	-	128,398	-	-	130,363	-	-	130,363
Section 8 Housing	-	-	235,671	-	235,671	471,342	-	-	-	145,846	-	145,846
Trusts	-	-	-	-	489,209	489,209	-	-	-	492,940	-	492,940
Total Restricted	400,721	223,597	365,110	-	725,080	1,714,508	351,610	223,425	406,108	638,786	-	1,619,929
Committed - Economic development	17,827	-	-	-	-	17,827	17,813	-	-	-	-	17,813
<b>Assigned:</b>												
Purchases on order:												
General government support	20,059	91,706	-	-	-	111,765	11,400	56,273	-	-	-	67,673
Public safety	79,304	-	-	-	-	79,304	91,724	-	-	-	-	91,724
Transportation	18,270	-	-	-	-	18,270	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Opportunity and Development	9,600	-	-	-	-	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	4,991	-	-	-	-	4,991	31,199	-	-	-	-	31,199
Home and community services	12,288	19,921	-	-	-	32,209	-	33,291	-	-	-	33,291
Total Assigned	144,522	111,627	-	-	-	256,149	134,323	89,564	-	-	-	223,887
Subsequent year's expenditures:												
Water	756,536	8,196,743	-	-	-	8,953,279	1,046,901	7,171,380	-	-	-	1,046,901
Sewer	-	-	-	-	2,095,304	2,095,304	-	-	-	1,802,628	-	1,802,628
Total Assigned	901,058	8,328,370	-	-	2,095,304	11,304,732	1,161,224	7,260,944	-	1,802,628	-	10,244,796
Unassigned	18,584,425	-	-	(1,096,790)	-	17,487,635	16,038,651	-	-	(115,406)	-	15,923,145
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	<b>\$ 20,812,366</b>	<b>\$ 8,642,958</b>	<b>\$ 365,110</b>	<b>\$ (1,096,790)</b>	<b>\$ 2,854,115</b>	<b>\$ 31,577,759</b>	<b>\$ 18,379,523</b>	<b>\$ 7,579,925</b>	<b>\$ 408,108</b>	<b>\$ (115,406)</b>	<b>\$ 2,469,630</b>	<b>\$ 28,719,660</b>



## Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

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### **Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)**

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

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

Inventories in the General Fund have been classified as nonspendable to indicate that a portion of the fund balance is not "available" for expenditure because the asset is in the form of commodities and the Village anticipates utilizing them in the normal course of operations.

Commitments of fund balance represent intended use for a specific purpose. At December 31, 2021, the Village has committed the above amounts for economic development.

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

Subsequent year's expenditures represent that at December 31, 2021, the Village Board has assigned the above amounts to be appropriated for the ensuing year's budget.

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

### **Note 4 - Summary Disclosure of Significant Contingencies**

#### **Litigation**

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

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

#### **Contingencies**

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

## Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 2021

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### **Note 4 - Summary Disclosure of Significant Contingencies (Continued)**

#### **Related Party Transactions**

The Village has several intermunicipal agreements with the Town of Ossining, New York ("Town") to accept finance, information technology, water, sewer, recreation, engineering, clerk, police and fire protection services. These charges aggregated to approximately \$4.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. Additionally, the Town provides sewer, parking violations and clerk services to the Village.

#### **Risk Management**

The Village's policies for general liability, automobile liability, property and public officials' errors and omissions coverage have self-insured retention levels of \$100,000 per occurrence for the January 1 to December 31, 2021 policy year. Primary insurance coverage was purchased for losses in excess of the retention levels, to a maximum limit of \$1,000,000. Excess insurance policy have been secured for losses in excess of \$1 million (\$100,000 retention plus \$1,000,000 primary insurance policy) to a maximum of \$10 million per occurrence for all liability losses and \$68,069,184 for property. The Workers' Compensation self-insured retention level is \$600,000 with primary insurance coverage limit of \$300,000. Excess Workers' Compensation insurance is purchased for losses in excess of \$600,000. Excess Workers' Compensation is written for Statutory Limits (unlimited in New York), with a \$1 million cap on employer's liability claims.

The governmental funds are charged premiums by the respective internal service fund. Claims payable in the internal service funds include provisions for claims reported and claims incurred but not reported. The Village is also self-insured for health benefits. A plan administrator has been retained to review and approve all claims. The Village has specific stop-loss insurance which establishes a maximum exposure limit of \$175,000 for each individual covered in the plan reimbursement to the Village. The Village also has aggregate stop-loss insurance which established a maximum exposure limit of \$7,167,384 for the 2021 plan year. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past three years.

### **Note 5 - Recently Issued GASB Pronouncements**

GASB Statement No. 87, "Leases", as amended by GASB Statement No. 95, "Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance", establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the concept that leases are a financing of a "right-to-use" underlying asset. As such, this Statement requires a lessee to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset. A lessor will be required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Notes to Financial Statements (Concluded)  
December 31, 2021

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**Note 6 - Tax Abatements**

The Village has real property tax abatement agreements with housing development and redevelopment companies organized pursuant to Article V of the Private Housing Finance Law ("PHFL") or Article 18-A of the General Municipal Law ("GML").

Generally, these agreements provide for a 100 percent abatement of real property taxes in exchange for a payment in lieu of taxes ("PILOT"), with the exception of special district property taxes.

Copies of the agreements may be obtained from Dale Brennan, Treasurer, 16 Croton Avenue, Ossining, NY 10562, [dbrennan@Villageofossining.org](mailto:dbrennan@Villageofossining.org). Information relevant to disclosure of these agreements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 is as follows:

<u>Start Date</u>	<u>Agreement</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Taxable Assessed Value</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u>	<u>Tax Value</u>	<u>PILOT Received</u>	<u>Taxes Abated</u>
9/29/2017 (Original 9/9/1982)	Maple House Associate/ Maple House Renewal LLC	General	\$ 12,753,600	\$ 10.48332	\$ 133,700	\$ 14,355	\$ 119,345
1/25/2005	The Pines at Narragansett	General	9,082,100	10.48332	95,211	12,179	83,032
6/1/2016 (original 3/23/2006)	Snowden House/ Standard Snowden Venture LP	General	12,284,000	10.48332	128,777	15,427	113,350
4/10/2014	Harbor Square Crossings LLC	General	53,427,000	10.48332	560,092	206,805	353,287
						<u>\$ 248,766</u>	<u>\$ 669,014</u>

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Village of Ossining, New York

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

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB Liability:				
Service cost	\$ 4,629,120	\$ 3,455,578	\$ 3,059,342	\$ 2,801,595
Interest	2,892,347	3,869,510	3,905,436	3,725,542
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	6,901,207	(853,457)	(1,185,901)	278,394
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(7,065,058) (6)	26,887,108 (5)	7,605,666 (4)	-
Benefit payments	(2,270,397)	(2,115,197)	(1,845,049)	(1,881,707)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	5,087,219	31,243,542	11,539,494	4,923,824
Total OPEB Liability – Beginning of Year	150,997,760	119,754,218	108,214,724	103,290,900 (3)
Total OPEB Liability – End of Year	<u>\$ 156,084,979</u>	<u>\$ 150,997,760</u>	<u>\$ 119,754,218</u>	<u>\$ 108,214,724</u>
Village's covered-employee payroll	<u>\$ 19,655,217</u>	<u>\$ 19,301,275</u>	<u>\$ 19,410,620</u>	<u>\$ 18,363,611</u>
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	<u>794%</u>	<u>782%</u>	<u>617%</u>	<u>589%</u>

Notes to Schedule:

(1) Data not available prior to fiscal year 2018 implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions".

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

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

(4) The discount rate utilized for 2019 was 3.26% as compared to 3.64% in the prior year.

(5) The discount rate utilized for 2020 was 1.93% as compared to 3.26% in the prior year.

(6) The discount rate utilized for 2021 was 2.25% as compared to 1.93% in the prior year.

Village of Ossining, New York

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

	Schedule of Village's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (2)						
	2021 (5)	2020 (4)	2019	2018	2017	2016 (3)	2015
Village's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0331364%	0.0344955%	0.0351699%	0.0362019%	0.0368903%	0.0390983%	0.0400867%
Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 32,995	\$ 9,134,609	\$ 2,491,892	\$ 1,168,398	\$ 3,466,292	\$ 6,275,394	\$ 1,354,226
Village's covered payroll	\$ 10,480,743	\$ 9,940,493	\$ 9,723,647	\$ 9,396,425	\$ 9,332,328	\$ 9,023,165	\$ 9,008,595
Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	0.31%	91.89%	25.63%	12.43%	37.14%	69.55%	15.03%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	99.95%	86.39%	96.27%	98.20%	94.70%	90.70%	97.90%
	Schedule of Contributions						
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,465,130	\$ 1,435,214	\$ 1,410,055	\$ 1,431,297	\$ 1,396,969	\$ 1,632,907	\$ 1,756,590
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,465,130)	(1,435,214)	(1,410,055)	(1,431,297)	(1,396,969)	(1,632,907)	(1,756,590)
Contribution excess	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Village's covered payroll	\$ 10,447,037	\$ 10,284,620	\$ 9,906,565	\$ 9,644,506	\$ 9,297,501	\$ 9,328,956	\$ 9,505,657
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.02%	13.95%	14.23%	14.84%	15.03%	17.50%	18.48%

(1) Data not available prior to fiscal year 2015 implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions."

