PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED NOVEMBER 22, 2022

RENEWALS **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the Village, interest on the Notes is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. 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 Section 265(b)(3) of the Code

VILLAGE OF POMONA
ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK

(the "Village")

$800,000

BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES – 2022 (FEDERALLY TAXABLE)

(the "Notes")

Dated Date: December 8, 2022 Maturity Date: December 8, 2023

Security and Sources of Payment: The Notes are general obligations of the Village of Pomona, Rockland County, New York (the "Village"), and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the Village for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon and, unless paid from other sources, the Notes are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the Village, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended (the "Tax Levy Limit Law"). (See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*," herein).

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

Form and Denomination: At the option of the purchaser, the Notes may be either (i) registered in the name of the purchaser or (ii) registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") as book-entry notes. 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. Those Notes issued in book-entry form will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, which will act as the Securities Depository for the Notes. Individual purchases of any Notes issued in book-entry form may be made only in book-entry form in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Holders of book-entry Notes will not receive certificates representing their respective ownership interests in any Notes issued in book-entry form. (See *"Book-Entry System"* herein).

Payment: Payment of the principal of and interest on any Notes registered to the Purchaser will be payable in lawful money of the United States of America (Federal Funds) at such bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as may be selected by the successful bidder. Payment of the principal of and interest on any Notes issued in book-entry form will be made by DTC Participants and Indirect Participants in accordance with standing instructions and customary practices. Payment will be the responsibility of the DTC Participants or Indirect Participants and not of DTC or the Village, subject to any statutory and regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Principal and interest payments on any book-entry Notes shall be payable at the office of the Village Clerk. (See "*Book-Entry System*" herein).

Proposals for the Notes will be received at 11:00 A.M. (Prevailing Time) on November 29, 2022 at the offices of Munistat Services, Inc., 12 Roosevelt Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York 11776.

The Notes are offered subject to the final approving opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. It is expected that delivery of the Notes will be made on or about December 8, 2022 in New York, New York, or as otherwise agreed to by the Village and the purchaser.

THIS PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS IN A FORM "DEEMED FINAL" BY THE VILLAGE FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12 (THE "RULE"). FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE'S AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE FOR THE NOTES, AS DESCRIBED IN THE RULE, SEE "DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING" HEREIN.

VILLAGE OF POMONA
ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK

100 Ladentown Road
Pomona, NY 10970
Telephone: 845/354-0545
Fax: 845/354-0604

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

* * *

BOND COUNSEL

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
New York, New York

* * *

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Munistat
Municipal Financial Advisory Service
Since 1977

12 Roosevelt Avenue
Port Jefferson Station, N.Y. 11776

(631) 331-8888
E-mail: info@munistat.com
Website: http://www.munistat.com

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

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Relating to

VILLAGE OF POMONA
ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK

$800,000 BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES – 2022 (FEDERALLY TAXABLE)
(the "Notes")

This Official Statement, including the cover page and appendices thereto, has been prepared by the Village of Pomona in the County of Rockland, New York (the "Village") and presents certain information relating to the Village's $800,000 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2022 (Federally Taxable) (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 "*RISK FACTORS*" and "*IMPACT OF COVID-19*" herein.

THE NOTES

Description of the Notes

The Notes are general obligations of the Village. The Village has pledged its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes and, unless paid from other sources, the Notes are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the Village, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by the Tax Levy Limit Law. (See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein)**.**

The Notes will be dated and will mature, without the option of prior redemption, as indicated on the cover page hereof.

The Village Clerk will act as Fiscal Agent for the Notes. Paying agent fees, if any, will be paid by the purchaser(s). The Village's contact information is as follows: Dorinda Mittiga, Village Treasurer, Village of Pomona, 100 Ladentown Road, Pomona, NY 10970, Phone 845/354-0545 and email: dorindamittiga@gmail.com.

Optional Redemption

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

Book-Entry System

DTC will act as securities depository for any Notes issued as book-entry notes. Such Notes will be issued as fully-registered securities, 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 book-entry Note bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC 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 facilities the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of 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"). Standard & Poor's assigns a rating of "AA+" to DTC. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found a www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

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

Beneficial Owners of the Notes may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Notes, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Note documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of the Notes may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Notes for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to the Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

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 issuer 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 the 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 (nor its nominee) or the Village, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend 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 to the Noteowners. The Village may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In such event, note certificates will be printed and delivered to the Noteowners.

The information contained in the above section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sample offering document language supplied by DTC, but the Village takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof. In addition, the Village will not have any responsibility or obligation to participants, to indirect participants or to any beneficial owner with respect to: (i) the accuracy of any records maintained by DTC, any participant or any indirect participant; (ii) the payments by DTC or any participant or any indirect participant of any amount with respect to the principal of, or premium, if any, or interest on the Notes or (iii) any notice which is permitted or required to be given to Noteowners.

Source: The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York.

Authorization and Purpose

The Notes are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York, including among others, the Village Law and the Local Finance Law, and a bond resolution duly adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village as follows:

Date Authorized	Purpose	Amount Outstanding	Amount to be Paid	Amount to be Issued
9/30/2021	Payment of a Judgement	$ 1,600,000	$ 800,000	$ 800,000
	Totals	$ 1,600,000	$ 800,000	$ 800,000

Security and Source of Payment

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

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. For the payment of such principal of and interest on the Notes, the Village has the power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all taxable real property in the Village, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by the Tax Levy Limit Law. (See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*," herein).

Under the Constitution of the State, the Village is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes, and the State is specifically precluded 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 Limit Law imposes a statutory limitation on the Village's power to increase its annual tax levy, unless the Village complies with certain procedural requirements to permit the Village to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes. **(**See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*," herein).

RISK FACTORS

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

The Village's credit rating could be affected by circumstances beyond the Village's control. Economic conditions such as the rate of unemployment and inflation, termination of commercial operations by corporate taxpayers and employers, as well as natural catastrophes, could adversely affect the assessed valuation of Village property and its ability to maintain fund balances and other statistical indices commensurate with its current credit rating. As a consequence, a decline in the Village's credit rating could adversely affect the market value of the Notes.

If and when an owner of any of the Notes should elect to sell a Note prior to its maturity, there can be no assurance that a market will have been established, maintained and continue in existence for the purchase and sale of any of those Notes. The market value of the Notes is dependent upon the ability of holder to potentially incur a capital loss if such Note is sold prior to its maturity.

There can be no assurance that adverse events including, for example, the seeking by another municipality in the State or elsewhere of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Act or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Notes. In particular, if a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or any of its municipalities, public authorities or other political subdivisions thereby possibly further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by those entities, both the ability of the Village to arrange for additional borrowing(s) as well as the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Notes, could be adversely affected.

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

Future amendments to applicable statutes whether enacted by the State or the United States of America affecting the treatment of interest paid on municipal obligations, including the Notes, for income taxation purposes could have an adverse effect on the market value of the Notes (see "*Tax Matters*" herein).

The enactment of the Tax Levy Limit Law, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the Village, without providing exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by municipalities and fire districts, including the Village, may affect the market price and/or marketability for the Notes. (See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein.)

Federal or State legislation imposing new or increased mandatory expenditures by municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the Village, could impair the financial condition of such entities, including the Village, and the ability of such entities, including the Village, to pay debt service on the Notes.

An outbreak of disease or similar public health threat, such as the COVID-19 outbreak, or fear of such an event, could have an adverse impact on the Village's financial condition and operating results by potentially delaying the receipt of real property taxes or resulting in a delay or reduction by the State in the payment of State aid. Currently, the spread of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus, has spread globally, including to the United States, and has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The outbreak of the disease has affected travel, commerce and financial markets globally and is affecting economic growth worldwide. The current outbreak has caused the Federal government to declare a national state of emergency. The State has also declared a state of emergency (which has since been lifted) and the Governor has taken steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and nonessential businesses. The outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the State to address it may negatively impact the State's economy and financial condition. The full impact of COVID-19 upon the State is not expected to be known for some time. Similarly, the degree of the impact to the Village's operations and finances is extremely difficult to predict due to the dynamic nature of the COVID-19 outbreak, including uncertainties relating to its (i) duration, and (ii) severity, as well as with regard to what actions may be taken by governmental and other health care authorities, including the State, to contain or mitigate its impact. The continued spread of the outbreak could have a material adverse effect on the State and municipalities and school districts located in the State, including the Village. The Village is monitoring the situation and will take such proactive measures as may be required to maintain its operations and meet its obligations. (See "*Revenues - State Aid*" herein.)

REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

Neither the Notes, nor the proceedings with respect thereto, specifically provide any remedies which would be available to owners of the Notes should the Village default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Notes, nor do they contain any provisions for the appointment of a trustee to enforce the interests of the owners of the Notes upon the occurrence of any such default. Each Note is a general obligation contract between the Village and the owners for which the faith and credit of the Village are pledged and while remedies for enforcement of payment are not expressly included in the Village's contract with such owners, any permanent repeal by statute or constitutional amendment of a bond or note holder's remedial right to judicial enforcement of the contract should, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, be held unconstitutional.

Upon default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Notes, at the suit of the owner, a Court has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings, to render judgment against the Village. The present statute limits interest on the amount adjudged due to contract creditors to nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment. A Court also has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings, to order payment of a judgment on such Notes from funds lawfully available therefor or, in the absence thereof, to order the Village to take all lawful action to obtain the same, including the raising of the required amount in the next annual tax levy. In exercising its discretion as to whether to issue such an order, the Court may take into account all relevant factors, including the current operating needs of the Village and the availability and adequacy of other remedies. Upon any default in the payment of the principal of or interest on a Note, the owner of such Note could, among other remedies, seek to obtain a writ of mandamus from a Court ordering the governing body of the Village to assess, levy and collect an *ad valorem* tax, upon all taxable property of the Village subject to taxation by the Village, sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes as the same shall come due and payable (and interest from the due date to date of payment) and otherwise to observe the covenants contained in the Notes and the proceedings with respect thereto all of which are included in the contract with the owners of the Notes. The mandamus remedy, however, may be impracticable and difficult to enforce. Further, the right to enforce payment of the principal of or interest on the Notes may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws and equitable principles, which may limit the specific enforcement of certain remedies.

In 1976, the New York Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, held in *Flushing National Bank* v. *Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), that the New York State legislation purporting to postpone the payment of debt service on New York City obligations was an unconstitutional moratorium in violation of the New York State constitutional faith and credit mandate included in all municipal debt obligations. While that case can be viewed as a precedent for protecting the remedies of holders of bonds or notes of the Village, there can be no assurance as to what a Court may determine with respect to future events, including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in municipalities of the State, that require the exercise by the State of its emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services. (See also, *Flushing National Bank* v. *Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 1088 (1977), where the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct Constitutional mandate.)

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision, 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 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.

Pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2 of the State Constitution, the Village is required to provide an annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due and payable principal of and interest on indebtedness. Specifically, this constitutional provision states: "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. In *Quirk* v. *Municipal Assistance Corp*., 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), 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 the 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 or may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues. The Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes.

While the courts in the 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.

In prior years, certain events and legislation affecting a holder's remedies upon default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have generally upheld and sustained the rights of holders of bonds or notes, such courts might hold that future events, including a financial crisis as such may occur in the State or in political subdivisions of the State, may 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.

MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY

The undertakings of the Village should be considered with reference, specifically, to Chapter IX of the Bankruptcy Act, 11 U.S.C. §401, et seq., as amended ("Chapter IX") and, in general, to other bankruptcy laws affecting creditors' rights and municipalities. Chapter IX permits any political subdivision, public agency or instrumentality that is insolvent or unable to meet its debts (i) to file a petition in a Court of Bankruptcy for the purpose of effecting a plan to adjust its debts provided such entity is authorized to do so by applicable state law; (ii) directs such a petitioner to file with the court a list of a petitioner's creditors; (iii) provides that a petition filed under such chapter shall operate as a stay of the commencement or continuation of any judicial or other proceeding against the petitioner; (iv) grants priority to debt owed for services or material actually provided within three (3) months of the filing of the petition; (v) directs a petitioner to file a plan for the adjustment of its debts; and (vi) provides that the plan must be accepted in writing by or on behalf of creditors holding at least two-thirds (2/3) in amount or more than one-half (1/2) in number of the listed creditors.

