

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JULY 10, 2026

NEW AND RENEWAL ISSUE

**See “RATINGS” herein
BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

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

The Notes will be “qualified tax-exempt obligations” pursuant to Section 265 (b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

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

**\$8,328,400
BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2026
(the “Notes”)**

Date of Issue: August 12, 2026

Maturity Date: August 12, 2027

The Notes are general obligations of the Town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York (the “Town”), and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the Town 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 Town, subject to applicable statutory limitations. (See “NATURE OF OBLIGATION” and “*The Tax Levy Law*” herein.)

The Notes are dated their Date of Issue and bear interest from that date until the Maturity Date, at the annual rate as specified by the purchaser of the Notes. The Notes will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity.

At the option of the purchaser, the Notes will be (i) registered in the name of the successful bidder or (ii) registered to Cede & Co., as the partnership nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”) as book entry notes.

If the Notes are issued in registered form, registered in the name of the successful bidder, a single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser at such interest rate. Principal of and interest on such Notes will be payable in Federal Funds by the Town, at such bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as selected by the successful bidder as an expense thereof.

DTC will act as securities depository for the Notes issued in book-entry form. Individual purchases of such Notes will be made in book-entry form only, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination which is or includes \$8,400. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in book-entry notes. Principal of and interest on such Notes will be paid by the Town to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants, for subsequent distribution to Beneficial Owners of the Notes, as described herein. (See “*Book-Entry-Only System*” herein.)

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser subject to the receipt of the final approving opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC in Jersey City, New Jersey or as otherwise agreed with the purchaser on or about August 12, 2026.

THIS PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS IN A FORM DEEMED FINAL BY THE TOWN FOR PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12 (THE “RULE”) EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN OMITTED HEREFROM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULE AND THAT WILL BE SUPPLIED WHEN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS UPDATED FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE NOTES. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN’S AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AS DESCRIBED IN THE RULE, SEE “*DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING FOR THE NOTES*,” HEREIN.

DATED: July __, 2026

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

**JAINE ELKIND ENEY
Supervisor**

TOWN BOARD

Jeffery KingCouncilmember

Robin NichinskyCouncilmember

Darren MossCouncilmember

Andrew Regenstreich.....Councilmember

TOWN OFFICIALS

Meredith S. RobsonTown Administrator

Tracy Yogman, CPA..... Town Comptroller/Director of Finance

Allison May Town Clerk

William Maker, Jr. Esq. Town Attorney

BOND COUNSEL

**Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP
New York, New York**

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR



**Capital Markets Advisors, LLC
Long Island * Western New York
(516) 274-4504**

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

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT
**TOWN OF MAMARONECK,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK**

relating to

**\$8,328,400
BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2026
(the “Notes”)**

This Official Statement (the “Official Statement”), which includes the cover pages and appendices hereto, presents certain information relating to the Town of Mamaroneck, in the County of Westchester, in the State of New York (the “Town,” “County,” and “State,” respectively), in connection with the sale of \$8,328,400 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2026 (the “Notes”).

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

THE NOTES

Description of the Notes

The Notes will be dated and will mature as reflected on the cover page hereof.

The Notes will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity. Interest will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis, payable at maturity.

At the option of the purchaser, the Notes will be (i) registered in the name of the successful bidder or (ii) registered to Cede & Co., as the partnership nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”) as book entry notes. The Town will act as Paying Agent for the Notes. The Town contact information is as follows: Tracy Yogman, Comptroller, 740 West Boston Post Road, Mamaroneck, New York 10543, (914) 381-7860, e-mail: tyogman@townofmamaroneckny.org.

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Authority for and Purpose of the Notes

The Notes are issued pursuant to the State Constitution and statutes of the State, including among others, the Town Law, the Local Finance Law, and bond resolutions adopted by the Town Board on various dates authorizing the issuance of Notes to pay the cost of certain improvements as set forth in the table below.

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Authorization Date</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Principal Paydown</u>	<u>Amount to Notes</u>
Parks Building	04/16/25	\$330,000	\$330,000	\$ 0
Senior Center Generator	04/16/25	95,300	95,300	0
Garden Lakes Dredging	04/16/25	885,000	45,000	840,000
Roadway Reconstruction	04/16/25	200,650	10,150	190,500
Stormwater Drainage- 5 locations	04/16/25	489,000	24,800	464,200
Sidewalk Extension- Weaver Street	04/16/25	922,100	46,900	875,200
Curb Improvements- Howell Avenue	04/16/25	153,000	153,000	0
Improvement of Water District #1- Lead Service Lines	04/16/25	960,400	48,900	911,500
Roadway Reconstruction and Resurfacing	04/22/26	New Money	NA	276,000
Curb Improvements- Edgewood	04/22/26	New Money	NA	203,000
Stormwater Design	04/22/26	New Money	NA	512,600
Stormwater Improvements- 3 basins	04/22/26	New Money	NA	1,555,400
Stormwater Improvements- Griffen Ave	04/22/26	New Money	NA	292,000
Highway Vehicles- Dump Truck	04/22/26	New Money	NA	300,000
Madison Avenue Stormwater Mitigation	04/22/26	New Money	NA	1,069,000
Garbage Incinerator Demolition	05/04/26	<u>New Money</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>839,000</u>
Total:		<u>\$4,035,450</u>	<u>\$ 754,050</u>	<u>\$8,328,400</u>

Book-Entry-Only System

The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the Notes issued in book-entry form. Said Notes will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered note certificate will be issued for the Notes, and will be deposited with DTC.