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

(3) The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was decreased from 7.5% to 7.0% effective with the March 31, 2016 measurement date.

(4) Increase in the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability mainly attributable to decrease in plan fiduciary net position due to investment losses, and by decrease in the discount rate from 7.0% to 6.8% effective with the March 31, 2020 measurement date.

(5) Decrease in the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability mainly attributable to increase in plan fiduciary net position due to investment gains, partially offset by a decrease in the discount rate from 6.8% to 5.9% effective with the March 31, 2021 measurement date.

Village of Ossining, New York

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

	Schedule of Village's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (2)						
	2021 (5)	2020 (4)	2019	2018	2017	2016 (3)	2015
Village's proportion of the net pension liability	0.2050399%	0.2062582%	0.2030419%	0.2069328%	0.2027316%	0.2058871%	0.1887199%
Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,560,059	\$ 11,024,369	\$ 3,405,141	\$ 2,091,588	\$ 4,201,920	\$ 6,095,879	\$ 519,470
Village's covered payroll	\$ 8,292,436	\$ 8,619,179	\$ 8,183,106	\$ 7,580,454	\$ 7,528,226	\$ 7,193,600	\$ 6,699,359
Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	42.93%	127.91%	41.61%	27.59%	55.82%	84.74%	7.75%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	95.79%	84.86%	95.09%	96.93%	93.50%	90.20%	99.00%

Schedule of Contributions

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,944,713	\$ 1,776,092	\$ 1,637,814	\$ 1,711,252	\$ 1,645,851	\$ 1,692,055	\$ 1,795,744
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,944,713)	(1,776,092)	(1,637,814)	(1,711,252)	(1,645,851)	(1,692,055)	(1,795,744)
Contribution excess	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Village's covered payroll	\$ 8,271,237	\$ 8,301,837	\$ 8,610,021	\$ 8,060,564	\$ 7,470,634	\$ 7,467,450	\$ 7,508,109
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	23.51%	21.39%	19.02%	21.23%	22.03%	22.66%	23.92%

(1) Data not available prior to fiscal year 2015 implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions."

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

(3) The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was decreased from 7.5% to 7.0% effective with the March 31, 2016 measurement date.

(4) Increase in the Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability mainly attributable to decrease in plan fiduciary net position due to investment losses, and by a decrease in the discount rate from 7.0% to 6.8% effective with the March 31, 2020 measurement date.

(5) Decrease in the Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability mainly attributable to increase in plan fiduciary net position due to investment gains, partially offset by a decrease in the discount rate from 6.8% to 5.9% effective with the March 31, 2021 measurement date.

See independent auditors' report.

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**Village of Ossining, New York**

General Fund  
Comparative Balance Sheet  
December 31,

	2021	2020
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 22,573,886	\$ 18,146,147
Taxes receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible taxes of \$46,956 and \$77,549, respectively	548,413	650,931
Other receivables		
Accounts	534,531	233,867
State and Federal aid	169,838	186,303
Due from other funds	5,189	15,470
Due from other governments	1,775,181	1,485,453
	<u>2,484,739</u>	<u>1,921,093</u>
Prepaid expenditures	883,038	777,185
Inventories	25,297	13,140
Total Assets	<u>\$ 26,515,373</u>	<u>\$ 21,508,496</u>
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCE</b>		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,719,001	\$ 1,281,228
Accrued liabilities	1,533,695	892,448
Deposits	325,700	253,409
Employee payroll deductions	33,389	66,422
Unearned revenues	1,478,225	128,515
Due to other governments	2,536	-
Due to other funds	25,875	3,266
Total Liabilities	<u>5,118,421</u>	<u>2,625,288</u>
Deferred inflows of resources		
Deferred tax revenues	506,767	503,685
Taxes collected in advance	77,819	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>584,586</u>	<u>503,685</u>
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>5,703,007</u>	<u>3,128,973</u>
Fund balance		
Nonspendable	908,335	790,325
Restricted	400,721	351,610
Committed	17,827	17,813
Assigned	901,058	1,181,224
Unassigned	18,584,425	16,038,551
Total Fund Balance	<u>20,812,366</u>	<u>18,379,523</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 26,515,373</u>	<u>\$ 21,508,496</u>

See independent auditors' report.



**Village of Ossining, New York**

General Fund  
 Comparative Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and  
 Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual  
 Year Ended December 31,

	2021			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Real property taxes	\$ 23,320,071	\$ 23,320,071	\$ 23,283,208	\$ (36,863)
Other tax items	405,155	405,155	408,711	3,556
Non-property taxes	5,340,000	5,340,000	7,000,622	1,660,622
Departmental income	1,802,034	1,805,334	1,931,978	126,644
Intergovernmental charges	3,810,415	3,810,415	3,791,251	(19,164)
Use of money and property	473,660	473,660	453,667	(19,993)
Licenses and permits	298,800	298,800	706,059	407,259
Fines and forfeitures	426,000	426,000	457,749	31,749
Sale of property and compensation for loss	8,000	8,000	14,046	6,046
Interfund revenues	728,440	728,440	728,440	-
State aid	221,000	221,000	478,147	257,147
Federal aid	4,000	4,000	10,500	6,500
Miscellaneous	271,408	271,408	369,900	98,492
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>37,108,983</u>	<u>37,112,283</u>	<u>39,634,278</u>	<u>2,521,995</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current				
General government support	4,555,291	4,574,541	3,964,081	610,460
Public safety	12,074,039	12,065,589	11,940,167	125,422
Health	15,500	15,500	7,543	7,957
Transportation	2,363,188	2,315,688	2,284,474	31,214
Economic opportunity and development	58,975	58,975	48,150	10,825
Culture and recreation	3,111,186	2,916,686	2,721,238	195,448
Home and community services	2,217,979	2,226,979	2,131,984	94,995
Employee benefits	11,921,897	12,067,397	11,574,620	492,777
Debt service				
Interest	8,515	8,515	8,515	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>36,326,570</u>	<u>36,249,870</u>	<u>34,680,772</u>	<u>1,569,098</u>
<b>Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures</b>	<u>782,413</u>	<u>862,413</u>	<u>4,953,506</u>	<u>4,091,093</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Insurance recoveries	60,000	60,000	344,757	284,757
Transfers in	60,000	60,000	60,000	-
Transfers out	(2,083,637)	(2,965,443)	(2,925,420)	40,023
<b>Total Other Financing Uses</b>	<u>(1,963,637)</u>	<u>(2,845,443)</u>	<u>(2,520,663)</u>	<u>324,780</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	<u>(1,181,224)</u>	<u>(1,983,030)</u>	<u>2,432,843</u>	<u>4,415,873</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>				
Beginning of Year	<u>1,181,224</u>	<u>1,983,030</u>	<u>18,379,523</u>	<u>16,396,493</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 20,812,366</u>	<u>\$ 20,812,366</u>

See independent auditors' report.

2020

Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
\$ 22,885,040	\$ 22,885,040	\$ 22,864,356	\$ (20,684)
357,773	357,773	340,273	(17,500)
5,299,565	5,299,565	5,892,590	593,025
2,015,150	2,032,850	1,340,368	(692,482)
3,705,885	3,705,885	3,672,631	(33,254)
552,889	552,889	567,125	14,236
297,800	297,800	378,141	80,341
544,000	544,000	333,716	(210,284)
8,000	8,000	107,178	99,178
716,857	716,857	716,857	-
201,000	201,000	334,761	133,761
4,000	4,000	-	(4,000)
270,408	270,408	211,189	(59,219)
<u>36,858,367</u>	<u>36,876,067</u>	<u>36,759,185</u>	<u>(116,882)</u>
4,457,377	4,339,712	3,855,684	484,028
12,010,260	12,104,461	11,558,341	546,120
9,700	9,700	8,107	1,593
2,319,794	2,234,894	2,080,543	154,351
261,044	261,044	39,678	221,366
3,217,587	3,220,387	2,310,706	909,681
2,198,287	2,227,187	2,146,379	80,808
11,371,018	11,371,018	10,295,101	1,075,917
20,831	20,831	20,831	-
<u>35,865,898</u>	<u>35,789,234</u>	<u>32,315,370</u>	<u>3,473,864</u>
<u>992,469</u>	<u>1,086,833</u>	<u>4,443,815</u>	<u>3,356,982</u>
32,000	32,000	173,656	141,656
-	-	133,435	133,435
(2,158,475)	(2,785,614)	(2,736,593)	49,021
<u>(2,126,475)</u>	<u>(2,753,614)</u>	<u>(2,429,502)</u>	<u>324,112</u>
(1,134,006)	(1,666,781)	2,014,313	3,681,094
<u>1,134,006</u>	<u>1,666,781</u>	<u>16,365,210</u>	<u>14,698,429</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,379,523</u>	<u>\$ 18,379,523</u>