Bankruptcy proceedings by the Village could have adverse effects on holders of bonds or notes including (a) delay in the enforcement of their remedies, (b) subordination of their claims to those supplying goods and services to the Village after the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings and to the administrative expenses of bankruptcy proceedings and (c) imposition without their consent of a reorganization plan reducing or delaying payment of the Notes. The Bankruptcy Code contains provisions intended to ensure that, in any reorganization plan not accepted by at least a majority of a class of creditors such as the holders of general obligation bonds, such creditors will have the benefit of their original claim or the "indubitable equivalent". The effect of these and other provisions of the Bankruptcy Code cannot be predicted and may be significantly affected by judicial interpretation.

Accordingly, enforceability of the rights and remedies of the owners of the Notes, and the obligations incurred by the Village, may become subject to Chapter IX and applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, or similar laws relating to or affecting the enforcement of creditor's rights generally, now or hereafter in effect, equity principles which may limit the specific enforcement under State law of certain remedies, the exercise by the United States of America of the powers delegated to it by the Constitution, the reasonable and necessary exercise, in certain exceptional situations, of the police powers inherent in the sovereignty of the State and its governmental bodies in the interest of serving a significant and legitimate public purpose and the limitations on remedies against public agencies in the State. Bankruptcy proceedings, or the exercise of powers by the federal or State government, if initiated, could subject the owners of the Notes to judicial discretion, interpretation and of their rights in bankruptcy or otherwise, and consequently may entail risks of delay, limitation, or modification of their rights.

The State has consented (see Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law) that any municipality in the State may file a petition with any United States district court or court of bankruptcy under any provision of the laws of the United States, now or hereafter in effect for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. However, it is noted that there is no record of any recent filings by a New York municipality. Since the New York City fiscal crisis in 1975, the State has legislated a finance control or review board and assistance corporations to monitor and restructure finance matters in addition to New York City, for the Cities of Yonkers, Troy and Buffalo and for the Counties of Nassau and Erie. Similar active intervention pursuant to State legislation to relieve fiscal stress for the Village in the future cannot be assured.

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 above references to the Bankruptcy Act are not to be construed as an indication that the Village is currently considering or expects to resort to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act.

Financial Control Boards

Pursuant to Article IX Section 2(b)(2) of the State Constitution, any municipality 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 in certain cases approve or disapprove collective bargaining agreements. Implementation is generally 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, upon the issuance of a certificate of necessity of the Governor reciting facts which in the judgment of the 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 a 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 in the finances and operations of entities such as the public benefit corporations established by special acts as described above.

Several municipalities in the State may be presently working with the FRB. The Village has not applied to the FRB and does not reasonably anticipate submission of a request to the FRB for a comprehensive review of its finances and operations. School districts and fire districts are not eligible for FRB assistance.

No Past Due Debt

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

THE VILLAGE

Description

The Village of Pomona is an Incorporated Village. Incorporated on February 3, 1967, it was formed by a group of concerned residents who wished to preserve its bucolic beauty and to maintain control over its zoning and land use. As of July 1, 2021 the Village has a population of 3,382 residents. The Village of Pomona is zoned entirely for residential one-family homes. The zoning is 40,000 square feet per lot with sewers and 80,000 square feet per lot without. It is located north of New Hempstead, east of Harriman State Park, north of Monsey and west of Mount Ivy. It is conveniently located to the Palisades Interstate Parkway which connects with the NYS Thruway and in turn the Garden State parkway. The Metro-North Commuter Railroad division of the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority, in cooperation with New Jersey Transit, provides rail service to Manhattan via PATH rapid transit. Air transportation is provided by three New York Metropolitan Airports (Kennedy, LaGuardia, and Newark), Westchester County Airport and Stewart International Airport in Newburgh, New York.

The initial funding for the creation of the Village was provided by the actor Burgess Meredith who maintained a home in the Village for many years. The Village has six parks three of which were created to provide activities for the children of the village and three which remain open greenspace. The Village maintains a Culture Center located in a historic building with a Cultural Director who organizes art exhibits, musical gatherings, and family entertainments for the enjoyment of the Village residents. The village has a total area of 2.4 square miles, 1.4 square miles which are located in the town of Haverstraw and 1.0 square mile in the town of Ramapo.

Pomona home prices are ranked among the most expensive in the State of New York and rank among the most expensive in America. Pomona is a "white collar" village with 92.31% of the workforce employed in white-collar jobs, above the national average. Pomona is a village of professionals, managers, office workers, healthcare workers, and teachers. According to the census data Pomona has more residents who work in computers and math than 95% of other locations in the United States. 10.31% of the residents work from home and telecommute. 58.85% of adults residents have college degree or graduate degree. The national average for all cities and towns is 21.84%.

Village residents are serviced by the East Ramapo School District, Ramapo Police Department, the Hilcrest Fire Company No.1, Orange & Rockland Utilities and Suez Water North America.

Hospital Services are provided by Bon Secours Good Samaritan Hospital, Helen Hayes Hospital, and Nyack Hospital which provide the residents of the Village with a range of services. The location of the Village also provides accessibility to the major health care centers in New York City.

Governmental Organization

Subject to the provisions of the State Constitution, the Village operates pursuant to the Village Law and other laws generally applicable to the Village and any special laws applicable to the Village. The Village from time to time may adopt local laws.

The Village government consists of a mayor and a four-member Board of Trustees who are elected at large to staggered four-year terms. The Village employs one full time and three part time employees.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The following tables present certain comparative demographic and statistical information regarding the Village, Towns of Haverstraw and Ramapo and County of Rockland.

Population Trends

Year	Village	Town of Haverstraw	Town of Ramapo	Rockland County
1990	2,611	31,311	91,880	265,475
2000	2,735	33,721	108,905	286,453
2010	3,535	35,875	122,710	311,687
2020	3,058	37,098	150,353	325,213

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census Population Reports.

Income Data

	Per Capita Money Income			
	1990	2000	2010	2020
Village of Pomona	$31,648	$43,946	$56,164	$49,680
Town of Haverstraw	16,351	22,188	30,080	34,498
Town of Ramapo	18,277	22,868	27,345	27,292
County of Rockland	20,195	28,082	34,304	39,923
State of New York	16,501	23,389	30,948	40,898

	Median Household Income			
	1990	2000	2010	2020
Village of Pomona	$83,406	$103,608	$147,083	$125,417
Town of Haverstraw	45,041	60,352	66,633	77,388
Town of Ramapo	48,539	53,850	68,819	81,165
County of Rockland	60,479	78,806	82,245	99,087
State of New York	32,965	51,591	55,217	74,314

Source: United States Bureau of the Census
*Note: Based on American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (2020)

Selected Listing of Larger Employers - in the County of Rockland

Name of Employer	Nature of Business	Number of Employees
Hamaspik of Rockland County	Health Services	1,993
Nyack Hospital	Pharmaceuticals	1,850
Bon Secours Good Samaritan Hospital	Hospital	1,751
Rockland Psychiatric Center	Nursing Home	1,219
Jawonio, Inc.	Health Services	1,100
Helen Hayes Hospital	Hospital	891
Verizon Wireless	Communications	850
Nothern Services Group	Nursing Home	832
St. Dominic's Home	Nursing Home	820
Orang e& Rockland Utilities	Public Utility	819
A&T Healthcare	Health Services	800
ARC of Rockland	Health Services	715
Pfizer, Inc.	Pharmaceuticals	700
Camp Venture	Health Services	680
Par Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Pharmaceuticals	636
Community Home Health & Aid Services	Health Services	600
Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory	Earth Science Research	560

Source: Rockland County 2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Unemployment Rate Statistics

Unemployment statistics are not available for the Village. The information set forth below with respect to certain Towns, and the County and the State is included for information purposes only. It should not be inferred from the inclusion of such data in this Official Statement that the Village is necessarily representative of the Towns, County or the State.

Annual Averages:	Town of Haverstraw (%)	Town of Ramapo (%)	Rockland County (%)	New York State (%)
2017	5.4	3.9	4.3	4.6
2018	4.9	3.3	3.7	4.1
2019	4.3	3.1	3.6	4.0
2020	10.8	7.5	8.0	10.0
2021	7.0	4.3	4.6	7.2
2022 (9 Months)	4.0	2.6	3.0	4.6

Source: Department of Labor, State of New York

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, or to be paid in one of the two fiscal years immediately succeeding the fiscal year in which such indebtedness was contracted, 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 determined by statute or, in the alternative, the weighted average period of probable usefulness of the several objects or purposes for which such indebtedness is to be contracted; 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, bond anticipation notes and capital 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 *"Security and Source of Payment"*, 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 Limit Law imposes a statutory limitation on the Village's power to increase its annual tax levy, unless the Village complies with certain procedural requirements to permit the Village to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes. (See "*Tax Levy Limit 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 statutory provisions set forth above. The power to spend money, however, generally derives from other law, including the Village Law and the General Municipal Law.

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the Village authorizes the incurrence of indebtedness by the adoption of a bond resolution approved by at least two-thirds of the members of the Board of Trustees, except in the event that the Village determines to subject the bond resolution to voter approval by mandatory referendum, in which case only a three-fifths vote is required.

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 has complied with this estoppel procedure with respect to the Notes.

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

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 and notes, 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 aggregate outstanding 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 New York State Office of Real Property 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 Limit 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 Limit Law. (See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*," herein).

The following pages set forth certain details with respect to the indebtedness of the Village.

Computation of Debt Limit and Calculation of Net Debt Contracting Margin
(As of November 22, 2022)

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	Full Valuation
2019	$519,181,604
2020	538,690,833
2021	584,452,159
2022	641,504,827
2023	599,202,800
Total Five Year Full Valuation	$2,883,032,223
Average Five Year Full Valuation	576,606,445
Debt Limit - 7% of Average Full Valuation	40,362,451
Inclusions:	
General Purpose Bonds	150,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	1,600,000
Total Inclusions	1,750,000
Exclusions:	
Appropriations	0
Total Exclusions	0
Total Net Indebtedness Before Issuing the Notes	1,750,000
The Notes	800,000
Less: BANs Being Renewed by the Notes	800,000
Net Effect of Issuing the Notes	0
Total Net Indebtedness After Issuing the Notes	1,750,000
Net Debt Contracting Margin	$38,612,451
Percent of Debt Contracting Margin Exhausted (%)	4.34

Details of Short-Term Indebtedness Outstanding
(As of November 22, 2022)

As of the date of this Official Statement, the Village has bond anticipation notes outstanding in the mount of $1,600,000 that mature on December 9, 2022 The proceeds of the Notes and available funds in the amount of $800,000 will redeem such bond anticipation notes,

Debt Service Requirements - Outstanding Bonds[a]

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 50,000	$ 7,000	$ 57,000
2024	50,000	5,000	55,000
2025	50,000	3,000	53,000
2026	50,000	1,000	51,000
Totals	$200,000	$16,000	$216,000

a. Does not reflect payments made to date in the 2022–2023 fiscal year.

Capital Project Plans

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

Authorized But Unissued Indebtedness

The Village does not have authorized but unissued debt outstanding.

Trend of Village Indebtedness

The following table represents the outstanding indebtedness of the Village at the end of the last five preceding fiscal years.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bonds	$415,000	$360,000	$305,000	$250,000	$200,000
BAN's	0	0	0	0	1,600,000
Other Debt	0	0	0	0	0
Total Debt Outstanding	$415,000	$360,000	$305,000	$250,000	$1,800,000

Calculation of Estimated Overlapping and Underlying Indebtedness

Overlapping Units	Date of Report	Percentage Applicable (%)	Applicable Total Indebtedness	Applicable Net Indebtedness
County of Rockland	08/23/22	1.42	$ 6,267,866	$ 6,084,274
Town of Haverstraw	05/11/22	18.41	4,422,082	4,422,082
Town of Ramapo	06/30/22	4.14	4,061,133	4,061,133
East Ramapo UFSD	08/03/22	5.63	2,863,700	1,231,391
Moleston FD	06/29/22	12.12	1,056,258	1,056,258
Totals			$18,671,038	$16,855,138

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

Debt Ratios
(As of November 22, 2022)

	Amount	Per Capita[a]	Percentage Of Full Value (%)[b]
Total Direct Debt	$ 1,750,000	$ 572	0.292
Net Direct Debt	1,750,000	572	0.292
Total Direct & Applicable Total Overlapping Debt	20,421,038	6,678	3.408
Net Direct & Applicable Net Overlapping Debt	18,605,138	6,084	3.105

a. The current estimated population of the Village is 3,058.
b. The full valuation of taxable real property in the Village is $599,202,800.