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

with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”). The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

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

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

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

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

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the 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 County 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 Town, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC’s records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in “street name,” and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC or the Town, 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 Town, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE SECTION CONCERNING DTC AND DTC'S BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM SAMPLE OFFERING DOCUMENT LANGUAGE SUPPLIED BY DTC, BUT THE TOWN TAKES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY THEREOF. IN ADDITION, THE TOWN 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 OWNERS.

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

THE TOWN WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATIONS TO DTC, THE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, THE INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OR THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS WITH RESPECT TO (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC; (2) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY AMOUNT DUE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE NOTES; (3) THE DELIVERY BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY NOTICE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER THAT IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED TO BE GIVEN TO OWNERS; OR (4) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS THE REGISTERED HOLDER OF THE NOTES.

NATURE OF OBLIGATION

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

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

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

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

Under the Constitution of the State, the Town is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes and is required to raise real estate taxes, and without specification, other revenues, if such

levy is necessary to repay such indebtedness. While the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a statutory limitation on the Town's power to increase its annual tax levy with the amount of such increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limit Law, it also provides the procedural method to surmount that limitation. See "Tax Levy Limit Law," herein.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (the “Tax Levy Limitation Law”). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to all local governments, including school districts (with the exception of New York City, the counties comprising New York City and the Big 5 City School Districts (New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Yonkers (the latter four of which are affected indirectly by applicability to their respective city). It also applies to independent special districts and to town and county improvement districts as part of their parent municipalities tax levies.

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

The Tax Levy Limitation Law does not contain an exception from the levy limitation for the payment of debt service on either outstanding general obligation debt of municipalities or such debt incurred after the effective date of the Tax Levy Limitation Law (June 24, 2011).

While the Tax Levy Limitation Law may constrict an issuer’s power to levy real property taxes for the payment of debt service on debt contracted after the effective date of the Tax Levy Limitation Law, it is clear that no statute is able (1) to limit an issuer’s pledge of its faith and credit to the payment of any of its general obligation indebtedness or (2) to limit an issuer’s levy of real property taxes to pay debt service on general obligation debt contracted prior to the effective date of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. Whether the Constitution grants a municipality authority to treat debt service payments as a constitutional exception to such statutory tax levy limitation is not clear.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Right of Municipality or State to Declare a Municipal Financial Emergency and Stay Claims Under State Debt Moratorium Law. The State Legislature is authorized to declare by special act that a state of financial emergency exists in any county, city, town or village. (The provision does not by its terms apply to school districts or fire districts.) In addition, the State Legislature may authorize by special act establishment of an "emergency financial control board" for any county, city, town or village upon determination that such a state of financial emergency exists. Thereafter, unless such special act provides otherwise, a voluntary petition to stay claims may be filed by any such

municipality (or by its emergency financial control board in the event said board requests the municipality to petition and the municipality fails to do so within five days thereafter). A petition filed in supreme court in the county in which the municipality is located in accordance with the requirements of Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law ("Title 6-A") effectively prohibits the doing of any act for ninety days in the payment of claims against the municipality, including payment of debt service on outstanding indebtedness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fiscal Stress and State Emergency Financial Control Boards. Pursuant to Article IX Section 2(b)(2) of the State Constitution, any local government in the State may request the intervention of the State in its "property, affairs and government" by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of its legislative body or on request of its chief executive officer concurred in by a majority of such membership. This has resulted in the adoption of special acts for the establishment of public benefit corporations with varying degrees of authority to control the finances (including debt issuance) of the cities of Buffalo, Troy and Yonkers and the County of Nassau. The specific authority, powers and composition of the financial control boards established by these acts varies based upon circumstances and needs. Generally, the State legislature has granted such boards the power to approve or disapprove budget and financial plans and to issue debt on behalf of the municipality, as well as to impose wage and/or hiring freezes and approve collective bargaining agreements in certain cases. Implementation is left to the discretion of the board of the public benefit corporation. Such a State financial control board was first established for New York City in 1975. In addition, on a certificate of necessity of the governor reciting facts which in the judgment of governor constitute an emergency

requiring enactment of such laws, with the concurrences of two-thirds of the members elected in each house of the State legislature, the State is authorized to intervene in the “property, affairs and governments” of local government units. This occurred in the case of the County of Erie in 2005. The authority of the State to intervene in the financial affairs of local government is further supported by Article VIII, Section 12 of the Constitution, which declares it to be the duty of the State legislature to restrict, subject to other provisions of the Constitution, the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money and contracting indebtedness and loaning the credit of counties, cities, towns and villages so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessment and in contracting indebtedness by them.