**Village of Ossining, New York**

General Fund  
 Schedule of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Compared to Budget  
 Year Ended December 31, 2021  
 (With Comparative Actuals for 2020)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	2020 Actual
<b>REAL PROPERTY TAXES</b>	\$ 23,320,071	\$ 23,320,071	\$ 23,283,208	\$ (36,863)	\$ 22,864,356
<b>OTHER TAX ITEMS</b>					
Payments in lieu of taxes	255,155	255,155	248,766	(6,389)	203,311
Interest and penalties on real property taxes	150,000	150,000	159,945	9,945	136,962
	405,155	405,155	408,711	3,556	340,273
<b>NON-PROPERTY TAXES</b>					
Utilities gross receipts taxes	300,000	300,000	296,109	(3,891)	280,429
Franchise fees	440,000	440,000	404,381	(35,619)	417,484
Non-property tax distribution from County	4,600,000	4,600,000	6,300,132	1,700,132	5,194,677
	5,340,000	5,340,000	7,000,622	1,660,622	5,892,590
<b>DEPARTMENTAL INCOME</b>					
Tax advertising	2,000	2,000	3,375	1,375	2,000
Clerk fees	900	900	344	(556)	450
Transportation of prisoners	6,000	6,000	7,378	1,378	7,495
Police fees	4,350	4,350	144,018	139,668	4,857
P.E.G. access fees	61,250	64,550	109,681	45,131	95,934
Safety inspection fees	45,000	45,000	72,054	27,054	47,755
False alarm fees	1,000	1,000	1,950	950	900
Health fees	1,000	1,000	624	(376)	380
Public works	5,000	5,000	8,038	3,038	3,777
Station tags and on/off-street parking	540,100	540,100	409,726	(130,374)	495,564
Non-criminal finger printing	1,000	1,000	801	(199)	490
Parks and recreation fees	751,934	751,934	772,487	20,553	275,029
Zoning fees	10,000	10,000	8,400	(1,600)	12,800
Planning Board fees	15,500	15,500	17,150	1,650	6,900
Refuse and garbage charges	357,000	357,000	375,952	18,952	386,037
	1,802,034	1,805,334	1,931,978	126,644	1,340,368

<b>INTERGOVERNMENTAL CHARGES</b>					
Finance and data processing services - Town	430,741	430,741	415,304	(15,437)	409,893
Engineering services - Town	100,536	100,536	100,537	1	100,537
Prosecutor - Town	12,637	12,637	12,637	-	12,329
Street lighting - Town	2,500	2,500	564	(1,936)	778
Police services - Town	2,295,046	2,295,046	2,295,096	50	2,222,605
Fire protection services - Town	557,166	557,166	557,166	-	533,368
Snow removal services	40,000	40,000	38,157	(1,843)	26,464
Recreation services - Town	371,789	371,789	371,790	1	366,657
	<u>3,810,415</u>	<u>3,810,415</u>	<u>3,791,251</u>	<u>(19,164)</u>	<u>3,672,631</u>
<b>USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY</b>					
Earnings on investments	89,124	89,124	31,654	(57,470)	154,078
Rental of real property - Individuals	146,000	146,000	185,523	39,523	182,701
Rental of real property - Other governments	238,536	238,536	236,490	(2,046)	230,346
	<u>473,660</u>	<u>473,660</u>	<u>453,667</u>	<u>(19,993)</u>	<u>567,125</u>
<b>LICENSES AND PERMITS</b>					
Business and occupational licenses	50,000	50,000	35,882	(14,118)	31,928
Building permits	150,000	150,000	543,871	393,871	236,693
Other permits	98,800	98,800	126,306	27,506	110,520
	<u>298,800</u>	<u>298,800</u>	<u>706,059</u>	<u>407,259</u>	<u>378,141</u>
<b>FINES AND FORFEITURES</b>					
Fines and forfeited bail	425,000	425,000	457,749	32,749	333,716
Forfeiture of deposits	1,000	1,000	-	(1,000)	-
	<u>426,000</u>	<u>426,000</u>	<u>457,749</u>	<u>31,749</u>	<u>333,716</u>
<b>SALE OF PROPERTY AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSS</b>					
Sale of equipment	-	-	-	-	102,710
Minor sales	8,000	8,000	14,046	6,046	4,468
	<u>8,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>14,046</u>	<u>6,046</u>	<u>107,178</u>
<b>INTERFUND REVENUES</b>					
	<u>728,440</u>	<u>728,440</u>	<u>728,440</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>716,857</u>
<b>STATE AID</b>					
Mortgage tax	180,000	180,000	374,762	194,762	264,812
Youth programs	6,000	6,000	41,986	35,986	23,685
Emergency management assistance	15,000	15,000	13,399	(1,601)	16,084
Other	20,000	20,000	48,000	28,000	30,180
	<u>221,000</u>	<u>221,000</u>	<u>478,147</u>	<u>257,147</u>	<u>334,761</u>

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**Village of Ossining, New York**

**General Fund  
Schedule of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Compared to Budget (Continued)  
Year Ended December 31, 2021  
(With Comparative Actuals for 2020)**

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	2020 Actual
<b>FEDERAL AID</b>					
Bullet proof vest program	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ (4,000)	\$ -
Emergency management assistance	-	-	10,500	10,500	-
	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>6,500</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>					
Aim related payment	202,408	202,408	202,408	-	202,408
Refunds of prior year's expenditures	-	-	76,719	76,719	5,302
Gifts and donations	-	-	700	700	1,532
Medicare Part D reimbursement	65,000	65,000	87,534	22,534	-
Other	4,000	4,000	2,539	(1,461)	1,947
	<u>271,408</u>	<u>271,408</u>	<u>369,900</u>	<u>98,492</u>	<u>211,189</u>
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<u>37,108,983</u>	<u>37,112,283</u>	<u>39,634,278</u>	<u>2,521,995</u>	<u>36,759,185</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</b>					
Insurance recoveries	60,000	60,000	344,757	284,757	173,656
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service Fund	60,000	60,000	60,000	-	-
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-	133,435
	<u>120,000</u>	<u>120,000</u>	<u>404,757</u>	<u>284,757</u>	<u>307,091</u>
<b>TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</b>					
<b>TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</b>	<u>\$ 37,228,983</u>	<u>\$ 37,232,283</u>	<u>\$ 40,039,035</u>	<u>\$ 2,806,752</u>	<u>\$ 37,066,276</u>

See independent auditors' report.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

**General Fund  
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget  
Year Ended December 31, 2021  
(With Comparative Actuals for 2020)**

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	2020 Actual
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT</b>					
Board of Trustees	\$ 47,292	\$ 39,292	\$ 38,853	\$ 439	\$ 36,567
Traffic violations bureau	139,719	140,539	140,524	15	135,793
Mayor	14,747	14,747	12,733	2,014	12,994
Manager	392,436	402,746	402,684	62	383,341
Auditor	37,000	37,025	35,200	1,825	35,200
Treasurer	207,372	203,347	201,771	1,576	180,709
Budget	1,100	200	-	200	1,100
Clerk	196,872	190,542	189,926	616	191,389
Law	293,799	421,199	420,664	535	358,919
Personnel	219,699	254,899	253,935	964	204,583
Safety director	17,200	13,200	6,028	7,172	18,616
Engineer	72,907	84,307	67,518	16,789	59,070
Municipal building	198,533	287,933	282,765	5,168	207,602
Operations center	167,861	197,461	196,889	572	178,048
Central garage	391,870	369,180	363,377	5,803	355,675
Communications system	253,189	257,029	250,181	6,848	206,106
Data processing	366,944	331,544	318,446	13,098	375,720
Unallocated insurance	553,910	626,910	626,104	806	609,917
Municipal association dues	11,500	11,500	10,691	809	11,601
Judgments and claims	60,000	86,000	85,541	459	88,351
Town taxes and assessments	140	140	116	24	128
Property tax refunds	97,000	97,000	3,309	93,691	149,054
Metropolitan commuter transportation mobility tax	61,316	61,316	56,826	4,490	55,201
Contingency	752,885	446,485	-	446,485	-
	<u>4,555,291</u>	<u>4,574,541</u>	<u>3,964,081</u>	<u>610,460</u>	<u>3,855,684</u>

<b>PUBLIC SAFETY</b>						
Police department	9,620,433	9,646,958	9,589,917	57,041	9,266,652	
Jail	1,500	1,500	445	1,055	485	
Traffic control	82,123	128,623	115,955	12,668	89,734	
Public safety boat	12,700	12,700	4,412	8,288	6,872	
Metered parking	1,000	1,900	1,811	89	122	
Fire department	784,650	832,125	829,602	2,523	822,731	
Control of animals	126,860	126,860	112,844	14,016	117,184	
Civilian police	659,649	587,649	576,749	10,900	561,621	
Safety inspection	785,124	727,274	708,432	18,842	692,940	
	<u>12,074,039</u>	<u>12,065,589</u>	<u>11,940,167</u>	<u>125,422</u>	<u>11,558,341</u>	

<b>HEALTH</b>					
Weed and grass control	15,500	15,500	7,543	7,957	8,107

<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>					
Street administration	313,086	327,086	323,453	3,633	318,199
Street maintenance	1,503,992	1,528,492	1,507,473	21,019	1,431,782
Snow removal	350,200	269,200	268,191	1,009	121,953
Street lighting	156,377	151,377	145,961	5,416	169,177
Off-street parking	39,533	39,533	39,396	137	39,432
	<u>2,363,188</u>	<u>2,315,688</u>	<u>2,284,474</u>	<u>31,214</u>	<u>2,080,543</u>