FINANCES OF THE VILLAGE

Independent Audit

The financial statements of the Village are audited each year by an independent public accountant. The latest year for which an audit report is available is the fiscal year ending May 31, 2020. As required by law, the Village also prepares an Annual Financial Report Update Document ("AUD" – unaudited and not prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) for submission to the office of the State Comptroller. A summary of operating results for the past five fiscal years are presented in Appendix A.

Fund Structure and Accounts

The Village utilizes fund accounting to record and report its various service activities. A fund represents both a legal and an accounting entity which segregates the transactions of specific programs in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

There are three basic fund types: (1) governmental funds that are used to account for basic services and capital projects; (2) proprietary funds that account for operations of a commercial nature; and, (3) fiduciary funds that account for assets held in a trustee capacity. Account groups, which do not represent funds, are used to record fixed assets and long-term obligations that are not accounted for in a specific fund.

The Village presently maintains the following governmental funds: General Fund, and the Capital Projects Fund. Fiduciary funds consist of a Trust and Agency Fund. There are no proprietary funds. Account groups are maintained for fixed assets and long-term debt.

Basis of Accounting

The Village's governmental funds are accounted for on a modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis, revenues are recognized when they become susceptible to accrual - that is, when they become "measurable" and "available" to finance expenditures to the current period. Revenues which are susceptible to accrual include real property taxes, intergovernmental revenues (State and Federal aid) and operating transfers.

Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting, that is when the related fund liability is incurred. Exceptions to this general rule are (1) payments to employee retirement systems which are recorded in the General Long-Term Debt Account Group and recognized as an expenditure when due, and, (2) unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

Investment Policy

Pursuant to State law, including Sections 10 and 11 of the General Municipal Law (the "GML"), the Village is generally permitted to deposit moneys in banks or trust companies located and authorized to do business in the State. All such deposits, including special time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit, in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, are required to be secured in accordance with the provisions of and subject to the limitations of Section 10 of the GML.

The Village may also temporarily invest moneys in: (1) obligations of the United States of America; (2) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America; (3) obligations of the State of New York; (4) with the approval of the New York State Comptroller, in tax anticipation notes or revenue anticipation notes issued by any municipality, school district, or district corporation, other than those notes issued by the Village, itself; (5) certificates of participation issued in connection with installment purchase agreements entered into by political subdivisions of the State pursuant to Section 109-b(10) of the GML; (6) obligations of a New York public benefit corporation which are made lawful investments for municipalities pursuant to the enabling statute of such public benefit corporation; or (7) in the case of moneys held in certain reserve funds established by the Village pursuant to law, in obligations of the Village.

All of the foregoing investments are required to be payable or redeemable at the option of the owner within such times as the proceeds will be needed to meet expenditures for purposes for which the moneys were provided and, in the case of obligations purchased with the proceeds of bonds or notes, shall be payable or redeemable in any event, at the option of the owner, within two years of the date of purchase. Unless registered or inscribed in the name of the Village, such instruments and investments must be purchased through, delivered to and held in custody of a bank or trust company in the State pursuant to a written custodial agreement as provided by Section 10 of the GML.

The Board of Trustees of the Village has adopted an investment policy and such policy conforms with applicable laws of the State governing the deposit and investment of public moneys. All deposits and investments of the Village are made in accordance with such policy.

Budgetary Procedures

The Village Treasurer is responsible for the preparation and submission of the tentative annual budget to the Board no later than January 1. The Village Board reviews the tentative budget and prepares a preliminary budget and a public hearing is held thereon no later than April 15. Subsequent to the public hearing, revisions (if any) are made. The budget is then adopted by the Village Board by February 1 as final for the year beginning May 1. The budget is not subject to referendum. Municipal law provides that no expenditures may exceed budgeted appropriations. Any revisions to the annual budget proposed to accommodate changes in departments or other programs must be adopted by resolution of the Village Board. The annual budget is subject to the provisions of the Tax Levy Limit Law. (See *"Tax Levy Limit Law"* herein).

Financial Operations

The Village Treasurer functions as the chief fiscal officer as provided in Section 2.00 of the Local Finance Law; in this role, the Village Treasurer is responsible for the Village's accounting and financial reporting activities. In addition, the Mayor is also the Village's budget officer and prepares the annual tentative budget for submission to the Board of Trustees. Budgetary control during the year is the responsibility of the Village Treasurer. Pursuant to Section 30.00 of the Local Finance Law, the Village Treasurer has been authorized to issue or renew certain specific types of notes. As required by law, the Village Treasurer must execute an authorizing certificate which then becomes a matter of public record.

The Board of Trustees, as a whole, serves as the finance board of the Village and is responsible for authorizing, by resolution, all material financial transactions such as operating and capital budgets and bonded debt.

Village finances are operated primarily through the General Fund. All real property taxes and most of the other Village revenues are credited to this fund. Current operating expenditures are paid from this fund subject to available appropriations. Capital projects and selected equipment purchases are accounted for in special capital projects funds. The Village observes a June 1 - May 31 fiscal year for operating and reporting purposes.

Revenues

The Village receives most of its revenues from a real property tax on all non-exempt real property situated within the Village. Non-Property Taxes, Intergovernmental Charges, Departmental Income and State aid. A summary of such revenues for the five most recently completed fiscal years and estimated revenues for the current fiscal year may be found in Appendix A. See also “Tax Levy Limit Law” herein.

Real Property Taxes

See "Tax Information", herein.

State Aid

Based on the audited financial reports of the Village, the Village received approximately 3.79% of its total General Fund operating revenue from State aid in 2020. There is no assurance, however, that State appropriations for aid to municipalities will continue, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue such aid and has the ability to reduce funding to municipalities and school districts in order to balance its own budget.

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. Additionally, 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 this 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.

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

The following table sets forth the percentage of the Village’s General Fund revenue comprised of State aid for each of the fiscal years 2016 through 2020 and as budgeted, for 2021-2023.

Fiscal Year Ended December 31:	General Fund Total Revenue	State Aid	State Aid To Revenues (%)
2016	$2,260,503	$ 72,728	3.22
2017	2,549,210	212,119	8.32
2018	2,465,696	130,510	5.29
2019	2,553,488	85,224	3.34
2020	2,305,717	87,285	3.79
2021 (Budgeted)	2,300,529	376,000	16.34
2022 (Budgeted)	3,183,753	162,724	5.11
2023 (Budgeted)	3,205,446	350,000	10.92

Source: Audited financial statements (2020), Annual Financial Report Update Document (2019-2019) and the Adopted Budgets for 2021-2023. Table itself is not audited.

Expenditures

The major categories of expenditure for the Village are General Government Support, Public Safety, Transportation, Home & Community Services and Employee Benefits. A summary of the expenditures for the five most recently completed fiscal years and the estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year may be found in Appendix A.

The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System and OSC Compliance Reviews

The New York State Comptroller has reported that New York State's school districts and municipalities are facing significant fiscal challenges. As a result, the Office of the State Comptroller has developed a Fiscal Stress Monitoring System ("FSMS") to provide independent, objectively measured and quantifiable information to school districts 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 ST-3 report filed with the State Education Department annually, and each municipality's annual report filed with the Office of the State Comptroller (OSC). 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 "Not Filed" (Fiscal Score: NA, Environmental Score NA). More information on the FSMS may be obtained from the Office of the State Comptroller.

In addition, OSC 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 December 31, 2015. The purpose of such audit was to examine the Village's financial condition for the period June 1, 2014 through July 10, 2015. The complete report together with the Village's response may be found on the OSC's official website. Reference to this website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

Employee Pension System

Substantially all employees of the Village are members of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (the "Retirement System" or "ERS"). The Retirement System is a cost-sharing multiple public employer retirement system. The obligation of employers and employees to contribute and the benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement System 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. 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. Generally, all members hired on or after July 27, 1976 through and including December 31, 2009 must contribute three percent of their gross annual salary towards the costs of retirement programs until they attain ten years in the Retirement Systems, at such time contributions become voluntary. On December 10, 2009, the Governor signed into law the creation of a new Tier 5, which is effective for ERS employees hired on or after January 1, 2010 through March 31, 2012. Tier 5 employees contribute 3% of their salaries and there is no provision for these contributions to cease for Tier 5 employees after a certain period of service. Additionally, on March 16, 2012, the Governor signed into law the new Tier 6 pension program, effective for ERS employees hired on or after April 1, 2012. The Tier 6 legislation provides 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 five years of employment and will continue to make employee contributions throughout employment.

As a result of significant capital market declines in the recent past, in certain years the State's Retirement System portfolio has experienced negative investment performance and severe downward trends in market earnings. As a result of the foregoing, it is anticipated that the employer contribution rate for the State's Retirement System in future years may remain higher than the minimum contribution rate established under applicable law. Since 2010, various forms of legislation have been enacted to allow local governments and school districts the option of amortizing required contributions to the Retirement System. However, although these options reduce near term payments, it will require higher than normal contributions in later years.

The Village has decided not to amortize any pension contributions.

The following table sets forth the required contributions for the five most recently completed fiscal years.

Required Contributions to the Retirement Systems

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	ERS
2018	$22,437
2019	23,009
2020	23,464
2021	10,451
2022	18,746

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Accounting rules now require governmental entities, such as the Village, to account for post-retirement health care benefits as it 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, referred to as "Other Post-Employment 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.

During the year ended May 31, 2018, the Village adopted GASB 75, which eliminates GASB 45. Under GASB 75, 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 that have 200 or more 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.

REAL PROPERTY TAXES

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, is limited by the State Constitution to two percent of the five-year average full valuation of taxable property of the Village. (See "*Tax Limit*" herein.) The State Board of Real Property Services annually establishes State Equalization Rates for all localities in the State, which are determined by statistical sampling of market sales/assessment studies. The equalization rates are used in the calculation and distribution of certain State aids and are used by many localities in the calculation or debt contracting and real property taxing limitations.

The following table sets forth the percentage of the Village's General Fund revenue (excluding other financing sources) comprised of real property taxes for each of the fiscal years 2016 through 2020 and the budgeted amount for 2021 through 2023.

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	Total Revenue	Property Taxes	Property Taxes To Revenues (%)
2016	$2,260,503	$1,894,910	83.83
2017	2,549,210	2,001,867	78.53
2018	2,465,696	2,019,334	81.90
2019	2,553,488	2,024,993	79.30
2020	2,305,717	1,915,291	83.07
2021 (Budgeted)	2,300,529	1,626,379	70.70
2022 (Budgeted)	3,183,753	1,660,534	52.16
2023 (Budgeted)	3,205,446	1,760,164	54.91

Source: Unaudited Annual Financial Report (2016-2019), Audited Financial Statement (2020) and the adopted budgets for the fiscal years ended May 31, 2021 through 2023.

Tax Collection Procedure

Real property taxes are levied annually in June. The Village assumes enforcement responsibility for a five-month period for all taxes levied in the Village. On November 1st unpaid Village taxes are then turned over to the County for enforcement. Any such taxes remaining unpaid at the year end are paid by the County.

Tax Levy Limit Law

Prior to the enactment of Chapter 97 of the Laws New York of 2011 (the "Tax Levy Limit Law") on June 24, 2011, all the taxable real property within the Village had been subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the bonds and notes of the Village and interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law, as amended, imposes a tax levy limitation upon the Village for any fiscal year commencing after January 1, 2012 without providing an exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by the Village. As a result, the power of the Village to levy real estate taxes on all the taxable real property within the Village to pay the bonds and notes of the Village and interest thereon is subject to statutory limitations set forth in Tax Levy Limit Law.

The following is a brief summary of certain relevant provisions of Tax Levy Limit Law. The summary is not complete and the full text of the Tax Levy Limit Law should be read in order to understand the details and implications thereof. The Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a limitation on increases in the real property tax levy of the Village, subject to certain exceptions. The Tax Levy Limit Law permits the Village to increase its overall real property tax levy over the tax levy of the prior year by no more than the "Allowable Levy Growth Factor", which is the lesser of one and two-one hundredths or the sum of one plus the Inflation Factor; provided, however that in no case shall the levy growth factor be less than one. The "Inflation Factor" is the quotient of: (i) the average of the 20 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 Department of Labor for the twelve-month period ending six months prior to the start of the prior fiscal year, 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 Limit 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 is authorized to adopt a budget that exceeds the tax levy limit for the coming fiscal year, only if the Village Board first enacts, by a vote of at least sixty percent of the total voting power of the governing board of the Village, a local law to override such limit for such coming fiscal year.