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

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

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

Several municipalities in the State are presently working with the FRB. The Town has not applied to the FRB and does not reasonably expect to do so in the foreseeable future. School districts and fire districts are not eligible for FRB assistance.

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

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

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

No Past Due Debt. No principal of or interest on Town indebtedness is past due. To the best knowledge of present officials, the Town has never defaulted in the payment of the principal of and interest on any indebtedness.

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 Town's credit rating could be affected by circumstances beyond the Town'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 Town 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 Town'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 all or a part of the Notes prior to 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 Notes are sold prior to their 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 Town 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 Town 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 and other circumstances, including State fiscal stress. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the Town can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. The Town's receipt of State aid may be delayed as a result of the State's failure to adopt its budget timely and/or to appropriate State Aid to municipalities and school districts. Should the Town fail to receive all or a portion of the amounts of State Aid expected to be received from the State in the amounts and at the times anticipated, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such moneys or by a reduction in State Aid or its elimination, the Town 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 Town will have market access for any such borrowing on a cost effective basis. (See also "*COVID-19 Stimulus and Uses*" and "*Revenues*" herein.)

In addition, in some recent years, the Town's receipt of State aid was delayed as a result of the County's delay in disseminating State aid to towns within its borders, including the Town. If the County should further delay payments to the municipalities within its borders, including the Town, in this year or future years, the Town may be affected by such a delay.

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 Town, without providing exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by municipalities and fire districts, 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 Town could impair the financial condition of such entities, including the Town and the ability of such entities, including the Town to pay debt service on their respective obligations.

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 Town'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.

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

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

The Town is also defendant in numerous tax certiorari proceedings, the results of which generally require tax refunds on the part of the Town. The amount of possible refunds cannot be determined at the present time and any refunds resulting from adverse settlements will be funded in the year in which the payments are made.

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

The most current applicable report of the State Comptroller designates the Town as "No Designation" with a 2024 fiscal score of "6.7" and an environmental score of "6.7".

The financial affairs of the Town are subject to periodic compliance reviews by OSC to ascertain whether the Town has complied with the requirements of various State and federal statutes. OSC has not released a formal report on the Town in the past five years nor is one presently in progress. Additional information regarding State audits can be obtained by visiting the New York State website for Local Governments and School Accountability.

See the State Comptroller's official website for more information on FSMS. Reference to this website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein, nor inclusion herein by reference. References to websites and/or website addresses presented herein are for information purposes only. Unless specified otherwise, such websites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement.

CYBERSECURITY

The Town, 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 Town 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 Town has invested in a cybersecurity insurance policy as of 2018; 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 Town digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be substantial.

LITIGATION

Members of the public file notices of claim when claiming damages based upon action or lack of action by municipalities. The allegations set forth in notices of claim primarily relate to claims for damages for personal injury, death, or property damage. Occasionally damages are claimed for administrative determinations by municipal officials. Most claims are for money damages, while others seek a specific action or forbearance on the part of the Town.

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

Westchester Joint Water Works (WJWW), a joint venture of the Town is currently being fined by the Federal government and New York State Department of Health for not meeting a Supreme Court of the State of New York ruling requiring the construction of a filtration plant by December 3, 2008. The Town's share of the fines were paid in 2024. The Town has also funded two of three capital projects and has bond resolutions in place for the remaining project.

The Town is also defendant in numerous tax certiorari proceedings, the results of which generally require tax refunds on the part of the Town. The amount of possible refunds cannot be determined at the present time and any refunds resulting from adverse settlements will be funded in the year in which the payments are made.

In the opinion of the Town Attorney, the resolution of such claims presently pending against the Town will not have an adverse material effect on the financial position of the Town. Such matters are for inconsequential amounts (under \$25,000), or are adequately covered by existing insurance, or are without merit. Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the Town is authorized to issue debt to finance judgments and claims, if necessary.

TAX MATTERS

Opinion of Bond Counsel

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP ("Bond Counsel"), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings, and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth in Appendix D hereto.

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

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

Counsel expresses no opinion as to any Notes or the interest thereon if any such change occurs or action is taken or omitted.

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

Legislative proposals, if enacted into law, clarification of the Code or court decisions may cause interest on the Notes to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation or otherwise prevent Beneficial Owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. For example, certain legislative proposals in recent years have been made that would limit the exclusion from gross income of interest on obligations like the Notes to some extent for taxpayers who are individuals and whose income is subject to higher marginal income tax rates. Other proposals have been made that could significantly reduce the benefit of, or otherwise affect, the exclusion from gross income of interest on obligations like the Notes. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals or clarification of the Code or court decisions may also affect, perhaps significantly, the market price for, or marketability of, the Notes.

Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential impact of any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

Certain Ongoing Federal Tax Requirements and Certifications

The Code establishes certain ongoing requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Notes in order that interest on the Notes be and remain excluded from gross income under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to use and expenditure of gross proceeds of the Notes, yield and other restrictions on investments of gross proceeds, and the arbitrage rebate requirement that certain excess earnings on gross proceeds be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause interest on the Notes to become included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to their issue date, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is discovered. The Town, in executing the Tax Certificate, will certify to the effect that the Town will comply with the provisions and procedures set forth therein and that it will do and perform all acts and things necessary or desirable to assure the exclusion of interest on the Notes from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

Certain Collateral Federal Tax Consequences

The following is a brief discussion of certain collateral federal income tax matters with respect to the Notes. It does not purport to address all aspects of federal taxation that may be relevant to a particular owner of a Note. Prospective investors, particularly those who may be subject to special rules, are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding the federal tax consequences of owning and disposing of the Notes.

Prospective owners of the Notes should be aware that the ownership of such obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to various categories of persons, such as corporations (including S corporations and foreign corporations), financial institutions, property and casualty and life insurance companies, individual recipients of Social Security and railroad retirement benefits, individuals otherwise eligible for the earned income tax credit, and taxpayers deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry obligations the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Interest on the Notes may be taken into account in determining the tax liability of foreign corporations, subject to the branch profits tax imposed by Section 884 of the Code.

Original Issue Discount

“Original issue discount” (“OID”) is the excess of the sum of all amounts payable at the stated maturity of a Note (excluding certain “qualified stated interest” that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates) over the issue price of that maturity. In general, the “issue price” of a maturity (a note with the same maturity date, interest rate and credit terms) means the first price at which at least 10% of such maturity was sold to the public, i.e., a purchaser who is not, directly or indirectly, a signatory to a written contract to participate in the initial sale of the Notes. In general, the issue price for each maturity of Notes is expected to be the initial public offering price set forth on the cover of the Official Statement. Bond Counsel further is of the opinion that, for any Notes having OID (“Discount Notes”), OID that has accrued and is properly allocable to the owners of the Discount Notes under Section 1288 of the Code is excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes to the same extent as other interest on the Notes.

In general, under Section 1288 of the Code, OID on a Discount Note accrues under a constant yield method, based on periodic compounding of interest over prescribed accrual periods using a compounding rate determined by reference to the yield on that Discount Note. An owner’s adjusted basis in a Discount Note is increased by accrued OID for purposes of determining gain or loss on sale, exchange, or other disposition of such Discount Note. Accrued OID may be taken into account as an increase in the amount of tax-exempt income received or deemed to have been received for purposes of determining various other tax consequences of owning a Discount Note even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment.

Owners of Discount Notes should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the treatment of original issue discount for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and the state and local tax consequences of acquiring, holding, and disposing of Discount Notes.

Note Premium

In general, if an owner acquires a note for a purchase price (excluding accrued interest) or otherwise at a tax basis that reflects a premium over the sum of all amounts payable on the note after the acquisition date (excluding certain “qualified stated interest” that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates), that premium constitutes “bond premium” on that note (a “Premium Note”). In general, under Section 171 of the Code, an owner of a Premium Note must amortize the bond premium over the remaining term of the Premium Note, based on the owner’s yield over the remaining term of the Premium Note, determined based on constant yield principles (in certain cases involving a 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 lowest yield on such bond). An owner of a Premium Note must amortize the bond premium by offsetting the qualified stated interest allocable to each interest accrual period under the owner’s regular method of accounting against the bond premium allocable to that period. In the case of a tax-exempt Premium Note, if the bond premium allocable to an accrual period exceeds the qualified stated interest allocable to that accrual period, the excess is a nondeductible loss. Under certain circumstances, the owner of a Premium Note may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the Premium Note even though it is sold or redeemed for an amount less than or equal to the owner’s original acquisition cost. Owners of any Premium Note should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of bond premium for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and state and local tax consequences, in connection with the acquisition, ownership, amortization of bond premium on, sale, exchange, or other disposition of Premium Notes.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information reporting requirements will apply to interest on tax-exempt obligations, including the Notes. In general, such requirements are satisfied if the interest recipient completes, and provides the payor with, a Form W-9, “Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification,” or if the recipient is one of a limited class of exempt recipients. A recipient not otherwise exempt from information reporting who fails to satisfy the information reporting requirements will be subject to “backup withholding,” which means that the payor is required to deduct and withhold a tax from the interest payment, calculated in the manner set forth in the Code. For the foregoing purpose, a “payor”

generally refers to the person or entity from whom a recipient receives its payments of interest or who collects such payments on behalf of the recipient.

If an owner purchasing a Notes through a brokerage account has executed a Form W-9 in connection with the establishment of such account, as generally can be expected, no backup withholding should occur. In any event, backup withholding does not affect the excludability of the interest on the Notes from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any amounts withheld pursuant to backup withholding would be allowed as a refund or a credit against the owner's federal income tax once the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

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 federal or state law or otherwise prevent beneficial owners of the Notes from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. In addition, such legislation or actions (whether currently proposed, proposed in the future, or enacted) and such decisions 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 are subject to the approving legal opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel's opinion will be in substantially the form attached hereto as Appendix D.