<b>ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND DEVELOPMENT</b>					
Publicity	30,000	30,000	20,473	9,527	18,328
Community development	28,975	28,975	27,677	1,298	21,350
	<u>58,975</u>	<u>58,975</u>	<u>48,150</u>	<u>10,825</u>	<u>39,678</u>

<b>CULTURE AND RECREATION</b>					
Parks	897,436	866,237	847,070	19,167	772,715
Recreation	1,251,036	1,166,235	1,158,783	7,452	1,156,748
Community center maintenance	79,653	90,153	89,809	344	76,789
Pool maintenance	70,696	70,696	16,101	54,595	67,711
Youth agencies	347,415	396,415	313,061	83,354	177,735
Camps	366,450	228,450	227,380	1,070	15,295
Celebrations	17,000	17,000	12,221	4,779	5,698
Adult recreation	81,500	81,500	56,813	24,687	38,015
	<u>3,111,186</u>	<u>2,916,686</u>	<u>2,721,238</u>	<u>195,448</u>	<u>2,310,706</u>

(Continued)



**Village of Ossining, New York**

**General Fund  
Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget (Continued)  
Year Ended December 31, 2021  
(With Comparative Actuals for 2020)**

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	2020 Actual
<b>HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>					
Zoning	\$ 125,740	\$ 125,740	\$ 114,021	\$ 11,719	\$ 107,462
Planning	250,206	250,206	219,413	30,793	258,952
Storm sewers	133,177	123,177	118,141	5,036	129,046
Refuse and garbage	1,479,666	1,507,166	1,497,362	9,804	1,430,872
Street cleaning	104,440	85,940	83,180	2,760	101,363
Shade trees	98,750	108,750	98,756	9,994	118,565
Historic Review Commission	26,000	26,000	1,111	24,889	119
	<u>2,217,979</u>	<u>2,226,979</u>	<u>2,131,984</u>	<u>94,995</u>	<u>2,146,379</u>
<b>EMPLOYEE BENEFITS</b>					
State retirement	1,308,810	1,308,810	1,147,591	161,219	1,026,688
Police and fire retirement	2,377,086	2,377,086	2,306,266	70,820	1,971,270
Social security	1,358,820	1,358,820	1,211,917	146,903	1,184,037
Workers' compensation benefits	1,142,995	748,495	667,588	80,907	502,124
Unemployment benefits	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	56,680
Hospital, medical and dental benefits	5,714,186	6,254,186	6,241,258	12,928	5,554,302
	<u>11,921,897</u>	<u>12,067,397</u>	<u>11,574,620</u>	<u>492,777</u>	<u>10,295,101</u>
<b>DEBT SERVICE</b>					
Interest	8,515	8,515	8,515	-	20,831
Bond anticipation notes					
	<u>36,326,570</u>	<u>36,249,870</u>	<u>34,680,772</u>	<u>1,569,098</u>	<u>32,315,370</u>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>					
<b>OTHER FINANCING USES</b>					
Transfers out					
Debt Service Fund	1,804,876	1,804,875	1,789,388	15,487	1,985,590
Capital Projects Fund	200,067	1,081,874	1,081,874	-	714,139
Section 8 Housing Fund	78,694	78,694	54,158	24,536	36,864
	<u>2,083,637</u>	<u>2,965,443</u>	<u>2,925,420</u>	<u>40,023</u>	<u>2,736,593</u>
<b>TOTAL OTHER FINANCING USES</b>					
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES</b>					
	<u>\$ 38,410,207</u>	<u>\$ 39,215,313</u>	<u>\$ 37,606,192</u>	<u>\$ 1,609,121</u>	<u>\$ 35,051,963</u>

See independent auditors' report.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Water Fund  
 Comparative Balance Sheet  
 December 31,

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 5,955,504	\$ 4,430,162
Receivables		
Accounts	3,285,724	3,614,075
Due from other governments	<u>3,062</u>	<u>119,413</u>
	<u>3,312,257</u>	<u>3,733,488</u>
Prepaid expenditures	<u>110,991</u>	<u>95,556</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 9,378,752</u>	<u>\$ 8,259,206</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</b>		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 626,176	\$ 539,019
Accrued liabilities	79,608	87,312
Unearned revenues	29,798	34,960
Due to other governments	212	212
Due to other funds	<u>-</u>	<u>17,778</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>735,794</u>	<u>679,281</u>
Fund balance		
Nonspendable	110,991	95,556
Restricted	223,597	223,425
Assigned	<u>8,308,370</u>	<u>7,260,944</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>8,642,958</u>	<u>7,579,925</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 9,378,752</u>	<u>\$ 8,259,206</u>

See independent auditors' report.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Water Fund  
 Comparative Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in  
 Fund Balance - Budget and Actual  
 Year Ended December 31,

	2021			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Departmental income	\$ 11,172,236	\$ 11,172,236	\$ 12,019,213	\$ 846,977
Use of money and property	2,761	2,761	6,643	3,882
Sale of property and compensation for loss	3,850	3,850	25,597	21,747
Miscellaneous	10,000	10,000	34,545	24,545
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>11,188,847</u>	<u>11,188,847</u>	<u>12,085,998</u>	<u>897,151</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current				
General government support	829,657	956,657	663,460	293,197
Home and community services	7,381,860	7,254,861	6,362,924	891,937
Employee benefits	1,342,116	1,337,396	1,222,944	114,452
Debt service				
Interest	16,654	16,654	16,654	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>9,570,287</u>	<u>9,565,568</u>	<u>8,265,982</u>	<u>1,299,586</u>
<b>Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures</b>	<u>1,618,560</u>	<u>1,623,279</u>	<u>3,820,016</u>	<u>2,196,737</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	(1,708,131)	(2,779,070)	(2,756,983)	22,087
<b>Total Other Financing Uses</b>	<u>(1,708,131)</u>	<u>(2,779,070)</u>	<u>(2,756,983)</u>	<u>22,087</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	<u>(89,571)</u>	<u>(1,155,791)</u>	<u>1,063,033</u>	<u>2,218,824</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>				
Beginning of Year	<u>89,571</u>	<u>1,155,791</u>	<u>7,579,925</u>	<u>6,424,134</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,642,958</u>	<u>\$ 8,642,958</u>

See independent auditors' report.

2020

Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
\$ 10,541,025	\$ 10,541,025	\$ 11,625,669	\$ 1,084,644
3,000	3,000	24,284	21,284
3,850	3,850	13,176	9,326
10,000	10,000	221,721	211,721
<u>10,557,875</u>	<u>10,557,875</u>	<u>11,884,850</u>	<u>1,326,975</u>
636,661	775,883	475,181	300,702
6,982,519	6,810,520	6,564,786	245,734
1,280,833	1,280,833	1,074,623	206,210
<u>57,138</u>	<u>57,138</u>	<u>57,137</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>8,957,151</u>	<u>8,924,374</u>	<u>8,171,727</u>	<u>752,647</u>
<u>1,600,724</u>	<u>1,633,501</u>	<u>3,713,123</u>	<u>2,079,622</u>
-	-	68,802	68,802
<u>(1,696,413)</u>	<u>(1,729,190)</u>	<u>(1,713,668)</u>	<u>15,522</u>
<u>(1,696,413)</u>	<u>(1,729,190)</u>	<u>(1,644,866)</u>	<u>84,324</u>
(95,689)	(95,689)	2,068,257	2,163,946
<u>95,689</u>	<u>95,689</u>	<u>5,511,668</u>	<u>5,415,979</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,579,925</u>	<u>\$ 7,579,925</u>

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**Village of Ossining, New York**

Water Fund  
 Schedule of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Compared to Budget  
 Year Ended December 31, 2021  
 (With Comparative Actuals for 2020)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	2020 Actual
<b>DEPARTMENTAL INCOME</b>					
Metered water sales	\$ 10,992,236	\$ 10,992,236	\$ 11,822,570	\$ 830,334	11,447,188
Unmetered water sales	10,000	10,000	15,079	5,079	14,624
Water service charges	30,000	30,000	29,638	(362)	21,770
Interest and penalties on water rents	140,000	140,000	151,926	11,926	142,087
	11,172,236	11,172,236	12,019,213	846,977	11,625,669
<b>USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY</b>					
Interest and earnings	2,761	2,761	6,643	3,882	24,284
	3,850	3,850	25,597	21,747	13,176
<b>SALE OF PROPERTY AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSS</b>					
Insurance recoveries					
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>					
Refunds of prior year's expenditures	-	-	2,139	2,139	3,418
Medicare part D	6,000	6,000	25,635	19,635	218,303
Other	4,000	4,000	6,771	2,771	-
	10,000	10,000	34,545	24,545	221,721
	11,188,847	11,188,847	12,085,998	897,151	11,884,850
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>					
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</b>					
Transfers in					
Debt Service Fund	-	-	-	-	68,802
<b>TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</b>					
	\$ 11,188,847	\$ 11,188,847	\$ 12,085,998	\$ 897,151	\$ 11,953,652