The Tax Levy Limit Law does not contain an exception from the levy limitation for the payment of debt service on either outstanding general obligation bonds or notes of the Village or such indebtedness incurred after the effective date of the Tax Levy Limit Law. As such, there can be no assurances that the Tax Levy Limit Law will not come under legal challenge for violating (i) Article VIII, Section 12 of the State Constitution for not providing an exception for debt service on obligations issued prior to the enactment of the Tax Levy Limit Law, (ii) Article VIII, Section 10 of the State Constitution by effectively eliminating the exception for debt service to general real estate tax limitations, and (iii) Article VIII, Section 2 of the State Constitution by limiting the pledge of its faith and credit by a municipality or school district for the payment of debt service on obligations issued by such municipality or school district.

Tax Levies

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Tax Levy	$2,024,993	$1,927,862	$1,626,379	$1,660,533	$1,760,164
Taxes Rate per $1,000 of Assessed Valuation (Ramapo)	$32.81	$31.81	$24.86	$24.73	$25.52
Taxes Rate per $1,000 of Assessed Valuation (Haverstraw)	$4.15	$4.03	$3.32	$3.43	$3.70

Tax Limit

The Constitution limits the amount that may be raised by the Village ad valorem tax levy on real estate in any fiscal year to two per centum (2%) of the five-year average full valuation of taxable real estate of the Village plus (1) the amounts required for principal and interest on all capital indebtedness, and (2) current appropriations for certain capital purposes. The tax limit for the Village for the 2022-2023 fiscal year is as follows:

Five-year Average Full Valuation	$576,606,444
Tax Limit - 2% thereof	11,532,129
Tax Levy for General Village Purposes	1,760,164
Less: Exclusions	0
Tax Levy Subject to Tax Limit	$1,760,164
Constitutional Tax Margin	$9,771,965

Selected Listing of Large Taxable Properties[a]
2021-2022 Assessment Roll

Name	Type	Full Valuation
United Water New York	Utility	$7,698,332
Suez Water NY	Utility	4,466,657
Orange & Rockland Utility	Utility	4,200,169
Congregation Rabbincal	Resident	4,075,042
Hirsch Aron	Resident	2,458,913
Orange & Rockland Utility	Utility	2,136,133
Horowitz David	Resident	2,109,648
Pech Samuel	Resident	1,756,994
Pomona 306 LLC	Resident	1,592,494
State of New York	Utility	1,563,411
	Total [a]	$32,057,793

a. Represents 5.35% of the total taxable full valuation for 2021-22.

Tax Certiorari Claims

In common with other municipalities, there are a number of tax certiorari proceedings pending involving properties that are subject to the levy of Village taxes. The plaintiffs in these matters have asserted that their properties are over-assessed and are seeking assessment reductions. A refund of excess taxes is also generally requested. Historically, certiorari claims have been settled through negotiations, resulting in amounts, at times, substantially less than originally claimed. Many settlements provide for future adjustments with no direct outlay of money. There are no significant claims filed by the larger taxpayers at this time.

LITIGATION

In the opinion of the Village Attorney, unless otherwise set forth herein and apart from matters provided for by applicable insurance coverage, there are no significant claims or actions pending in which the Village has not asserted a substantial and adequate defense, nor which, if determined against the Village, would have an adverse material effect on the financial conditions of the Village.

There are some cases worthy of special mention:

Congregation Rabbinical College of Tartikov, Inc., et al. v. Village of Pomona, New York; Board of Trustees of the Village of Pomona, et al.

On September 30, 2021, the Village Board adopted a bond resolution authorizing the payment of a judgment, stating the estimated maximum cost of $2,600,000, including the appropriation of available funds of the Village in the amount of $1,000,000 to pay a portion of said appropriation, and authorizing the issuance of bonds in the principal amount of $1,600,000 to finance the balance of said appropriation.

The Village has remitted the payment of $1,000,000 to the plaintiff and the Village issued bond anticipation notes in the amount of $1,600,000 in 2021. The issuance of the Notes, along with available funds in the amount of $800,000, will redeem the outstanding bond anticipation notes of $1,600,000 and finance the balance of the judgment.

Tal Properties of Pomona LLC v. Village of Pomona, et al

This discrimination action stems from the plaintiff claiming that the Village and its officials have allegedly thwarted continued development by Jewish builders. Plaintiffs pleads discrimination under the fair housing act, the fourteenth amendment, and the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act.

Plaintiff previously filed suit against the Village concerning these actions in 2017 and his claims were dismissed. Plaintiff then retained new counsel and filed the instant action which largely concerns the same conduct at issue in the 2017 action with additional factual allegations.

The Court granted The Village's motion to dismiss the amended complaint. The plaintiff moved to reargue the motion. The motion to reargue was denied. Plaintiff's counsel also filed an appeal related to the same. In the opinion of The Village's counsel, the plaintiff's appeal will not be successful.

Indig, Klein, Kahana et al v. Village of Pomona et al.

Plaintiffs claim that the Village has "orchestrated a campaign of harassment and exclusion against Orthodox Jewish residents" by "weaponizing local code enforcement and zoning laws to target Orthodox Jews for disparate treatment, while conspiring to deny basic municipal services to them."

In the complaint, plaintiffs assert that, by undertaking the aforementioned actions, the Village engaged in selective enforcement of the Village Code and intentional discrimination against the plaintiffs based on their religion, thereby violating their rights under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Court granted The Village's motion for partial dismissal of the complaint. With respect to plaintiffs remaining claims, discovery is ongoing. Depositions of four of the plaintiffs have been completed. All other depositions remain outstanding but are scheduled to be completed by December 20, 2022.

In the opinion of Village's Counsel, there is a 75-85% likelihood of an adverse decision with respect to the Klein and Indig plaintiffs' claims, and a 25% likelihood of an adverse decision with respect to plaintiff Kahana's claims. As for a potential range of loss, it is the opinion of Village's counsel that the Klein plaintiffs' claims have a range of potential loss between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000; the Indig plaintiffs' claims have a range of potential loss between $250,000 and $500,000; and that plaintiff Kahana's claims have a range of potential loss between $50,000 and $75,000. In addition, plaintiffs would be able to recover attorneys' fees if they win. Attorneys' fees will be very high in this case and could total approximately $400,000.

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

IMPACT OF COVID-19

On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed into law the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 ("ARPA"). 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 by, September 30, 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.

The Village is expected to receive $334,563 in aid through the ARPA which was signed into law on March 11, 2021. The Village received 50% of its allocation in 2021 and received the remaining 50% in 2022.

TAX MATTERS

Opinion of Bond Counsel

In the opinion of Bond Counsel to the Village, interest on the Notes (i) is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes, and (ii) is exempt, under existing statutes, from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York.

The following discussion is a brief summary of the principal United States federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Notes by original purchasers of the Notes who are "U.S. Holders", as defined herein. This summary (i) is based on the Code, Treasury Regulations, revenue rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect and all subject to change at any time, possibly with retroactive effect; (ii) assumes that the Notes will be held as "capital assets"; and (iii) does not discuss all of the United States federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a U.S. Holder in light of its particular circumstances or to U.S. Holders subject to special rules, such as insurance companies, financial institutions, tax-exempt organizations, dealers in securities or foreign currencies, persons holding the Notes as a position in a "hedge" or "straddle", U.S. Holders whose functional currency (as defined in Section 985 of the Code) is not the United States dollar, U.S. Holders who acquire Notes in the secondary market, or individuals, estates and trusts subject to the tax on unearned income imposed by Section 1411 of the Code.

Certain taxpayers that are required to prepare certified financial statements and file financial statements with certain regulatory or governmental agencies may be required to recognize income, gain and loss with respect to the Notes at the time that such income, gain or loss is set forth on such financial statements instead of under the rules described below. In addition, 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.

U.S. Holders of Notes should consult with their own tax advisors concerning the United States federal income tax and other consequences with respect to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Notes as well as any tax consequences that may arise under the laws of any state, local or foreign tax jurisdiction.

Original Issue Discount

In general, if Original Issue Discount ("OID") is greater than a statutorily defined de minimis amount, an U.S. Holder of a Note must include in federal gross income (for each day of the taxable year, or portion of the taxable year, in which such U.S. Holder holds such Note) the daily portion of OID, as it accrues (generally on a constant yield method) and regardless of the U.S. Holder's method of accounting. "OID" is the excess of (i) the "stated redemption price at maturity" over (ii) the "issue price". For purposes of the foregoing: "issue price" means the first price at which a substantial amount of the Note is sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers); "stated redemption price at maturity" means the sum of all payments, other than "qualified stated interest", provided by such Note; "qualified stated interest" is stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually at a single fixed rate; and "de minimis amount" is an amount equal to 0.25 percent of the Note's stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to its maturity. An U.S. Holder may irrevocably elect to include in gross income all interest that accrues on a Note using the constant-yield method, subject to certain modifications.

Acquisition Discount on Short-Term Notes

Each U.S. Holder of a Note with a maturity not longer than one year (a "Short-Term Taxable Note") is subject to rules of Sections 1281 through 1283 of the Code, if such U.S. Holder is an accrual method taxpayer, bank, regulated investment company, common trust fund or among certain types of pass-through entities, or if the Short-Term Taxable Note is held primarily for sale to customers, is identified under Section 1256(e)(2) of the Code as part of a hedging transaction, or is a stripped bond or coupon held by the person responsible for the underlying stripping transaction. In any such instance, interest on, and "acquisition discount" with respect to, the Short-Term Taxable Note accrue on a ratable (straight-line) basis, subject to an election to accrue such interest and acquisition discount on a constant-interest-rate basis using daily compounding. "Acquisition discount" means the excess of the stated redemption price of a Short-Term Taxable Note at maturity over the U.S. Holder's tax basis therefor.

A U.S. Holder of a Short-Term Taxable Note not described in the preceding paragraph, including a cash-method taxpayer, must report interest income in accordance with the U.S. Holder's regular method of tax accounting, unless such U.S. Holder irrevocably elects to accrue acquisition discount currently.

Note Premium

In general, if a Note is originally issued for an issue price (excluding accrued interest) that reflects a premium over the sum of all amounts payable on the Note other than "qualified stated interest" (a "Taxable Premium Note"), that Taxable Premium Note will be subject to Section 171 of the Code, relating to bond premium. In general, if the U.S. Holder of a Taxable Premium Note elects to amortize the premium as "amortizable bond premium" over the remaining term of the Taxable Premium Note, determined based on constant-yield principles (in certain cases involving a Taxable Premium Note callable prior to its stated maturity date, the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the highest yield on such bond), the amortizable premium is treated as an offset to interest income; the U.S. Holder will make a corresponding adjustment to the U.S. Holder's basis in the Taxable Premium Note. Any such election is generally irrevocable and applies to all debt instruments of the U.S. Holder (other than tax-exempt bonds) held at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies and to all such debt instruments thereafter acquired. Under certain circumstances, the U.S. Holder of a Taxable Premium Note may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the Taxable Premium Note even though it is sold or redeemed for an amount less than or equal to the U.S. Holder's original acquisition cost.

Disposition and Defeasance

Generally, upon the sale, exchange, redemption, or other disposition (which would include a legal defeasance) of a Note, a holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized (other than amounts attributable to accrued interest not previously includable in income) and such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Note.

The Village may cause the deposit of moneys or securities in escrow in such amount and manner as to cause the Notes to be deemed to be no longer outstanding. For federal income tax purposes, such defeasance could result in a deemed exchange under Section 1001 of the Code and a recognition by such owner of taxable income or loss, without any corresponding receipt of moneys. In addition, the character and timing of receipt of payments on the Notes subsequent to any such defeasance could also be affected..

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to non-corporate U.S. Holders of the Notes with respect to payments of principal, payments of interest, and the accrual of OID on a Note and the proceeds of the sale of a Note before maturity within the United States. Backup withholding may apply to U.S. Holders of Notes under Section 3406 of the Code. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner, and which constitutes over-withholding, would be allowed as a refund or a credit against such beneficial owner's United States federal income tax provided the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

U.S. Holders

The term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of a Note that is: (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation, partnership or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source or (iv) a trust whose administration is subject to the primary jurisdiction of a United States court and which has one or more United States fiduciaries who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

Miscellaneous

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, or court decisions, whether at the federal or state level, may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Notes under state law and could affect the market price or marketability of the Notes.

Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Notes will be subject to the final approving opinion of the law firm of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the Village with respect to the Notes, which will be available at the time of delivery of the Notes, substantially in the form set forth in Appendix C.

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 "Undertaking to Provide Notices of Events" (the "Undertaking") substantially in the form appearing in Appendix D.

RATING

The Notes are not rated.

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 municipal advisor to the Village on matters relating to debt management. The Municipal Advisor is a municipal advisory and consulting organization and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, marketing, or trading municipal securities or any other negotiated instruments. The Municipal Advisor has provided advice as to the plan of financing and the structuring of the Notes and has reviewed and commented on certain legal documents, including this Official Statement. The advice on the plan of financing and the structuring of the Notes was based on materials provided by the Village and other sources of information believed to be reliable. The Municipal Advisor has not audited, authenticated, or otherwise verified the information provided by the Village or the information set forth in this Official Statement or any other information available to the Village 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may be obtained from the office of : Dorinda Mittiga, Village Treasurer, Village of Pomona, 100 Ladentown Road, Pomona, NY 10970, Phone 845/354-0545 and email: dorindamittiga@gmail.com, 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.

Statements in the Official Statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are “forward-looking statements”, within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which involve a number of risks and uncertainties, and which are based on the District’s management’s beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the District’s management and staff. Because the statements are based on expectations about future events and economic performance and are not statements of fact, actual results may differ materially from those projected. Important factors that could cause future results to differ include legislative and regulatory changes, changes in the economy, and other factors discussed in this and other documents that the District’s files with the repositories. When used in District’s documents or oral presentation, the words “anticipate”, “believe”, “intend”, “plan”, “foresee”, “likely”, “estimate”, “expect”, “objective”, “projection”, “forecast”, “goal”, “will”, or “should”, or similar words or phrases are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

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

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

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

The preparation and distribution of this Official Statement has been authorized by various resolutions of the Village which delegates to the Village Treasurer the power to sell and issue the Notes.

By: s/s DORINDA MITTIGA
Village Treasurer
Village of Ponoma
Pomona, New York

November , 2022

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Balance Sheet
General Fund

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31: 2017	2018	2019	2020
Assets:				
Cash	$ 658,145	$ 522,625	$ 637,490	$ 1,372,845
Account Receivable	70,766	80,154	73,561	83,868
Due from Other Funds	6,612	2,122		
Prepaid Expenses	1,000	64,706		
Total Assets	$ 736,523	$ 669,607	$ 711,051	$ 1,456,713
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable & Deferred Revenues	$ 645,036	$ 285,663	$ 221,226	$ 300,816
Accrued Liabilities			942	13,699
Due to Other Governments	27,800	23,009		
Total Liabilities	672,836	308,672	222,168	314,515
Fund Balance:				
Assigned				50,000
Nonspendable	1,000	64,706		
Unassigned	62,687	296,229	488,883	1,092,198
Total Fund Balance	63,687	360,935	488,883	1,142,198
Total Liabilities & Fund Balance (Deficit)	$ 736,523	$ 669,607	$ 711,051	$ 1,456,713

Source: Annual Financial Report Update Document (2016-2019) & Audited Financial Statement (2020)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balances
General Fund

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31: 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Revenues:					
Real Property Taxes	$ 1,894,910	$ 2,001,867	$ 2,019,334	$ 2,024,993	$ 1,915,291
Real Property Tax Items	11,512	9,172	8,087	8,062	8,499
Non-Property Taxes	200,883	188,953	214,370	195,338	216,302
Departmental Income	62,148	76,649	74,561	209,305	3,415
Use of Money and Property	528	2,674	2,119	2,628	4,165
Licenses & Permits	9,750	6,600	4,810	3,950	49,742
Fines & Forfeitures		5,400	600		2,810
Sale of Property & Compensation for Loss	7,939	8,384	9,062	23,958	10,629
Miscellaneous	105	4,365	2,243	30	7,579
State Aid	72,728	212,119	130,510	85,224	87,285
Federal Aid		33,027			
Total Revenues	2,260,503	2,549,210	2,465,696	2,553,488	2,305,717
Expenditures:					
General Government Support	642,522	1,417,607	1,127,287	1,250,240	594,093
Public Safety	124,027	138,691	141,324	145,449	143,507
Transportation	269,248	388,474	344,103	391,179	271,418
Culture and Recreation	76,999	85,167	96,282	202,784	139,350
Home and Community Services	291,674	285,430	298,800	328,291	371,090
Employee Benefits	84,191	81,049	87,952	78,779	68,854
Miscellaneous					
Debt Service	77,100	74,900	72,700	70,500	68,300
Total Expenditures	1,565,761	2,471,318	2,168,448	2,467,222	1,656,612
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds From:					
Insurance Recoveries					4,210
Transfers In					
Transfers Out					
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	0	0	0	0	4,210
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues & Expenditures & Other Uses	694,742	77,892	297,248	86,266	653,315
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	(709,666)	(14,205)	63,687	360,935	488,883
Prior Period Adjustment	719			41,682	
Fund Balance End of Year	$ (14,205)	$ 63,687	$ 360,935	$ 488,883	$ 1,142,198

NOTE: This Schedule NOT audited.
Source: Annual Financial Report Update Document (2016-2019) & Audited Financial Statement (2020)

ADOPTED BUDGET SUMMARY
General Fund

	Fiscal Year Ending May 31: 2022	2023
Revenues:		
Real Property Taxes and Tax Items	$ 1,660,534	$ 1,760,164
Non-Property Taxes	159,549	190,000
Departmental Income	22,943	16,000
Use of Money and Property	2,668	750
Licenses & Permits	75,335	120,000
Fines & Forfeitures		750
State Aid	162,724	350,000
Federal Aid		
		167,782
Appropriated Fund Balance	1,100,000	600,000
Total Revenues	3,183,753	3,205,446
Expenditures:		
General Government Support	1,914,000	1,562,205
Public Safety	150,530	183,420
Transportation	372,800	763,000
Culture and Recreation	129,050	128,886
Home and Community Services	505,705	453,985
Employee Benefits	51,668	56,950
Debt Service	60,000	57,000
Total Expenditures	$ 3,183,753	$ 3,205,446

Source: Adopted Budgets of the Village (2022-2023)

VILLAGE OF PONOMA

APPENDIX B

AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2020

NOTE: SUCH FINANCIAL REPORT AND OPINIONS WERE PREPARED AS OF THE DATE THEREOF AND HAVE NOT BEEN REVIEWED AND/OR UPDATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PREPARATION AND DISSEMINATION OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Village of Pomona, New York

Financial Statements and
Supplementary Information

Year Ended May 31, 2020

Village of Pomona, New York

Table of Contents

PKF O'CONNOR DAVIES
ACCOUNTANTS AND ADVISORS

Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Mayor and Village Board
of the Village of Pomona, New York

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Pomona, New York ("Village") as of and for the year ended May 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Village's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village, as of May 31, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

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, 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 and Other Information

Our audit for the year ended May 31, 2020 was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements. The individual fund schedules for the year ended May 31, 2020 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The individual fund schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements for the year ended May 31, 2020 and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the individual fund schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole for the year ended May 31, 2020.

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP
Harrison, New York
October 11, 2022

Introduction

The management of the Village of Pomona, New York (the "Village"), offers readers of the Village's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Village for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2020. It should be read in conjunction with the basic financial statements, which immediately follow this section, to enhance understanding of the Village's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

- On the government-wide financial statements, the liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the Village exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at the close of fiscal year 2020 by $1,204,145. Of this amount, a net unrestricted deficit of $1,696,300 exists.

- At the close of the current fiscal year, the Village's governmental fund reported ending fund balance of $1,142,198, of which $1,092,198 is unassigned balance. The fund balance increased by $653,315.

- During the current fiscal year, the Village made $55,000 in scheduled payments on previously issued bonds.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Village's basic financial statements. The Village's basic financial statements 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, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference being reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator as to whether the financial position of the Village is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information indicating 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 and earned but unused vacation leave).

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, transportation, culture and recreation, home and community services and interest.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a group 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 the means by which the spending activities are controlled. The Village, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Village can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in assessing 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 one major governmental fund: the General Fund. This information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances.

The Village adopts annual budgets for the General Fund. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided for the General fund within the basic financial statements to demonstrate compliance with the respective budget.

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 maintains one type of fiduciary fund, an Agency Fund. Resources in the Agency Fund are held by the Village in a purely custodial capacity. The activity in this fund is limited to the receipt, temporary investment and remittance of resources to the appropriate individual, organization or government.

Notes to Financial Statements

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

Other Information

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

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 $1,204,145 at the close of fiscal year 2019-2020. The largest portion of the Village's net position is its investment in capital assets (land, construction-in-progress, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment and infrastructure), less any related debt outstanding that was used to acquire those assets. The Village uses these capital assets to provide services to its citizens and as a result these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Village's investment in 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.

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

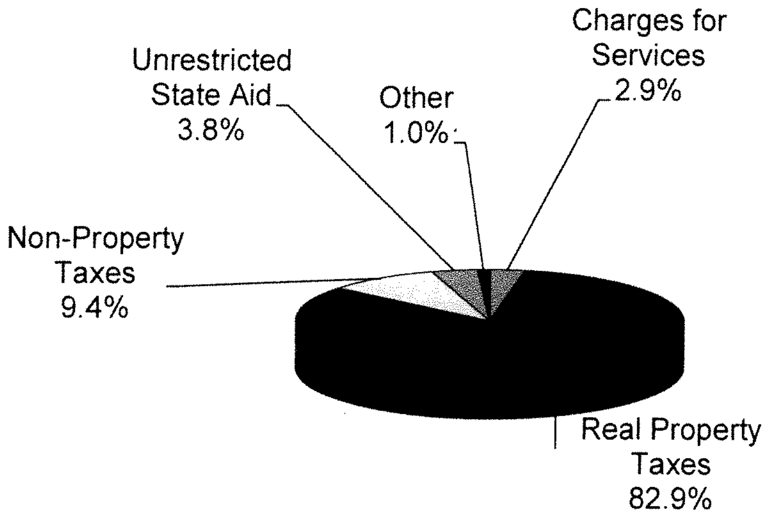
	May 31,	
	2020	2019
Current assets	$ 1,456,713	$ 711,051
Capital assets, net	492,155	431,422
Total assets	1,948,868	1,142,473
Deferred Outflows of Resources	81,846	28,826
Current liabilities	314,515	222,168
Long-term liabilities	2,912,246	2,887,022
Total liabilities	3,226,761	3,109,190
Deferred Inflows of Resources	8,098	16,539
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	492,155	431,422
Unrestricted	(1,696,300)	(2,385,852)
Total net position	$ (1,204,145)	$ (1,954,430)

Unrestricted net position exhibits a deficit of $1,696,300. This deficit is primarily due to accrued legal settlements.