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKINGS

This Official Statement is in a form "deemed final" by the Town for the purposes of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule"). At the time of the delivery of the Notes, the Town will provide an executed copy of its "Undertaking to Provide Notice of Certain Material Events" (the "Undertaking"). Said Undertaking will constitute a written agreement or contract of the Town for the benefit of holders of and owners of beneficial interests in the Notes, to provide, or cause to be provided, timely notice not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Notes:

(i) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (ii) non-payment related defaults, if material; (iii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (vi) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Notes, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes; (vii) modifications to rights of Noteholders, if material; (viii) Note calls, if material, and tender offers; (ix) defeasances; (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Notes, if material; (xi) rating changes; (xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Town; (xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Town or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Town, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; (xiv) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material; (xv) incurrence of a "financial obligation" (as defined in the Rule) of the Town, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights or other similar terms of a financial obligation, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (xvi) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms or other similar events under a financial obligation of the Town, if any such event reflects financial difficulties.

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

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

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

With respect to events (xv) and (xvi) above, the term “Financial Obligation” means a (a) debt obligation; (b) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (c) guarantee of (a) or (b). The term Financial Obligation shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

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

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

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

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

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

RATINGS

The Town has not applied to Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") for a rating on the Notes.

On August 2, 2024, Moody's affirmed the Town's "Aaa" issuer rating and assigned such rating to the Town's 2024 Series A and Series B Bonds.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This Official Statement does not include the financial data of any political subdivision of the State of New York having power to levy taxes within the Town, except as expressed in the calculation of estimated "*Overlapping and Underlying Debt*", herein.

Additional information may be obtained from the office of the Town Comptroller at (914) 381-7860 or the Town's Municipal Advisor, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC (CMA) at (516) 274-4504.

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 Town management's beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to the Town's management and staff. Because the statements are based on expectations about future events and economic performance and are not statements of fact, actual results may differ materially from those projected. Important factors that could cause future results to differ include legislative and regulatory changes, changes in the economy, and other factors discussed in this and other documents that the Town's files with the MSRB. When used in Town documents or oral presentations, 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.

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel to the Town, expresses no opinion as to the accuracy or completeness of information in any documents prepared by or on behalf of the Town for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes, including but not limited to, the financial or statistical information in this Official Statement.

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

Concurrently with the delivery of the Notes, the Town will furnish a certificate to the effect that as of the date of the Official Statement, the Official Statement did not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made,

not misleading, subject to limitation as to information in the Official Statement obtained from sources other than the Town, as to which no representation can be made.

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

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

TOWN OF MAMARONECK
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

By: _____
Jane Elkind Eney
Town Supervisor

DATED: July __, 2026

APPENDIX A

THE TOWN

THE TOWN

General Information

The Town encompasses an area of approximately 14.0 square miles, and is located in southeastern Westchester County approximately 10 miles north of New York City along the Long Island Sound. The area is primarily residential in character, with some commercial development. Most residential development consists of single-family homes, but townhouse complexes and estates are also located within the area. Commercial facilities mainly include professional buildings and suburban shopping centers.

The population of the Town was 31,236, according to the 2024 American Community Survey by the U.S. Census Bureau. Most residents are employed throughout Westchester County or Manhattan where they hold positions in industry, finance and are engaged in various professions.

Rail transportation is provided by the Metro North Railroad (now part of the Metropolitan Transit Authority). Highways serving the Town include the New England Thruway (Interstate I-95) and the Hutchinson River Parkway. The area is also covered by an extensive network of County and Town roads.

Form of Government

The Town was established as a municipal government in 1661, and is vested with the powers and responsibilities inherent in the operation of a municipal government including the authority to tax real property and incur debt. The Town includes the Village of Larchmont, the Mamaroneck Union Free School District, Mamaroneck Fire District #1, as well a portion of the Village of Mamaroneck and the Scarsdale Union Free School District.

Governmental operations of the Town are subject to the provisions of the State constitution and various statutes affecting local governments including Town Law, General Municipal Law and the Local Finance Law. Real property assessment and tax collection procedures are determined by the Westchester County Tax Law, a basic feature of which requires that the Town guarantee and enforce the real property taxes levied by the County as well as school districts situated in the Town. The Real Property Tax Law, in part, also governs certain assessment and taxing procedures for the Town. Under Article 3-A of the Town Law, the Town is classified as a suburban town.

Elected and Appointed Officials

The Town Board is the legislative, appropriating, governing and policy determining body of the Town and consists of four Board members, elected at large to serve four-year terms, plus the Supervisor. Board members may serve an unlimited number of terms. It is the responsibility of the Town Board to enact, by resolution, all legislation including ordinances and local laws. Annual operating budgets for the Town must be approved by the Supervisor and Town Board; modifications and transfers between budgetary appropriations also must be authorized by the Supervisor and Town Board on the recommendation of the Town Administrator and/or Comptroller. The original issuance of all Town indebtedness is subject to approval by the Town Board.

The Supervisor is the chief executive and financial officer of the Town and is elected for a two-year term of office with the right to succeed himself/herself. In addition, the Supervisor is a full member of and the presiding officer of the Town Board. The Supervisor and the Town Board appoint a Town Administrator who serves as chief operating officer of the Town. Duties of the Town Administrator include the administration of the Town's daily functions and budget preparation and control. The Comptroller is responsible for fiscal and treasury management and the management of the issuance of notes and bonds to finance Town various purposes.