See independent auditors' report.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Water Fund  
 Schedule of Expenditures and Other Financing Uses Compared to Budget  
 Year Ended December 31, 2021  
 (With Comparative Actuals for 2020)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	2020 Actual
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT</b>					
Engineer	\$ 76,273	\$ 203,273	\$ 115,386	\$ 87,887	\$ 84,666
Safety director	20,500	20,500	380	20,120	6,961
Communications system	62,535	62,535	30,349	32,186	22,473
Data processing	44,060	44,060	28,878	15,182	29,482
Auditor	18,000	18,000	17,280	720	17,280
Unallocated insurance	93,198	93,198	85,190	8,008	93,339
Judgments and claims	8,000	8,000	-	8,000	-
Taxes and assessments on municipal property	408,148	408,148	376,997	31,151	212,101
Miscellaneous	9,483	9,483	9,000	483	8,879
Contingency	89,460	89,460	-	89,460	-
	<u>829,657</u>	<u>956,657</u>	<u>663,460</u>	<u>293,197</u>	<u>475,181</u>
<b>HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>					
Water administration	1,391,396	1,391,396	1,333,209	58,187	1,352,333
Pumping, supply and power	2,848,395	2,756,395	2,202,054	554,341	2,387,929
Purification	1,745,390	1,737,390	1,479,852	257,538	1,572,673
Transmission and distribution	1,396,679	1,369,680	1,347,809	21,871	1,251,851
	<u>7,381,860</u>	<u>7,254,861</u>	<u>6,362,924</u>	<u>891,937</u>	<u>6,564,786</u>
<b>EMPLOYEE BENEFITS</b>					
State retirement	455,857	455,857	410,284	45,573	371,888
Social security	213,376	213,376	193,243	20,133	190,766
Workers' compensation benefits	206,753	158,033	111,397	46,636	85,307
Unemployment insurance	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-
Hospital, medical and dental benefits	464,130	508,130	508,020	110	426,662
	<u>1,342,116</u>	<u>1,337,396</u>	<u>1,222,944</u>	<u>114,452</u>	<u>1,074,623</u>

<b>DEBT SERVICE</b>					
Interest					57,137
Bond anticipation notes	16,654	16,654	16,654	-	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>9,570,287</u>	<u>9,565,568</u>	<u>8,265,982</u>	<u>1,299,586</u>	<u>8,171,727</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING USES</b>					
Transfers out					
Debt Service Fund	1,440,131	1,444,851	1,422,764	22,087	1,477,890
Capital Projects Fund	268,000	1,334,219	1,334,219	-	235,778
<b>TOTAL OTHER FINANCING USES</b>	<u>1,708,131</u>	<u>2,779,070</u>	<u>2,756,983</u>	<u>22,087</u>	<u>1,713,668</u>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES</b>	<u>\$ 11,278,418</u>	<u>\$ 12,344,638</u>	<u>\$ 11,022,965</u>	<u>\$ 1,321,673</u>	<u>\$ 9,885,395</u>

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Village of Ossining, New York

Debt Service Fund  
Comparative Balance Sheet  
December 31,

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	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 365,110	\$ 406,065
Due from other funds	<u>-</u>	<u>43</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 365,110</u>	<u>\$ 406,108</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>		
Restricted	\$ 236,712	\$ 275,745
Assigned	<u>128,398</u>	<u>130,363</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>\$ 365,110</u>	<u>\$ 406,108</u>

See independent auditors' report.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

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

	2021			Variance with Final Budget
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Use of money and property	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 96,865	\$ 89,365
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Debt service				
Principal				
Bonds	2,700,006	2,705,000	2,705,000	-
Energy performance contract	-	172,271	172,271	-
	<u>2,700,006</u>	<u>2,877,271</u>	<u>2,877,271</u>	<u>-</u>
Interest				
Bonds	739,020	734,026	680,780	53,246
Energy performance contract	-	29,204	29,203	1
Bond anticipation notes	63,459	63,459	63,459	-
	<u>802,479</u>	<u>826,689</u>	<u>773,442</u>	<u>53,247</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>3,502,485</u>	<u>3,703,960</u>	<u>3,650,713</u>	<u>53,247</u>
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(3,494,985)</u>	<u>(3,696,460)</u>	<u>(3,553,848)</u>	<u>142,612</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers in	3,424,622	3,808,497	3,755,250	(53,247)
Transfers out	(60,000)	(242,400)	(242,400)	-
Refunding bonds issued	-	4,575,000	4,575,000	-
Issuance premium	-	817,437	817,437	-
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	(5,293,153)	(5,293,153)	-
Bond issuance costs	-	(99,284)	(99,284)	-
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>3,364,622</u>	<u>3,566,097</u>	<u>3,512,850</u>	<u>(53,247)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>(130,363)</u>	<u>(130,363)</u>	<u>(40,998)</u>	<u>89,365</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>				
Beginning of Year	<u>130,363</u>	<u>130,363</u>	<u>406,108</u>	<u>275,745</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 365,110</u>	<u>\$ 365,110</u>

See independent auditors' report.

2020			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 72,581	\$ 65,081
2,840,006	2,840,006	2,840,000	6
165,562	165,562	165,562	-
3,005,568	3,005,568	3,005,562	6
821,131	821,131	821,107	24
36,358	36,358	36,358	-
19,332	19,332	19,332	-
876,821	876,821	876,797	24
3,882,389	3,882,389	3,882,359	30
(3,874,889)	(3,874,889)	(3,809,778)	65,111
3,848,653	3,848,653	3,944,473	95,820
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
3,848,653	3,848,653	3,944,473	95,820
(26,236)	(26,236)	134,695	160,931
26,236	26,236	271,413	245,177
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 406,108	\$ 406,108

See independent auditors' report.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Capital Projects Fund  
Comparative Balance Sheet  
December 31,

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and equivalents	<u>\$ 8,119,668</u>	<u>\$ 7,217,315</u>
Receivables		
State and Federal aid	-	16,200
Due from other funds	-	<u>17,778</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>33,978</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 8,119,668</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,251,293</u></u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND DEFICIT</b>		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 217,932	\$ 257,453
Due to other funds	-	1,800
Bond anticipation notes payable	<u>8,998,526</u>	<u>7,107,446</u>
Total Liabilities	9,216,458	7,366,699
Fund deficit		
Unassigned	<u>(1,096,790)</u>	<u>(115,406)</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Deficit	<u><u>\$ 8,119,668</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,251,293</u></u>

See independent auditors' report.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Capital Projects Fund  
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and  
Changes in Fund Balance  
Year Ended December 31,

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>		
State aid	\$ 310,538	\$ 402,005
Miscellaneous	<u>77,600</u>	<u>56,000</u>
Total Revenues	388,138	458,005
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
Capital outlay	<u>3,799,948</u>	<u>3,711,770</u>
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(3,411,810)</u>	<u>(3,253,765)</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>		
Transfers in	2,612,826	997,877
Transfers out	<u>(182,400)</u>	<u>(343,472)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>2,430,426</u>	<u>654,405</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(981,384)	(2,599,360)
<b>FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT)</b>		
Beginning of Year	<u>(115,406)</u>	<u>2,483,954</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ (1,096,790)</u>	<u>\$ (115,406)</u>

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Ossining, New York

Capital Projects Fund  
 Project-Length Schedule  
 Inception of Project Through December 31, 2021

PROJECT	Project Number	Project Budget	Expenditures and Transfers To Date
Parking Meters	2057	\$ 225,000	\$ 205,659
Indian Brook Water Reservoir and Dam Reconstruction	2122	6,225,845	5,930,845
Historic Building Markers	2133	33,112	33,112
Generator at Operations Center	2142	166,900	166,900
Generator at Water Treatment Plant	2143	957,900	957,900
Water Mains Relining and Replacement	2149	3,192,500	3,043,627
Spring Street/Main Street Intersection	2160	130,363	130,363
LED Street Lighting	2162	906,326	895,140
MUNIS Accounting System Implementation	2163	536,610	502,408
Fire Apparatus Engine Pumper	2166	675,000	651,497
Building Department Vehicle	2167	25,000	25,000
DPW and Water Department Truck	2168	215,000	215,000
DPW Sanitation Trucks	2169	450,000	450,000
DPW Sewer Jet Truck with Camera	2170	230,000	230,000
Broadway Bridge Rehabilitation	2171	2,811,000	2,811,000
New Indian Brook Water Treatment Plant	2172	38,375,552	3,062,420
Caputo Center Gym Floor Replacement	2174	260,000	260,000
Police Department Vehicles	2176	190,080	190,080
Recreation Department Bus	2177	50,000	50,000
Recreation Department Pool Pump	2178	40,000	29,980
Fire Apparatus Engine Pumper	2181	675,000	675,000
Fire Department Roof Repairs	2182	120,000	35,950
Parks Department Storage Shed	2184	22,000	22,000
Gordon Avenue Water Main Replacement	2186	1,347,988	1,347,988
Route 9A Water Main Replacement	2187	1,307,407	140,892
CDBG Affordable Housing	2188	295,845	295,845
Sing Sing Prison Museum Grants	2190	2,875,000	-
J.P. Rodrigues Operations Center Renovations	2191	470,380	164,720
Police Department Vehicles	2192	166,000	166,000
Parks Department Equipment	2195	60,000	60,000
Planning Department Comprehensive Plan	2196	318,000	304,990
Recreation Department Air Conditioning	2197	125,000	20,238
DPW Water Department Utility Truck	2198	57,000	57,000
Street Resurfacing and Sidewalks	2200	1,066,563	1,066,563
200 Main Street Renovations	2201	648,074	42,385
Water Demand Management Program	2202	112,000	112,000
Village Manager's Vehicle	2203	35,976	35,976
Police Department Vehicles	2204	196,000	196,000
Fire Chief's Vehicle	2205	55,000	55,000
Parks Department Pick-Up Truck	2206	50,000	50,000
Refuse/Sanitation Utility Truck	2207	50,000	50,000
Water Department Utility Truck	2208	60,000	60,000
Central Garage Heavy Vehicle Lift	2209	100,000	100,000
DPW Sidewalk Skid Loader	2210	25,000	25,000
Planning Department - Route 9 Complete Streets Design	2211	150,000	107,020
Community Center - Functionality/redesign	2212	100,000	-
Water Department Booster Station Shaft	2213	40,000	-
DPW VacAll Truck	2214	400,000	400,000
DPW Sanitation Trucks	2215	340,000	335,649
Fire Apparatus Engine Pumper	2216	700,000	700,000