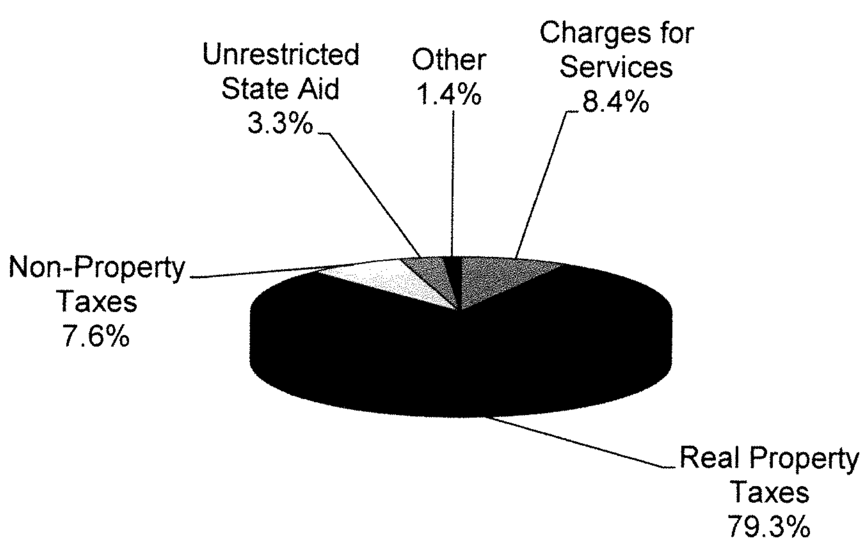
Change in Net Position

	Year Ended May 31, 2020	Year Ended May 31, 2019
Revenues		
Program Revenues		
Charges for Services	$ 66,596	$ 213,255
General Revenues		
Real Property Taxes	1,915,291	2,024,993
Other Tax Items	8,499	8,062
Non-Property Taxes	216,302	195,338
Unrestricted Use of Money and Property	4,165	2,628
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	7,863
Unrestricted State Aid	87,285	85,224
Miscellaneous	7,579	30
Insurance Recoveries	4,210	16,095
Total Revenues	2,309,927	2,553,488
Program Expenses		
General Government Support	714,994	3,645,848
Public Safety	154,559	157,448
Transportation	273,943	394,113
Culture and Recreation	63,151	132,015
Home and Community Services	340,746	422,610
Interest	12,249	14,448
Total Expenses	1,559,642	4,766,482
Change in Net Position	750,285	(2,212,994)
Net Position - Beginning	(1,954,430)	258,564
Net Position - Ending	$ (1,204,145)	$ (1,954,430)

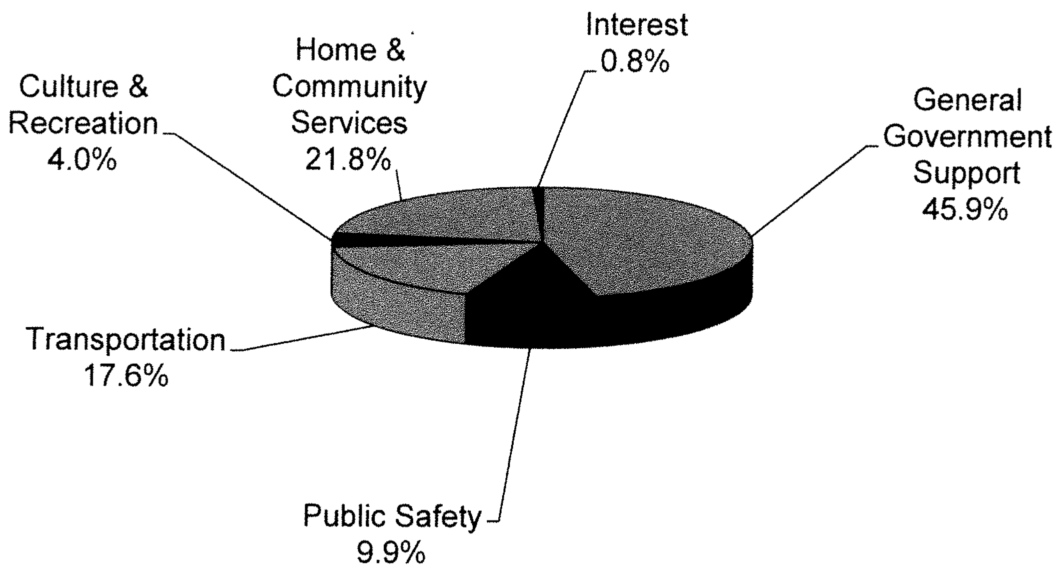
Sources of Revenue for Fiscal 2020
Governmental Activities



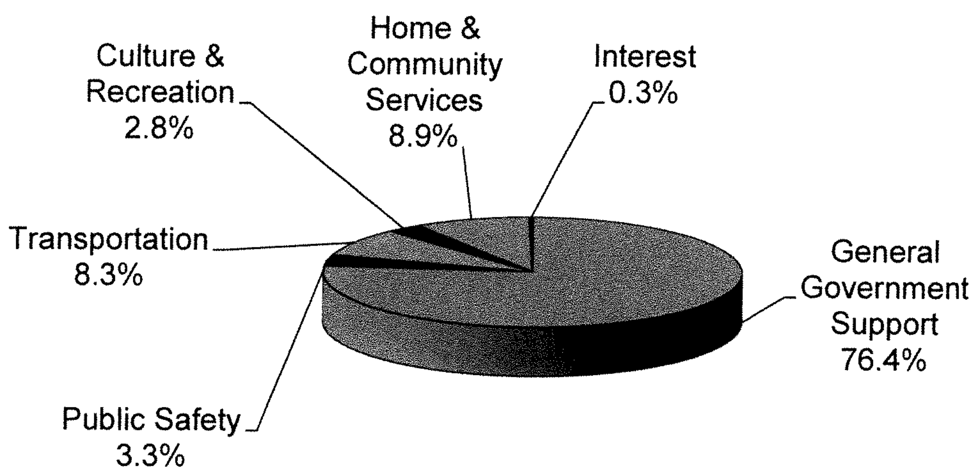
Sources of Revenue for Fiscal 2019
Governmental Activities



Sources of Expenses for Fiscal Year 2020
Governmental Activities



Sources of Expenses for Fiscal Year 2019
Governmental Activities



Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the Village's net position by $750,285 in 2020. The net position decreased by $2,212,994 in 2019.

For the fiscal years ended May 31, 2020 and 2019, revenues from governmental activities totaled $2,309,927 and $2,553,488, respectively. Tax revenues ($2,140,092 in 2020 and $2,228,393 in 2019), comprised of real property taxes, other tax items and non-property taxes, represent the largest revenue source (92.6% in 2020 and 87.3% in 2019).

The largest component of the Village's governmental activities expenses are general governmental support (45.9% in 2020 and 76.4% in 2019), home and community services (21.8% in 2020 and 8.9% in 2019) and transportation (17.6% in 2020 and 8.3% in 2019).

The major changes are as follows:

Revenues:

- Total revenues decreased by $243,561 with decreases of $146,659 in charges for services and $109,702 in real property tax revenues.

Expenses:

- Total program expenses decreased by $3,206,840 due mainly to general governmental support, caused by the one-time accrual of legal settlements in 2019.

Financial Analysis of the Village's Funds

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 fund reported fund balance of $1,142,198, of which $1,092,198 is reflected as unassigned.

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Village. Revenues and other financing sources were $2,309,927, which was $412,454 less than the final budget. The major area where revenue was lower than the final budget was Consolidated Highway Improvement Program (CHIPS). Because the Village did expend funds for Highway improvements no amounts were recognized as revenues.

Expenditures and other financing uses were $1,656,612 which was $1,115,769 less than the final budget. The major areas where expenditures were lower was general government support and transportation. General government support savings was the result of unspent attorney's fees and unspent Village Hall renovations. Transportation expenditures were lower than budget because the Village did not expend CHIPS funding.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets
May 31,

	2020	2019
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated		
Land	$ 45,000	$ 45,000
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated		
Land Improvements	667,959	573,117
Building and Improvements	277,937	277,937
Machinery and Equipment	206,101	206,101
Infrastructure	224,405	224,405
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	1,376,402	1,281,560
Less Accumulated Depreciation for		
Land Improvements	435,961	423,609
Building and Improvements	271,627	267,473
Machinery and Equipment	180,987	167,463
Infrastructure	40,672	36,593
Total accumulated depreciation	929,247	895,138
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated, net	$ 447,155	$ 386,422
Capital Assets, net	$ 492,155	$ 431,422

Long-Term Debt/Short-Term Debt

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Village had total bonded debt outstanding of $305,000. 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.

During the current fiscal year, the Village retired $55,000 in long-term debt (serial bonds).

Additional information on the Village's long-term debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Village's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Village Treasurer, Village of Pomona, 100 Ladentown Road, Pomona, New York, 10970.

Village of Pomona, New York

Statement of Net Position
May 31, 2020

		Governmental Activities
ASSETS		
Cash and equivalents	$	1,372,845
Receivables		
Accounts		83,868
Capital assets		
Not being depreciated		45,000
Being depreciated, net		447,155
Total Assets		1,948,868
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension related		81,846
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable		300,816
Accrued liabilities		13,699
Non-current liabilities		
Due within one year		2,536,662
Due in more than one year		375,584
Total Liabilities		3,226,761
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension related		8,098
NET POSITION		
Investment in capital assets		492,155
Unrestricted		(1,696,300)
Total Net Position	$	(1,204,145)

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

Village of Pomona, New York

Statement of Activities
Year Ended May 31, 2020

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Governmental activities			
General government support	$ 714,994	$ 815	$ (714,179)
Public safety	154,559	2,810	(151,749)
Transportation	273,943	600	(273,343)
Culture and recreation	63,151	-	(63,151)
Home and community services	340,746	62,371	(278,375)
Interest	12,249	-	(12,249)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 1,559,642	$ 66,596	(1,493,046)
General revenues			
Real property taxes			1,915,291
Other tax items			
Interest and penalties on real property taxes			8,499
Non-property taxes			
Non-property tax distribution from County			68,449
Utilities gross receipts taxes			115,818
Franchise fees			32,035
Unrestricted use of money and property			4,165
Unrestricted State aid			87,285
Miscellaneous			7,579
Insurance recoveries			4,210
Total General Revenues			2,243,331
Change in Net Position			750,285
NET POSITION			
Beginning			(1,954,430)
Ending			$ (1,204,145)

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

Village of Pomona, New York

Balance Sheet
Governmental Fund
May 31, 2020

	General
ASSETS	
Cash and equivalents	$ 1,372,845
Taxes receivable, net of allowance of $12,983	-
Accounts receivable	83,868
Total Assets	$ 1,456,713
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	$ 300,816
Accrued liabilities	13,699
Total Liabilities	314,515
Fund balance	
Assigned	50,000
Unassigned	1,092,198
Total Fund Balance	1,142,198
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$ 1,456,713

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

Reconciliation of Governmental Fund Balance Sheet to the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position
May 31, 2020

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

Total Fund Balance - Governmental Fund	$ 1,142,198
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	
Capital assets - non-depreciable	45,000
Capital assets - depreciable	1,376,402
Accumulated depreciation	(929,247)
	492,155
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) are recognized as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources on the statement of net position.	
Deferred outflows - pension related	81,846
Deferred inflows - pension related	(8,098)
	73,748
Long-term liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period are not reported in the funds.	
General obligation bonds payable	(305,000)
Claims payable	(2,481,662)
Net pension liability	(119,278)
	(2,905,940)
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	(6,306)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	$ (1,204,145)

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

Village of Pomona, New York

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Fund
Year Ended May 31, 2020

	General
REVENUES	
Real property taxes	$ 1,915,291
Other tax items	8,499
Non-property taxes	216,302
Departmental income	3,415
Use of money and property	4,165
Licenses and permits	49,742
Fines and forfeitures	2,810
Sale of property and compensation for loss	10,629
State aid	87,285
Miscellaneous	7,579
Total Revenues	2,305,717
EXPENDITURES	
Current	
General government support	594,093
Public safety	143,507
Transportation	271,418
Culture and recreation	139,350
Home and community services	371,090
Employee benefits	68,854
Debt service	
Principal	55,000
Interest	13,300
Total Expenditures	1,656,612
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	649,105
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	
Insurance recoveries	4,210
Net Change in Fund Balance	653,315
FUND BALANCE	
Beginning of Year	488,883
End of Year	$ 1,142,198

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

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities
Year Ended May 31, 2020

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are Different Because	
Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Fund	$ 653,315
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
Capital outlay expenditures	94,842
Depreciation expense	(34,109)
	60,733
Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Re-repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	
Principal paid on general obligation bonds	55,000
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.	
Amortization of premium on bonds	1,051
Changes in pension liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources	(19,814)
	(18,763)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$ 750,285

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

Village of Pomona, New York

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
General Fund
Year Ended May 31, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Real property taxes	$ 1,927,862	$ 1,927,862	$ 1,915,291	$ (12,571)
Other tax items	10,000	10,000	8,499	(1,501)
Non-property taxes	231,919	231,919	216,302	(15,617)
Departmental income	8,100	8,100	3,415	(4,685)
Use of money and property	3,100	3,100	4,165	1,065
Licenses and permits	70,300	70,300	49,742	(20,558)
Fines and forfeitures	600	600	2,810	2,210
Sale of property and compensation for loss	9,100	9,100	10,629	1,529
State aid	450,900	450,900	87,285	(363,615)
Miscellaneous	500	500	7,579	7,079
Total Revenues	2,712,381	2,712,381	2,305,717	(406,664)
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
General government support	1,287,525	1,287,525	594,093	693,432
Public safety	158,350	158,350	143,507	14,843
Transportation	550,800	550,800	271,418	279,382
Culture and recreation	165,300	165,300	139,350	25,950
Home and community services	446,905	446,905	371,090	75,815
Employee benefits	95,201	95,201	68,854	26,347
Debt service				
Principal	55,000	55,000	55,000	-
Interest	13,300	13,300	13,300	-
Total Expenditures	2,772,381	2,772,381	1,656,612	1,115,769
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	(60,000)	(60,000)	649,105	709,105
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers in	10,000	10,000	-	(10,000)
Insurance recoveries	-	-	4,210	4,210
Total Other Financing Sources	10,000	10,000	4,210	(5,790)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(50,000)	(50,000)	653,315	703,315
FUND BALANCE				
Beginning of Year	50,000	50,000	488,883	438,883
End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 1,142,198	$ 1,142,198

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

Village of Pomona, New York

Statement of Assets and Liabilities
Fiduciary Fund
May 31, 2020

		Agency
ASSETS		
Cash and equivalents	$	362,504
LIABILITIES		
Customer, guaranty and other deposits	$	362,504

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

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Village of Pomona, New York ("Village") was established in 1967 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 Mayor serves as the chief executive officer. The Village provides the following services to its residents: public safety, transportation, culture and recreation, home and community services and general and administrative support.