The Town Clerk acts as the custodian of the Town's records as well as the clerk to the Town Board. Duties of this office include: recording and maintaining the minutes of the proceedings of the Town Board, issuing certain licenses and permits, and coordinating Town elections. The Town Clerk is elected to a four-year term and may serve an unlimited number of terms.

The Receiver of Taxes, Comptroller and Town Attorney are all appointed by the Supervisor and the Town Board. It is the responsibility of the Receiver of Taxes to receive and collect all County, Town and school taxes, and all assessments levied or assessed in the Town.

The Town Assessor is appointed by the Town Board, on the Supervisor's recommendation, to serve a six-year term. It is the Assessor's responsibility to appraise real property in the Town for the purpose of preparing and maintaining tax assessment rolls in the form prescribed by the State Board of Assessment and Equalization ("State Board"). The State Board is required annually to determine the assessment of each special franchise in the Town that is subject to assessment. In addition, the State Board provides an advisory service to assist with the assessment of certain forested lands, public utilities or unusually complex properties. Assessment review procedures include examination of the tentative assessment roll in the Assessor's presence, a public hearing before an independent board of assessment review and, finally, judicial review in State Supreme Court.

Services and Programs

The Town provides its residents with many of the services traditionally provided by Town governments, including water, street maintenance and lighting, snow removal and recreational activities. Education is provided by the Mamaroneck School District and the Scarsdale School District. In addition, the County furnishes certain other services.

Fire protection is furnished by the Mamaroneck Fire District No. 1. Police protection is provided by the Town's police department.

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

Employees

The Town provides services through approximately 128 full-time employees, some of whom are represented by the following units of organized labor.

<u>Employees</u>		
<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Contract Organization</u>	<u>Contract Expiration Date</u>
51	Civil Service Employees Association	12/31/24 ⁽¹⁾
36	Policemen's Benevolent Association	12/31/29

⁽¹⁾Under negotiations.

Source: Town Officials.

Employee Pension Benefits

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

such contributions become voluntary. Members hired after January 1, 2010 must contribute three percent of their gross annual salary toward the costs of retirement programs for the duration of their employment

On December 10, 2009, a new Tier 5 was signed into law, which was effective for ERS employees hired after January 1, 2010 and before April 2, 2012. Tier 5 ERS employees contribute 3% of their salaries and there is no provision for these contributions to cease after a certain period of service.

Additionally on March 16, 2012, Governor Cuomo signed into law the new Tier 6 pension program, effective for ERS employees hired 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 vest in the system after ten years of employment and continue to make employee contributions throughout employment.

Pension reform enacted by New York State changed the billing cycle for employer contributions to the ERS retirement system to match budget cycles of the Town. Under the previous method, the Town was not provided with the required payment until after its budget was implemented. Under the reforms implemented, the employer contribution for a given fiscal year is based on the value of the pension fund on the prior April 1, instead of the following April 1. As a result, the Town is notified of and can include the actual cost of the employer contribution in its budget. The law also requires a minimum payment of 4.5% of payroll each year, including years in which investment performance of the fund would make a lower employer contribution possible. The pension payment date for all local governments was changed from December 15 to February 1.

The New York State Retirement System has advised the Town that municipalities can elect to make employer contribution payments in the December or the following February, as required. If such payments are made in the December prior to the scheduled payment date in February, such payments may be made at a discount amount. The Town has prepaid its employer contributions each December since the option was made available in 2004 and expects to do so in December 2026 for payments due February 2027.

Employer contribution rates for the State's Retirement System continue to be higher than the minimum contribution rate established by law. Contribution rates are expected to remain higher than the minimum contribution rates set by law in the near-term. To mitigate the expected increases in the employer contribution rate, legislation was enacted that permits local governments and school districts to borrow a portion of their required payments from the State pension plan. The legislation also requires those local governments and school districts, who decide to amortize their pension obligations pursuant to this law, to establish reserve accounts to fund payment increases that are a result of fluctuations in pension plan performance.

The Town has not in the past and does not have any plans to amortize any of its annual required contributions to ERS or PFRS. In Spring 2013, the State and ERS approved a Stable Contribution Option ("SCO"), which modified its existing SCO adopted in 2010, that gives municipalities the ability to better manage the spikes in Actuarially Required Contribution rates ("ARC"). The plan authorizes municipalities to pay the SCO amount in lieu of the ARC amount. The Town will not be participating in the modified ERS SCO plan at this time.

On September 4, 2025, the State Comptroller announced for Fiscal Year 2026-27, the average contribution rate for the ERS increased from 16.5% to 17.6%. and for PFRS increased from 33.7% to 36.5%. Projections for required contributions will vary by employer depending on factors such as retirement plans, salaries and the distribution of their employees among six retirement tiers. The employer contribution rates announced will apply to each employer's salary base during the period of April 1, 2025 through March 31, 2026. Payments based on those rates are due by February 1, 2027, but may be prepaid by December 15, 2026. The Town prepaid its ARC in December 2025 and plans to prepay its contributions in December 2026.