Unexpended Balance	Revenues To Date	Fund Balance (Deficit) at December 31, 2021	Bond Anticipation Notes Outstanding at December 31, 2021
\$ 19,341	\$ 225,000	\$ 19,341	\$ -
295,000	5,930,845	-	-
-	33,112	-	-
-	166,900	-	-
-	957,900	-	-
148,873	3,043,627	-	-
-	130,363	-	-
11,186	895,140	-	-
34,202	502,408	-	-
23,503	651,497	-	-
-	25,000	-	-
-	215,000	-	-
-	450,000	-	-
-	230,000	-	-
-	2,483,401	(327,599)	327,599
35,313,132	1,433,218	(1,629,202)	2,464,560
-	260,000	-	-
-	190,080	-	-
-	50,000	-	-
10,020	40,000	10,020	-
-	675,000	-	-
84,050	120,000	84,050	-
-	22,000	-	-
-	1,347,988	-	-
1,166,515	1,307,407	1,166,515	-
-	295,845	-	-
2,875,000	-	-	-
305,660	470,380	305,660	-
-	166,000	-	-
-	60,000	-	-
13,010	316,200	11,210	-
104,762	195,000	174,762	-
-	57,000	-	-
-	1,066,563	-	-
605,689	180,774	138,389	-
-	112,000	-	-
-	35,976	-	-
-	196,000	-	-
-	55,000	-	-
-	50,000	-	-
-	50,000	-	-
-	60,000	-	-
-	100,000	-	-
-	25,000	-	-
42,980	150,000	42,980	-
100,000	100,000	100,000	-
40,000	40,000	40,000	-
-	53,332	(346,668)	346,668
4,351	45,334	(290,315)	294,666
-	35,000	(665,000)	665,000

(Continued)



Village of Ossining, New York

Capital Projects Fund  
 Project-Length Schedule (Continued)  
 Inception of Project Through December 31, 2021

PROJECT	Project Number	Project Budget	Expenditures and Transfers To Date
Police Department HVAC System	2217	\$ 326,365	\$ 326,365
Street Resurfacing and Sidewalks	2218	717,613	699,499
Resurface Basketball Courts and LED Lights	2219	277,405	207,897
Police Department Vehicles	2220	196,000	157,590
DPW Maintenance Pick-Up Truck	2221	45,000	35,893
DPW Streets Pick-Up Trucks	2222	95,000	34,855
Building Department Fleet Vehicles	2223	50,000	50,000
Parks Department Dump Truck	2224	65,000	-
Water Administration SUV Vehicle	2225	36,000	-
Water Department Utility Truck	2226	50,000	50,000
Police Department Axon Body Cameras/Storage	2227	23,886	23,886
Police Department Livescan Fingerprint System	2228	25,000	22,100
Fire Department Generator	2229	140,000	9,500
Recreation Department Pool Repairs and Resurfacing	2230	165,000	43,936
Parks Department - Various Parks Improvements	2231	122,000	-
Street Resurfacing and Sidewalks	2232	1,000,000	748,984
DPW Six Wheel Dump Truck - 2020	2233	225,000	-
DPW Mason Dump Truck	2234	232,000	111,683
DPW Bucket Utility Truck	2235	150,000	119,424
Finance Department Accounting System and Conversion	2236	207,120	202,080
Water Tank Mixing and Aeration	2237	1,300,000	1,165,300
Parking Meter Pay Stations	2238	350,000	37,600
Parking Study	2239	120,000	119,444
Police Department Vehicles	2240	156,000	-
Fire Chief Vehicle	2241	57,500	52,060
Park Department Pick-up with Plow	2242	42,000	-
DPW Building File Room Renovations	2243	60,000	-
Police Court Building Flooring	2244	30,000	18,943
Parks-Other Improvements	2245	46,500	8,088
2021 McCarthy Drive Water Main Replacement	2245 W	625,000	511,509
2021 Snowden/Westerly Rd Bridge Wtr Main	2246	700,000	45,548
2021 Nelson Park Tree Planting	2247	38,000	35,066
2021 Fire Apparatus-Pierce Enforcer	2248	738,100	-
2021 Street Paving	2249	616,325	490,699
2021 Sidewalk Improvements	2250	400,000	38,400
2021 Fire Utility Vehicle	2251	206,306	-
Police Tactical Team	2252	75,000	9,189
2021 Veterans Park Playground	2253	160,000	-
2022 Police Cars	2254	196,000	-
2022 Police Car Cameras	2255	35,000	-
2022 Fire Dept Lion Fire Prevention	2256	25,000	-
2022 Fire Radio Upgrade w/Repeater	2257	50,000	-
2022 Building Department Vehicles	2258	30,000	-
2022 (2) WaterDept Utility Trucks	2259	110,000	-
2022 Fire House Generator-Cataract	2260	150,000	-
2022 Microsoft 365	2261	100,000	-
2022 Parks Assorted Improvements	2262	49,500	-
2022 Lakeville Water Tank Design	2262	400,000	-
Totals		\$ 78,679,041	\$ 31,842,685

See independent auditors' report.

Unexpended Balance	Revenues To Date	Fund Balance (Deficit) at December 31, 2021	Bond Anticipation Notes Outstanding at December 31, 2021
\$ -	\$ 126,365	\$ (200,000)	\$ 200,000
18,114	717,613	18,114	-
69,508	277,405	69,508	-
38,410	196,000	38,410	-
9,107	45,000	9,107	-
60,145	95,000	60,145	-
-	50,000	-	-
65,000	65,000	65,000	-
36,000	36,000	36,000	-
-	50,000	-	-
-	23,886	-	-
2,900	25,000	2,900	-
130,500	140,000	130,500	-
121,064	165,000	121,064	-
122,000	122,000	122,000	-
251,016	880,018	131,034	-
225,000	-	-	225,000
120,317	-	(111,683)	232,000
30,576	8,067	(111,357)	114,933
5,040	207,120	5,040	-
134,700	65,000	(1,100,300)	1,235,000
312,400	70,000	32,400	280,000
556	60,000	(59,444)	-
156,000	156,000	156,000	-
5,440	57,500	5,440	-
42,000	42,000	42,000	-
60,000	60,000	60,000	-
11,057	30,000	11,057	-
38,412	46,500	38,412	-
113,491	-	(511,509)	625,000
654,452	-	(45,548)	700,000
2,934	-	(35,066)	-
738,100	-	-	738,100
125,626	266,325	(224,374)	350,000
361,600	-	(38,400)	200,000
206,306	206,306	206,306	-
65,811	-	(9,189)	-
160,000	10,000	10,000	-
196,000	196,000	196,000	-
35,000	35,000	35,000	-
25,000	25,000	25,000	-
50,000	50,000	50,000	-
30,000	30,000	30,000	-
110,000	110,000	110,000	-
150,000	150,000	150,000	-
100,000	100,000	100,000	-
49,500	49,500	49,500	-
400,000	400,000	400,000	-
<u>\$ 46,836,356</u>	<u>\$ 30,745,895</u>	<u>\$ (1,096,790)</u>	<u>\$ 8,998,526</u>

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Combining Balance Sheet  
 Non-Major Governmental Funds  
 December 31, 2021  
 (With Comparative Totals for 2020)

	Sewer Fund	Section 8 Housing Fund	Special Purpose Fund
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and equivalents	\$ 1,474,483	\$ 325,121	\$ 490,409
Receivables			
Accounts	541,813	20,838	-
Due from other governments	164,519	-	-
Due from other funds	3,757	-	-
	<u>710,089</u>	<u>20,838</u>	<u>-</u>
Prepaid expenditures	<u>26,051</u>	<u>7,680</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 2,210,623</u>	<u>\$ 353,639</u>	<u>\$ 490,409</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 59,057	\$ 3,434	\$ 1,200
Accrued liabilities	28,261	4,713	-
Unearned revenues	-	20,838	-
Due to other governments	-	76,511	-
Due to other funds	1,950	4,592	-
	<u>89,268</u>	<u>110,088</u>	<u>1,200</u>
Fund balances			
Nonspendable	26,051	7,680	-
Restricted	-	235,871	489,209
Assigned	2,095,304	-	-
	<u>2,121,355</u>	<u>243,551</u>	<u>489,209</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 2,210,623</u>	<u>\$ 353,639</u>	<u>\$ 490,409</u>

See independent auditors' report.