The financial statements of the Village have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to local governmental units and the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed by the State of New York. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Village's significant 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 Village as a whole. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements, except for interfund services provided and used.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial position of the Village at the end of its fiscal year. The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses of a given function or segment 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.

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

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Fund Financial Statements

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

Fund Categories

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

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

b. Fiduciary Funds (Not Included in Government-Wide Financial Statements) - Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the Village in an agency capacity on behalf of others. The Agency Fund is also used to account for deposits held for individuals or other entities.

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.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as is the Fiduciary fund. 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.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 revenue when the expenditure is made and the amounts are expected to be collected within one year of the fiscal year end. A ninety day availability period is generally used for revenue recognition for most other governmental fund revenues. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to claims and net pension liability are recognized later based on specific accounting rules, 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, repurchase agreements and obligations of New York State or its political subdivisions.

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

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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. The Village's aggregate bank balances that were not covered by depository insurance were not exposed to custodial credit risk at May 31, 2020.

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 June 1st and are levied and payable in June. The Village is responsible for the billing and collection of its own taxes until November, at which time unpaid taxes are returned to the County of Rockland and are paid to the Village prior to year end.

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 expenditures are incurred. Allowances are recorded when appropriate.

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

Capital Assets - Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure 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 $2,500 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.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 asset lives is not capitalized.

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

Class	Life in Years
Land improvements	15
Buildings and improvements	30
Machinery and equipment	5
Infrastructure	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 fund balance sheet.

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 assets that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

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

The Village reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources in relation to its pension liabilities. These amounts are detailed in the discussion of the Village's pension liabilities in Note 3C.

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 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 expenditures.

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. 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*

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Transition for Contributions made Subsequent to the Measurement Date- An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 68".

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

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

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

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, deferred outflows of resources, 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 is used to report funds that are restricted for debt service obligations and for other items contained in General Municipal Law of the State of New York.

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

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Assigned fund balance, in the General Fund, represents amounts constrained either by the policies of the entity's highest level of decision making authority or a person with delegated authority from the governing board to assign amounts for a specific intended purpose. 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.

Unassigned fund balance represents amounts not classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed or assigned.

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 Fund. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are generally reported as assigned fund balance as they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. The Village has not implemented an encumbrance system.

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 October 11, 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 March 20th, the budget officer submits to the Board of Trustees a tentative operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following June 1st. The tentative budget includes the proposed expenditures and the means of financing.

b) The Board of Trustees, on or before March 31st, meets to discuss and review the tentative budget.

c) The Board of Trustees conducts a public hearing on the tentative budget to obtain taxpayer comments on or before April 15th.

d) After the public hearing and on or before May 1st, the Trustees meet to consider and adopt the budget.

e) Formal budgetary integration is employed during the year as a management control device for the General Fund.

f) The budget for the General Fund is legally adopted annually on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

g) The Village 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 of Trustees. Any modification to appropriations resulting from an increase in revenue estimates or supplemental reserve appropriations also require a majority vote by the Village Board of Trustees.

h) Appropriations in the General Fund 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 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.

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (Continued)

The Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a limitation on increases in the real property tax levy, subject to certain exceptions. The Tax Levy Limitation Law permits the Village to increase its overall real property tax levy over the tax levy of the prior year by no more than the "Allowable Levy Growth Factor," which is the lesser of one and two-one hundredths or the sum of one plus the Inflation Factor; provided, however that in no case shall the levy growth factor be less than one. The "Inflation Factor" is the quotient of: (i) the average of 20 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 Department of Labor 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 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. Expenditures in Excess of Budget

The following categories of expenditures exceeded their budgetary provisions by the amounts indicated:

General Government Support		
Board of Trustees	$	3
Clerk/Treasurer		11,198
Engineering		32,393
Unallocated insurance		20,868
Home and Community Services		
Parks		26,619
Refuse and Garbage		111
Employee Benefits		
Workers' compensation benefits		1,937
	$	93,129

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Capital Assets

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

Class	Balance June 1, 2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance May 31, 2020
Capital Assets, not being depreciated - Land	$ 45,000	$ -	$ -	$ 45,000
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	$ 573,117	$ 94,842	$ -	$ 667,959
Buildings and improvements	277,937	-	-	277,937
Machinery and equipment	206,101	-	-	206,101
Infrastructure	224,405	-	-	224,405
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated	1,281,560	94,842	-	1,376,402
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Land improvements	423,609	12,352	-	435,961
Buildings and improvements	267,473	4,154	-	271,627
Machinery and equipment	167,463	13,524	-	180,987
Infrastructure	36,593	4,079	-	40,672
Total Accumulated Depreciation	895,138	34,109	-	929,247
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated, net	$ 386,422	$ 60,733	$ -	$ 447,155
Capital Assets, net	$ 431,422	$ 60,733	$ -	$ 492,155

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

Governmental Activities	
General Government Support	$ 18,569
Transportation	2,525
Culture and Recreation	13,015
Total Depreciation Expense	$ 34,109

B. Accrued Liabilities

The Village has reported accrued liabilities for payroll and employee benefits in the amount of $13,699.

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

C. Long-Term Indebtedness

The changes in the Village's long-term liabilities during the year ended May 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

	Balance June 1, 2019	New Issues/ Additions	Maturities and/or Payments	Balance May 31, 2020	Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds Payable	$ 360,000	$ -	$ 55,000	$ 305,000	$ 55,000
Plus - Unamortized Premium on Bonds	7,357	-	1,051	6,306	-
	367,357	-	56,051	311,306	55,000
Other Non-current Liabilities:					
Claims payable	2,481,662	-	-	2,481,662	2,481,662
Net Pension Liability - ERS	38,003	81,275	-	119,278	-
	2,519,665	81,275	-	2,600,940	2,481,662
	$ 2,887,022	$ 81,275	$ 56,051	$ 2,912,246	$ 2,536,662

Each governmental fund liability for bonds, claims payable and net pension liability are liquidated by the General Fund.

General Obligation Bonds Payable

General obligation bonds payable at May 31, 2020 are comprised of the following individual issues:

Purpose	Year of Issue	Original Issue Amount	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding
Road Resurfacing	2010	$ 800,000	October 2025	4.00 %	$ 305,000

Interest expenditures of $13,300 were recorded in the fund financial statements in the General Fund. Interest expense of $13,300 was recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

Payments to Maturity

The annual requirements to amortize all bonded debt outstanding at May 31, 2020 including interest payments of $36,100 are as follows:

Year Ending May 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	$ 55,000	$ 11,100	$ 66,100
2022	50,000	9,000	59,000
2023	50,000	7,000	57,000
2024	50,000	5,000	55,000
2025	50,000	3,000	53,000
2026	50,000	1,000	51,000
	$ 305,000	$ 36,100	$ 341,100

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

The above general obligations bonds are direct obligations 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 7% of the five year average full valuation of taxable real property.

Claims Payable

Claims payable is comprised of $2,481,662 for legal settlements, which were not due and payable at year-end. This amount is included in the long-term liabilities due within one year in the Statement of Net Position.

Pension Plans

New York State and Local Retirement System

The Village participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") which is also referred to as the New York State and Local Retirement System ("System"). This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. 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 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 2020 are as follows:

	Tier/Plan	Rate
ERS	4 A15	15.70%
	6 A15	9.20%

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

At May 31, 2020, the Village reported the following for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of ERS:

Measurement date		March 31, 2020
Net pension liability	$	119,278
Village's proportion of the net pension liability		0.0004504 %
Change in proportion since the prior measurement date		(0.0000860) %

The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2020 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by actuarial valuation as of that date. The Village's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a computation of the actuarially determined indexed present value of future compensation by employer relative to the total of all participating members.

For the year ended May 31, 2020 the Village recognized its proportionate share of pension expense in the government-wide financial statements of $43,586. Pension expenditures of $23,772 for ERS were recorded in the fund financial statements and were charged to the General Fund.

At May 31, 2020, the Village reported its proportionate share of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	ERS	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 7,020	$ -
Changes of assumptions	2,402	2,074
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	61,148	-
Changes in proportion and differences between Village contributions and proportionate share of contributions	11,276	6,024
	$ 81,846	$ 8,098

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

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
2021	$ 15,581
2022	17,468
2023	22,820
2024	17,879
	$ 73,748

The total pension liability for the March 31, 2020 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:

Measurement date	March 31, 2020
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2019
Investment rate of return	6.8% *
Salary scale	4.2%
Inflation rate	2.5%
Cost of living adjustment	1.3%

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

Annuitant mortality rates are based on the April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2018.

The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2010 - March 31, 2015.

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.

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	36 %	4.05 %
International Equity	14	6.15
Private Equity	10	6.75
Real Estate	10	4.95
Absolute Return Strategies	2	3.25
Opportunistic Portfolio	3	4.65
Real Assets	3	5.95
Bonds and Mortgages	17	0.75
Cash	1	-
Inflation Indexed Bonds	4	0.50
	100 %	

*The real rate of return is net of the long-term inflation assumption of 2.5%.

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 6.8%. 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 would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (5.8%) or 1 percentage point higher (7.8%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.8%)	Current Discount Rate (6.8%)	1% Increase (7.8%)
Village's proportionate share of the ERS net pension liability	$ 218,909	$ 119,278	$ 27,518

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

The components of the collective net pension liability as of the March 31, 2020 measurement date were as follows:

	ERS
Total pension liability	$ 194,596,261,000
Fiduciary net position	168,115,682,000
Employers' net pension liability	$ 26,480,579,000
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	86.39%

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 earnings at the annual full-time salary rate of $75,000 or more. The employee contribution is between 3% and 6% depending on salary and the Village will contribute 8%. Employer contributions vest after 366 days of service. No current employees participated in this program.

D. Other Postemployment Benefits

The Village does not provide other postemployment benefits for retired employees.

E. Net Position

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.

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

F. Fund Balances

	General Fund
Assigned:	
For subsequent years' expenditures	50,000
Unassigned	1,092,198
Total Fund Balances	$ 1,142,198

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

Subsequent year's expenditures are amounts that at May 31, 2020, the Board of Trustees has assigned to be appropriated to the ensuing year's budget.

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

Note 4 - Summary Disclosure of Significant Contingencies

A. Litigation

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

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

B. Risk Management

The Village purchases various insurance coverages to reduce its exposure to loss. The Village maintains general liability insurance coverage with policy limits of $3 million. In addition, the Village maintains an umbrella liability policy which provides coverage up to $10 million, automobile insurance with policy limits of $1 million, and a public officials liability policy with policy limits of $1 million. The Village also purchases conventional workers' compensation and medical insurance coverage. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Note 5 - Recently Issued GASB Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 84, "*Fiduciary Activities*", as amended by GASB Statement No. 95, "*Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*", establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities and how those activities should be reported. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

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.

Note 5 - Recently Issued GASB Pronouncements (Continued)

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

Note 6 - Subsequent Event

The Village, in December 2021, issued bond anticipation notes in the amount of $1.6 million. The notes were issued to provide partial funding for a legal judgment against the Village (See note 3C - Claims payable). The bond anticipation notes are due on December 9, 2022 with interest at 1%.