For the five years 2021 through 2025, the Town's contributions to the ERS and PFRS combined were: \$2,976,638, \$2,893,748, \$3,065,538, \$3,521,790 and \$3,992,461 respectively.

Other Post Employment Benefits

The Town implemented GASB Statement No. 75 (“GASB 75”) of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”), which replaces GASB Statement No. 45 as of fiscal year ended December 31, 2018. GASB 75 requires state and local governments to account for and report their costs associated with post-retirement healthcare benefits and other non-pension benefits, known as other post-employment benefits (“OPEB”). GASB 75 generally requires that employers account for and report the annual cost of OPEB and the outstanding obligations and commitments related to OPEB similarly to GASB Statement No. 68 reporting requirements for pensions.

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

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

The Town’s total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2025 was \$86,167,580 using a discount rate of 4.43% and actuarial assumptions and other inputs as described in the Town’s December 31, 2025 audited financial statements.

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

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

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

FINANCIAL FACTORS

COVID-19 Stimulus and Uses

On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed into law the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. Included in this bill was \$350 billion in direct aid to state and local governments. The Town received \$1,232,612 in ARPA payment from the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund.. The Town has appropriated the funds to be used for various capital projects and has expended 100% of the funding on eligible projects.

Budgetary Procedure

The head of each administrative unit of the Town is required to file detailed estimates of revenues (other than real property taxes) and expenditures for the next fiscal year with the Budget Officer (Town Administrator) on or before

October 20th. Estimates for the fire district situated within the Town must also be filed with the Budget Officer by this date; however, the Town has no authority to change a fire district budget. The fire district is a separate municipal unit of government. After reviewing these estimates, the Budget Officer prepares a tentative budget which includes his recommendations. A budget message explaining the main features of the budget is also prepared at this time. The tentative budget is filed with the Town Clerk not later than the 30th of October. Subsequently, the Town Clerk presents the tentative budget to the Town Board at a regular or special hearing which must be held by November 10th. The Town Board reviews the tentative budget and makes such changes as it deems necessary and that are not inconsistent with the provisions of law. Following this review process, the tentative budget and such modifications, if any, as approved by the Board becomes the preliminary budget. A public hearing, notice of which must be duly published in the Town's official newspaper, on the preliminary budget is required to be held on or before the 10th day of December. At such hearing, any person may express his opinion concerning the preliminary budget; however, there is no requirement or provision that the preliminary budget or any portion thereof be voted on by members of the public. After the public hearing, the Town Board may further change and revise the preliminary budget. The Town Board, by resolution, adopts the preliminary budget as submitted or amended not later than December 20th, at which time, the preliminary budget becomes the annual budget of the Town for the ensuing fiscal year. Any changes or modifications to the annual budget must be approved by resolution of the Board.

The Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a limitation on increases in the real property tax levy of the Town, subject to certain exceptions outlined in the law. All tax levies for budgets of the Town adopted in accordance with the procedures discussed herein must comply with the requirements of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. The Town has adopted budgets within the tax levy cap limits established by the Tax Levy Limitation in eight of the last 14 years since the tax levy limits have been in place.

The tax levy in the Town's 2026 budget is at the State tax levy cap. Based upon the mandated formula, the Town's budgeted tax levy for fiscal year 2026 increased by 2.83%. The increase is a result of the Town's investments in services and capital projects, as well as a continuing change in strategy regarding the appropriation of fund balance. (See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" " COVID-19 Stimulus and Uses" and "Appendix B" herein).

Independent Audits

The financial statements of the Town are audited by the firm of EFPR Group, CPAs, PLLC, independent certified public accountants. Appendix B to this Official Statement presents a summary of the audited financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 through 2025. In addition, the Town is subject to audit by the State Comptroller to review compliance with legal requirements and the rules and regulations established by the State. (See "THE STATE COMPTROLLER'S FISCAL STRESS MONITORING SYSTEM AND COMPLIANCE REVIEWS" herein.)

Fund Structures and Accounts

The Town 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 two basic fund types: (1) governmental funds that are used to account for basic services, debt service and capital projects; and (2) 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 Town maintains the following governmental funds: General Fund, Special Revenue Funds consisting of Town Outside Village Fund, Highway Fund, Special Districts Fund (Water, Sewer, Street Lighting, Fire District, Refuse and Garbage District, and Ambulance District), Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund, and Fiduciary Fund. The Tri-Municipal Cable T.V. Fund was closed in 2023 and related activity is recorded in the Town Outside Village Fund. The Section 8 Housing Assistance Program was transferred to the State and the fund was closed in 2024.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Town are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis, revenues are recorded in the accounting period in which they are “measurable” and “available” to finance current operations. Property taxes are considered to be available if collected within 60 days of fiscal year end. Revenues susceptible to accrual include services to other governments, intergovernmental revenues and operating transfers. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis 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 obligations account group and recognized as an expenditure when due, (2) unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized as an expenditure when due and (3) compensated absences which are charged to expenditures when paid.