Totals	
2021	2020
\$ 2,290,013	\$ 1,932,488
562,651	571,201
164,519	166,760
3,757	5,023
<u>730,927</u>	<u>742,984</u>
33,731	28,116
<u>\$ 3,054,671</u>	<u>\$ 2,703,588</u>
\$ 63,691	\$ 55,650
32,974	19,036
20,838	143,902
76,511	-
6,542	15,470
<u>200,556</u>	<u>234,058</u>
33,731	28,116
725,080	638,786
<u>2,095,304</u>	<u>1,802,628</u>
<u>2,854,115</u>	<u>2,469,530</u>
<u>\$ 3,054,671</u>	<u>\$ 2,703,588</u>

See independent auditors' report.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes  
in Fund Balances  
Non-Major Governmental Funds  
Year Ended December 31, 2021  
(With Comparative Totals for 2020)

	Sewer Fund	Section 8 Housing Fund	Special Purpose Fund
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Departmental income	\$ 1,925,047	\$ -	\$ -
Use of money and property	893	32	370
Sale of property and compensation for loss	9,151	-	-
Federal aid	-	3,677,429	-
Miscellaneous	2,449	3	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>1,937,540</b>	<b>3,677,464</b>	<b>370</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current			
General government support	116,710	11,555	-
Economic opportunity and development	-	-	4,101
Home and community services	804,258	3,555,189	-
Employee benefits	343,002	74,884	-
Debt service			
Interest	217	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>1,264,187</b>	<b>3,641,628</b>	<b>4,101</b>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	673,353	35,836	(3,731)
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>			
Transfers in	-	54,158	-
Transfers out	(375,031)	-	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>(375,031)</b>	<b>54,158</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	<b>298,322</b>	<b>89,994</b>	<b>(3,731)</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>			
Beginning of Year	1,823,033	153,557	492,940
End of Year	<u>\$ 2,121,355</u>	<u>\$ 243,551</u>	<u>\$ 489,209</u>

See independent auditors' report.

Totals	
2021	2020
\$ 1,925,047	\$ 1,902,719
1,295	5,444
9,151	4,706
3,677,429	3,697,760
2,452	-
5,615,374	5,610,629
128,265	105,964
4,101	8,694
4,359,447	4,425,302
417,886	372,050
217	1,042
4,909,916	4,913,052
705,458	697,577
54,158	38,621
(375,031)	(389,475)
(320,873)	(350,854)
384,585	346,723
2,469,530	2,122,807
\$ 2,854,115	\$ 2,469,530

Village of Ossining, New York

Sewer Fund  
 Comparative Balance Sheet  
 December 31,

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 1,474,483	\$ 1,143,005
Receivables		
Accounts	541,813	556,926
Due from other governments	164,519	166,760
Due from other funds	<u>3,757</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>710,089</u>	<u>723,686</u>
Prepaid expenditures	<u>26,051</u>	<u>20,405</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 2,210,623</u>	<u>\$ 1,887,096</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</b>		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 59,057	\$ 50,135
Accrued liabilities	28,261	13,928
Due to other funds	<u>1,950</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>89,268</u>	<u>64,063</u>
Fund balance		
Nonspendable	26,051	20,405
Assigned	<u>2,095,304</u>	<u>1,802,628</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>2,121,355</u>	<u>1,823,033</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 2,210,623</u>	<u>\$ 1,887,096</u>

See independent auditors' report.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Sewer Fund  
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes  
in Fund Balance  
Year Ended December 31,

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>		
Departmental income	\$ 1,925,047	\$ 1,902,719
Use of money and property	893	3,088
Sale of property and compensation for loss	9,151	4,706
Miscellaneous	<u>2,449</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Revenues	<u>1,937,540</u>	<u>1,910,513</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
General government support	116,710	98,017
Home and community services	804,258	846,012
Employee benefits	343,002	289,605
Debt service		
Interest	<u>217</u>	<u>1,042</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>1,264,187</u>	<u>1,234,676</u>
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	673,353	675,837
<b>OTHER FINANCING USES</b>		
Transfers out	<u>(375,031)</u>	<u>(389,475)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	298,322	286,362
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>		
Beginning of Year	<u>1,823,033</u>	<u>1,536,671</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 2,121,355</u>	<u>\$ 1,823,033</u>

See independent auditors' report.



**Village of Ossining, New York**

Section 8 Housing Fund  
 Comparative Balance Sheet  
 December 31,

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 325,121	\$ 298,300
Receivables		
Accounts	20,838	14,275
Due from other fund	-	3,266
	<u>20,838</u>	<u>17,541</u>
Prepaid expenditures	<u>7,680</u>	<u>7,711</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 353,639</u>	<u>\$ 323,552</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</b>		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 3,434	\$ 5,515
Accrued liabilities	4,713	5,108
Unearned revenues	20,838	143,902
Due to other governments	76,511	-
Due to other funds	<u>4,592</u>	<u>15,470</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>110,088</u>	<u>169,995</u>
Fund balance		
Nonspendable	7,680	7,711
Restricted	<u>235,871</u>	<u>145,846</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>243,551</u>	<u>153,557</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 353,639</u>	<u>\$ 323,552</u>

See independent auditors' report.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Section 8 Housing Fund  
 Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes  
 in Fund Balance  
 Year Ended December 31,

	2021	2020
<b>REVENUES</b>		
Use of money and property	\$ 32	\$ 38
Federal aid	3,677,429	3,697,760
Miscellaneous	3	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>3,677,464</u>	<u>3,697,798</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
Current		
General government support	11,555	7,947
Home and community services	3,555,189	3,579,290
Employee benefits	74,884	82,445
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>3,641,628</u>	<u>3,669,682</u>
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	35,836	28,116
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</b>		
Transfers in	<u>54,158</u>	<u>36,864</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	89,994	64,980
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>		
Beginning of Year	<u>153,557</u>	<u>88,577</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 243,551</u>	<u>\$ 153,557</u>

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Ossining, New York

Special Purpose Fund  
Comparative Balance Sheet  
December 31,

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 490,409	\$ 491,183
Due from other funds	<u>-</u>	<u>1,757</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 490,409</u>	<u>\$ 492,940</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,200	\$ -
Fund balance		
Restricted	<u>489,209</u>	<u>492,940</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 490,409</u>	<u>\$ 492,940</u>

See independent auditors' report.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Special Purpose Fund  
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes  
in Fund Balance  
Year Ended December 31,

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>		
Use of money and property	\$ 370	\$ 2,318
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
Current		
Economic opportunity and development	<u>4,101</u>	<u>8,694</u>
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenditures	(3,731)	(6,376)
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>		
Transfers in	<u>-</u>	<u>1,757</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>		
Beginning of Year	<u>492,940</u>	<u>497,559</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 489,209</u>	<u>\$ 492,940</u>

See independent auditors' report.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Internal Service Funds  
 Combining Statement of Net Position  
 December 31, 2021  
 (With Comparative Totals for 2020)

	Workers' Compensation Benefits	General Liability Claims	Totals	
			2021	2020
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and equivalents	\$ 5,309,278	\$ 1,045,686	\$ 6,354,964	\$ 6,051,981
Accounts receivable	7,967	-	7,967	20,279
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>5,317,245</b>	<b>1,045,686</b>	<b>6,362,931</b>	<b>6,072,260</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable	63,477	-	63,477	79,547
Current portion of claims payable	277,300	274,000	551,300	533,950
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>340,777</b>	<b>274,000</b>	<b>614,777</b>	<b>613,497</b>
Noncurrent liabilities				
Claims payable, less current portion	2,495,700	641,000	3,136,700	3,005,550
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>2,836,477</b>	<b>915,000</b>	<b>3,751,477</b>	<b>3,619,047</b>
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Restricted	<u>\$ 2,480,768</u>	<u>\$ 130,686</u>	<u>\$ 2,611,454</u>	<u>\$ 2,453,213</u>

See independent auditors' report.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Internal Service Funds  
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position  
Year Ended December 31, 2021  
(With Comparative Totals for 2020)

	Workers' Compensation Benefits	General Liability Claims	Totals	
			2021	2020
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>				
Charges for services	\$ 761,101	\$ 859,959	\$ 1,621,060	\$ 1,439,379
Insurance recoveries	298,886	-	298,886	1,251,090
Total Operating Revenues	1,059,987	859,959	1,919,946	2,690,469
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>				
Insurance	220,204	532,920	753,124	790,906
Contractual	133,774	339,538	473,312	841,155
Employee benefits	543,124	-	543,124	439,066
Total Operating Expenses	897,102	872,458	1,769,560	2,071,127
Income from Operations	162,885	(12,499)	150,386	619,342
<b>NON-OPERATING REVENUES</b>				
Interest income	7,013	842	7,855	36,251
Change in Net Position	169,898	(11,657)	158,241	655,593
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Beginning of Year	2,310,870	142,343	2,453,213	1,797,620
End of Year	\$ 2,480,768	\$ 130,686	\$ 2,611,454	\$ 2,453,213