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Village of Pomona, New York

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

Schedule of the Village's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (2)

	2020 (4)	2019	2018	2017	2016 (3)
Village's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0004504%	0.0005364%	0.0005148%	0.0005948%	0.0002094%
Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 119,278	$ 38,003	$ 16,616	$ 55,893	$ 33,611
Village's covered payroll	$ 58,370	$ 214,444	$ 216,767	$ 231,486	$ 195,552
Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	204.35%	17.72%	7.67%	24.15%	17.19%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.39%	95.09%	98.04%	94.50%	94.20%

Schedule of Contributions

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contribution	$ 23,464	$ 23,009	$ 22,437	$ 27,803	$ 26,786
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(23,464)	(23,009)	(22,437)	(27,803)	(26,786)
Contribution excess	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Village's covered payroll	$ 90,998	$ 200,662	$ 216,767	$ 231,486	$ 195,552
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	25.79%	11.47%	10.35%	12.01%	13.70%

(1) Data not available prior to fiscal year 2016 implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68 *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions"*.
(2) The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the March 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.

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Pomona, New York

General Fund
Schedule of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Compared to Budget
Year Ended May 31, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REAL PROPERTY TAXES	$ 1,927,862	$ 1,927,862	$ 1,915,291	$ (12,571)
OTHER TAX ITEMS				
Interest and penalties on real property taxes	10,000	10,000	8,499	(1,501)
NON-PROPERTY TAXES				
Non-property tax distribution from County	65,739	65,739	68,449	2,710
Utilities gross receipts taxes	101,750	101,750	115,818	14,068
Franchise fees	64,430	64,430	32,035	(32,395)
	231,919	231,919	216,302	(15,617)
DEPARTMENTAL INCOME				
Clerk fees	4,600	4,600	815	(3,785)
Zoning fees	1,000	1,000	150	(850)
Parks fees	-	-	-	-
Planning board fees	2,500	2,500	2,450	(50)
	8,100	8,100	3,415	(4,685)
USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY				
Earnings on investments	3,100	3,100	4,165	1,065
LICENSES AND PERMITS				
Permit fees	70,000	70,000	49,142	(20,858)
Street opening permits	-	-	600	600
Plumbing permits	300	300	-	(300)
	70,300	70,300	49,742	(20,558)

FINES AND FORFEITURES				
Fines	600	600	2,810	2,210
SALE OF PROPERTY AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSS				
Recycling fees	9,100	9,100	10,629	1,529
STATE AID				
Per capita	10,900	10,900	-	(10,900)
Mortgage tax	70,000	70,000	87,285	17,285
Consolidated Highway Improvement Program	256,000	256,000	-	(256,000)
Other	114,000	114,000	-	(114,000)
	450,900	450,900	87,285	(363,615)
MISCELLANEOUS				
AIM related payments	-	-	7,579	7,579
Gifts and donations	500	500	-	(500)
	500	500	7,579	7,079
TOTAL REVENUES	2,712,381	2,712,381	2,305,717	(406,664)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfer in	10,000	10,000	-	(10,000)
Insurance recoveries	-	-	4,210	4,210
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	10,000	10,000	4,210	(5,790)
TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	$ 2,722,381	$ 2,722,381	$ 2,309,927	$ (412,454)

See independent auditors' report.

Village of Pomona, New York

General Fund
Schedule of Expenditures Compared to Budget
Year Ended May 31, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT				
Board of Trustees	$ 23,500	$ 23,500	$ 23,503	$ (3)
Mayor	34,000	34,000	16,796	17,204
Audit	17,500	17,500	17,500	-
Clerk/Treasurer	181,250	181,250	192,448	(11,198)
Assessment	2,500	2,500	-	2,500
Attorney	552,000	552,000	172,820	379,180
Engineering	35,000	35,000	67,393	(32,393)
Elections	4,200	4,200	-	4,200
Buildings	52,350	52,350	26,806	25,544
Unallocated insurance	41,500	41,500	62,368	(20,868)
Judgement and claims	55,000	55,000	-	55,000
Contingency	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
Code enforcement	18,125	18,125	12,482	5,643
Tax refunds	3,000	3,000	-	3,000
Municipal association dues	2,600	2,600	1,977	623
Village hall renovations	165,000	165,000	-	165,000
	1,287,525	1,287,525	594,093	693,432
PUBLIC SAFETY				
Traffic control	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Control of animals	2,250	2,250	-	2,250
Safety inspection	50,100	50,100	45,079	5,021
Hydrant rental	101,000	101,000	98,428	2,572
	158,350	158,350	143,507	14,843
TRANSPORTATION				
Street maintenance	256,000	256,000	10,517	245,483
Snow removal	290,000	290,000	256,200	33,800
Street lighting	4,800	4,800	4,701	99
	550,800	550,800	271,418	279,382

CULTURE AND RECREATION				
Recreation and parks	101,550	101,550	90,971	10,579
Cultural center	63,750	63,750	48,379	15,371
	165,300	165,300	139,350	25,950
HOME AND COMMUNITY SERVICES				
Zoning	4,805	4,805	1,730	3,075
Planning	23,600	23,600	4,130	19,470
Parks	2,500	2,500	29,119	(26,619)
Refuse and garbage	336,000	336,000	336,111	(111)
Cultural center	45,000	45,000	-	45,000
Infrastructure and sewer	35,000	35,000	-	35,000
	446,905	446,905	371,090	75,815
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS				
State retirement	35,000	35,000	23,772	11,228
Social security	25,228	25,228	22,251	2,977
Workers' compensation benefits	4,000	4,000	5,937	(1,937)
Hospital, medical and dental insurance	30,773	30,773	16,894	13,879
Unemployment benefits	200	200	-	200
	95,201	95,201	68,854	26,347
DEBT SERVICE				
Serial Bonds				
Principal	55,000	55,000	55,000	-
Interest	13,300	13,300	13,300	-
	68,300	68,300	68,300	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,772,381	$ 2,772,381	$ 1,656,612	$ 1,115,769

See independent auditors' report.

APPENDIX C

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION

FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
7 World Trade Center
250 Greenwich Street
New York, New York 10007

December , 2022

The Board of Trustees of the
Village of Ponoma
County of Rockland, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the Village of Ponoma (the "Village"), in the County of Rockland, a municipal corporation of the State of New York, and have examined a record of proceedings relating to the authorization, sale and issuance of the $800,000 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2022 (Federally Taxable) (the "Notes") of the Village dated and delivered on the date hereof.

In such examination, we have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals and the conformity with originals of all documents submitted to us as copies thereof. Based upon and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, as of the date hereof, we are of the following opinions:

1. The Notes are valid and legally binding general obligations of the Village for which the Village has validly pledged its faith and credit and, unless paid from other sources, all the taxable real property within the Village is subject to the levy of ad valorem real estate taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended. The enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to such Notes may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, or other laws affecting creditors' rights or remedies heretofore or hereafter enacted.

2. Interest on the Note is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the 'Code").

3. 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.

Except as stated above, we express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes, or the ownership or disposition thereof. We render our opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the date hereof, and assume no obligation to update, revise or supplement our opinion to reflect any action hereafter taken or not taken, any fact or circumstance that may hereafter come to our attention, any change in law or interpretation thereof that may hereafter occur, or for any other reason.

We give no assurances as to the accuracy, sufficiency or completeness of the Preliminary Official Statement and/or Official Statement relating to the Note or any proceedings, reports, correspondence, financial statements or other documents, containing financial or other information relative to the Village, which have been or may hereafter be furnished or disclosed to purchasers of ownership interest in the Notes.

Very truly yours,

APPENDIX D

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

Section 1. Definitions

"EMMA" shall mean the Electronic Municipal Market Access System implemented by the MSRB.

"Financial Obligation" shall mean "financial obligation" as such term is defined in the Rule.

"GAAP" shall mean generally accepted accounting principles as in effect from time to time in the United States.

"Holder" shall mean any registered owner of the Securities and any beneficial owner of Securities within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

"Issuer" shall mean the Village of Pomona, in the County of Rockland, a municipal corporation of the State of New York.

"MSRB" shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established in accordance with the provisions of Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

"Purchaser" shall mean the financial institution referred to in the Certificate of Determination, executed by the Village Treasurer as of December 9, 2021.

"Rule 15c2-12" shall mean Rule 15c2-12 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended through the date of this Undertaking, including any official interpretations thereof.

"Securities" shall mean the Issuer's **$800,000 Bond Anticipation Note-2022 (Federally Taxable)**, dated December 8, 2022, maturing December 8, 2023, and delivered on the date hereof.

Section 2. Obligation to Provide Notices of Events. (a) The Issuer hereby undertakes, for the benefit of Holders of the Securities, to provide or cause to be provided either directly or through Munistat Services, Inc., 12 Roosevelt Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York 11776 to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") System implemented by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established pursuant to Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto or to the functions of such Board contemplated by the Undertaking, in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of any such event, notice of any of the following events with respect to the Securities:

(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 Securities, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Securities;

(vii) modifications to rights of Securities holders, if material;

(viii) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;

(ix) defeasances;

(x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Securities, if material;

(xi) rating changes;

(xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Issuer;

Note to clause (12): For the purposes of the event identified in clause (12) 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 Issuer 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 Issuer, 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 Issuer;

(xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Issuer or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer, 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 Rule 15c2-12, 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 Issuer, any of which affect security holders, if material; and

(xvi) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the Issuer, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

(b) Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the Issuer from disseminating any other information in addition to that required hereby in the manner set forth herein or in any other manner. If the Issuer disseminates any such additional information, the Issuer shall have no obligation to update such information or include it in any future materials disseminated hereunder.

(c) Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the Issuer from providing notice of the occurrence of certain other events, in addition to those listed above, if the Issuer determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Securities; but the Issuer does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any event except those events listed above.

Section 3. Remedies. If the Issuer shall fail to comply with any provision of this Undertaking, then any Holder of Securities may enforce, for the equal benefit and protection of all Holders similarly situated, by mandamus or other suit or proceeding at law or in equity, this Undertaking against the Issuer and any of the officers, agents and employees of the Issuer, and may compel the Issuer or any such officers, agents or employees to perform and carry out their duties under this Undertaking; provided that the sole and exclusive remedy for breach of this Undertaking shall be an action to compel specific performance of the obligations of the Issuer hereunder and no person or entity shall be entitled to recover monetary damages hereunder under any circumstances. Failure to comply with any provision of this Undertaking shall not constitute an event of default on the Securities.

Section 4. Parties in Interest. This Undertaking is executed to assist the Purchaser to comply with (b)(5) of the Rule and is delivered for the benefit of the Holders. No other person shall have any right to enforce the provisions hereof or any other rights hereunder.

Section 5. Amendments. Without the consent of any holders of Securities, the Issuer at any time and from time to time may enter into any amendments or changes to this Undertaking for any of the following purposes:

(a) to comply with or conform to any changes in Rule 15c2-12 (whether required or optional);

(b) to add a dissemination agent for the information required to be provided hereby and to make any necessary or desirable provisions with respect thereto;

(c) to evidence the succession of another person to the Issuer and the assumption of any such successor of the duties of the Issuer hereunder;

(d) to add to the duties of the Issuer for the benefit of the Holders, or to surrender any right or power herein conferred upon the Issuer;

(e) to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision hereof which may be inconsistent with any other provision hereof, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under this Undertaking which, in each case, comply with Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such amendment or change;

provided that no such action pursuant to this Section 5 shall adversely affect the interests of the Holders in any material respect. In making such determination, the Issuer shall rely upon an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel.

Section 6. Termination. This Undertaking shall remain in full force and effect until such time as all principal, redemption premiums, if any, and interest on the Securities shall have been paid in full or the Securities shall have otherwise been paid or legally defeased in accordance with their terms. Upon any such legal defeasance, the Issuer shall provide notice of such defeasance to the EMMA System. Such notice shall state whether the Securities have been defeased to maturity or to redemption and the timing of such maturity or redemption.

Section 7. Undertaking to Constitute Written Agreement or Contract. This Undertaking shall constitute the written agreement or contract for the benefit of Holders of Securities, as contemplated under Rule 15c2-12.

Section 8. Governing Law. This Undertaking shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York determined without regard to principles of conflict of law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Undertaking as of **December 8, 2022.**

VILLAGE OF POMONA, NEW YORK

By: ________________________________

Village Treasurer