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Ossining, New York

Internal Service Funds  
 Combining Statement of Cash Flows  
 Year Ended December 31, 2021  
 (With Comparative Totals for 2020)

	Workers' Compensation Benefits	General Liability Claims	Totals	
			2021	2020
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Cash received from charges for services	\$ 773,413	\$ 859,959	\$ 1,633,372	\$ 1,670,004
Cash received from insurance recoveries	298,886	-	298,886	1,251,090
Cash payments to insurance carriers and claimants	(777,172)	(859,958)	(1,637,130)	(2,094,620)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	295,127	1	295,128	826,474
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Interest income	7,013	842	7,855	36,251
Net Change in Cash and Equivalents	302,140	843	302,983	862,725
<b>CASH AND EQUIVALENTS</b>				
Beginning of Year	5,007,138	1,044,843	6,051,981	5,189,256
End of Year	\$ 5,309,278	\$ 1,045,686	\$ 6,354,964	\$ 6,051,981
<b>RECONCILIATION OF INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 162,885	\$ (12,499)	\$ 150,386	\$ 619,342
Adjustments to reconcile income (loss) from operations to net cash from operating activities				
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Accounts receivable	12,312	-	12,312	230,625
Account payable	(16,070)	-	(16,070)	64,757
Claims payable	136,000	12,500	148,500	(88,250)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	\$ 295,127	\$ 1	\$ 295,128	\$ 826,474

See independent auditors' report.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Internal Service Fund - Workers' Compensation Benefits Fund  
Comparative Statement of Net Position  
December 31,

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 5,309,278	\$ 5,007,138
Accounts receivable	<u>7,967</u>	<u>20,279</u>
Total Assets	<u>5,317,245</u>	<u>5,027,417</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	63,477	79,547
Current portion of claims payable	<u>277,300</u>	<u>263,700</u>
Total Current Liabilities	340,777	343,247
Noncurrent liabilities		
Claims payable, less current portion	<u>2,495,700</u>	<u>2,373,300</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>2,836,477</u>	<u>2,716,547</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>		
Restricted	<u>\$ 2,480,768</u>	<u>\$ 2,310,870</u>

See independent auditors' report.



**Village of Ossining, New York**

Internal Service Fund - Workers' Compensation Benefits Fund  
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position  
Year Ended December 31,

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>		
Charges for services	\$ 761,101	\$ 615,458
Insurance recoveries	298,886	626,303
Total Operating Revenues	<u>1,059,987</u>	<u>1,241,761</u>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
Insurance	220,204	225,940
Contractual	133,774	84,201
Employee benefits	543,124	439,066
Total Operating Expenses	<u>897,102</u>	<u>749,207</u>
Income from Operations	162,885	492,554
<b>NON-OPERATING REVENUES</b>		
Interest income	7,013	30,683
Change in Net Position	169,898	523,237
<b>NET POSITION</b>		
Beginning of Year	<u>2,310,870</u>	<u>1,787,633</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 2,480,768</u>	<u>\$ 2,310,870</u>

See independent auditors' report.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Internal Service Fund - Workers' Compensation Benefits Fund  
 Comparative Statement of Cash Flows  
 Year Ended December 31,

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Cash received from charges for services	\$ 773,413	\$ 846,083
Cash received from insurance recoveries	298,886	626,303
Cash payments to insurance carriers and claimants	<u>(777,172)</u>	<u>(550,700)</u>
Net Cash from Operating Activities	295,127	921,686
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Interest income	<u>7,013</u>	<u>30,683</u>
Net Change in Cash and Equivalents	302,140	952,369
<b>CASH AND EQUIVALENTS</b>		
Beginning of Year	<u>5,007,138</u>	<u>4,054,769</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 5,309,278</u>	<u>\$ 5,007,138</u>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF INCOME FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Income from operations	\$ 162,885	\$ 492,554
Adjustments to reconcile income from operations to net cash from operating activities		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	12,312	230,625
Accounts payable	(16,070)	64,757
Claims payable	<u>136,000</u>	<u>133,750</u>
Net Cash from Operating Activities	<u>\$ 295,127</u>	<u>\$ 921,686</u>

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Ossining, New York

Internal Service Fund - General Liability Claims Fund  
Comparative Statement of Net Position  
December 31,

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and equivalents	<u>\$ 1,045,686</u>	<u>\$ 1,044,843</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Current liabilities		
Current portion of claims payable	274,000	270,250
Noncurrent liabilities		
Claims payable, less current portion	<u>641,000</u>	<u>632,250</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>915,000</u>	<u>902,500</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>		
Restricted	<u>\$ 130,686</u>	<u>\$ 142,343</u>

See independent auditors' report.

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Internal Service Fund - General Liability Claims Fund  
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position  
Year Ended December 31,

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>		
Charges for services	\$ 859,959	\$ 823,921
Insurance recoveries	-	624,787
	<u>859,959</u>	<u>1,448,708</u>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
Insurance	532,920	564,966
Contractual	<u>339,538</u>	<u>756,954</u>
	<u>872,458</u>	<u>1,321,920</u>
Income (Loss) from Operations	(12,499)	126,788
<b>NON-OPERATING REVENUES</b>		
Interest income	<u>842</u>	<u>5,568</u>
Change in Net Position	(11,657)	132,356
<b>NET POSITION</b>		
Beginning of Year	<u>142,343</u>	<u>9,987</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 130,686</u>	<u>\$ 142,343</u>

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Ossining, New York

Internal Service Fund - General Liability Claims Fund  
 Comparative Statement of Cash Flows  
 Year Ended December 31,

	2021	2020
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Cash received from charges for services	\$ 859,959	\$ 823,921
Cash received from insurance recoveries	-	624,787
Cash payments to insurance carriers and claimants	<u>(859,958)</u>	<u>(1,543,920)</u>
Net Cash From Operating Activities	1	(95,212)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Interest income	<u>842</u>	<u>5,568</u>
Net Change in Cash and Equivalents	843	(89,644)
<b>CASH AND EQUIVALENTS</b>		
Beginning of Year	<u>1,044,843</u>	<u>1,134,487</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 1,045,686</u>	<u>\$ 1,044,843</u>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Income (Loss) from operations	\$ (12,499)	\$ 126,788
Adjustments to reconcile income (loss) from operations to net cash from operating activities		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Claims payable	<u>12,500</u>	<u>(222,000)</u>
Net Cash from Operating Activities	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ (95,212)</u>

See independent auditors' report.



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

**Independent Auditors' Report**

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

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Ossining, New York ("Village") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 2, 2022.

**Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

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

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

## **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

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

### **Purpose of This Report**

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

*PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP*  
PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP  
Harrison, New York  
August 2, 2022



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

**Independent Auditors' Report**

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

**Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program**

***Opinion on Each Major Federal Program***

We have audited the Village of Ossining, New York ("Village") compliance with the type of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Village's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2021. The Village's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the Village complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2021.

***Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program***

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

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

***Responsibilities of Management for Compliance***

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



## ***Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance***

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

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

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

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

### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

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

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

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

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

*PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP*

**PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP**

Harrison, New York

August 2, 2022

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**Village of Ossining, New York**

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards  
Year Ended December 31, 2021

<u>Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title</u>	<u>Federal Assistance Listing Number</u>	<u>Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number</u>	<u>Provided to Sub- Recipients</u>	<u>Total Federal Expenditures</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</u>				
Direct Program				
Housing Voucher Cluster				
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	14.871		\$ -	\$ 3,534,357
COVID-19 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	14.HCC		-	53,115
			<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,587,472</u>
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,587,472</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

## Village of Ossining, New York

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards  
December 31, 2021

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### **Note 1 - Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards ("Schedule") includes the federal award activity of the Village of Ossining, New York ("Village") under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2021. Federal awards received directly from the Federal agencies as well as Federal awards passed through other government agencies are included in the Schedule. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* ("Uniform Guidance"). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Village, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in the net position or cash flows of the Village.

### **Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

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

### **Note 3 - Indirect Cost Rate**

The Village has elected to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Village of Ossining, New York

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs  
Year Ended December 31, 2021

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**Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results**

**Financial Statements**

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

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

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

Yes       No  
 Yes       None reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

Yes       No

**Federal Awards**

Internal control over major federal programs:

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

Yes       No  
 Yes       None reported

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

Unmodified

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

Yes       No

Identification of major federal programs:

<u>Federal Assistance Listing Number(s)</u>	<u>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</u>
14.871	Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers
14.HCC	COVID-19 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers

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

\$750,000 \_\_\_\_\_

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

Yes       No

**Village of Ossining, New York**

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (Continued)  
Year Ended December 31, 2021

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**Section II - Financial Statement Findings**

None

**Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs**

None

**Village of Ossining, New York**

**Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings  
Year Ended December 31, 2021**

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NONE