Revenues

Property Taxes. The Town derives a major portion of its revenues from a tax on real property (see “Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance” in Appendix B.) Property taxes accounted for 57.24% of total general fund and special fund revenues for the fiscal year ended, December 31, 2025, while State aid accounted for 3.44% and sales tax accounted for 6.02%.

The Town’s, major revenue sources have continued to grow. As of December 31, 2025, the Town’s sales tax revenue was \$3.6 million exceeding the budget by \$202,000 Mortgage tax revenues were \$1.6 million, above budget by \$325,000 or approximately 10%. (See “Sales Tax” “RISK FACTORS” and “COVID-19 Stimulus and Uses” herein.)

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

Fund Revenues & Real Property Taxes

<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ended December 31:</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Revenues</u>	<u>Real</u> <u>Property Taxes</u>	<u>Taxes to</u> <u>Revenues</u>
2021	\$52,566,391	\$27,618,184	52.53%
2022	57,623,146	29,459,100	51.12
2023	53,843,859	30,095,484	55.89
2024	56,303,068	31,952,708	56.75
2025	59,848,616	34,261,973	57.24
2026 (Adopted Budget)	56,560,991	35,615,300	62.97

Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budget of the Town. Summary itself not audited.

State Aid. The Town receives financial assistance from the State. State Aid accounted for approximately 3.44% of the total fund revenues of the Town in the 2025 fiscal year. A substantial portion of the State aid received is directed to be used for specific programs.

If the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the Town, in this year or future years, the Town may be affected by a delay in the receipt of State aid until sufficient State taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments. Additionally, if the State should not adopt its budget in a timely manner, municipalities and school districts in the State, including the Town, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid.

The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue State aid to the Town. No assurance can be given that present State aid levels will be maintained in the future. State budgetary restrictions which eliminate or

substantially reduce State aid could have a material adverse effect upon the Town, requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available, or a curtailment of expenditures. (See also “RISK FACTORS” and “Appendix A – Certain Information Concerning the Town – FINANCIAL FACTORS – COVID-19 Stimulus and Uses”.)

The Town relies in part on State aid to fund its operations. There can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to municipalities will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the Town can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefor. The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment may also be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget, the impact to the State’s economy and financial condition due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other circumstances, including State fiscal stress. Should the Town fail to receive State aid expected from the State in the amounts or at the times expected, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such monies or by a reduction in State aid, the Town is authorized by the Local Finance Law to provide operating funds by borrowing on account of the uncollected State aid.

The State’s 2024-25 Executive Budget provides \$1.2 billion in support for local towns, villages and cities other than the City of New York.

Should the Town fail to receive State aid expected from the State in the amounts and at the times expected, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such monies or by a mid-year reduction in State aid, the Town is authorized by the Local Finance Law to provide operating funds by borrowing in anticipation of the receipt of uncollected State aid. State Aid accounted for approximately 3.44% of the total fund revenues of the Town in the 2025 fiscal year.

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

Fund Revenues & State Aid Revenues

<u>Fiscal Year Ended December 31</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>State Aid</u>	<u>State Aid to Revenues</u>
2021	\$52,566,391	\$3,497,614	6.65%
2022	57,623,146	2,931,674	5.08
2023	53,843,859	2,103,154	3.90
2024	56,303,068	3,221,642	5.72
2025	59,848,616	2,060,806	3.44
2026 (Adopted Budget)	56,560,991	1,832,162	3.24

Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budget of the Town. Summary itself not audited.

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

In July 1991, the State Legislature authorized an additional 1% sales tax for the County to impose in localities other than cities which have their own sales tax. This additional 1% sales tax became effective on October 15, 1991 and has been extended through November 30, 2027. The additional 1% sales tax is to be apportioned between the County (33 1/3%), school districts in the County (16 2/3%) and towns, villages and cities in the County which have imposed sales taxes (50%).

Effective August 2019, the State Legislature authorized an increase of 1% to the additional ½% 2004 sales tax. The County retains 70% of this amount, the municipalities 20% and the school districts 10%. This increase expires on November 30, 2027.

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

Fund Revenues & Sales Tax

Fiscal Year <u>Ended December 31</u>	Total <u>Revenues</u>	<u>Sales Tax</u>	Sales Tax <u>to Revenues</u>
2021	\$52,566,391	\$2,972,312	5.65%
2022	57,623,146	3,331,982	5.78
2023	53,843,859	3,339,702	6.20
2024	56,303,068	3,447,894	6.12
2025	59,848,616	3,601,758	6.02
2026 (Adopted Budget)	56,560,991	3,420,000	6.04

Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budget of the Town. Summary itself not audited.

Total revenues in the operating budgets exceeded budget by \$3.3 million while expenditures were \$3.5 million below the original budget. In total, net results exceeded budget by \$6.8 million. The positive results were due to conservative budgeting of various revenues, water fee increases to support the Rye Lake Filtration Plant project and various expense savings. The 2026 Budget projects the use of \$2.7 million of fund balance. Fund balance of \$.7 million will be used for balancing the operating budget and \$2.0 million will be used for one-time capital projects. This is in accordance with the Town's commitment to prioritize the use of fund balance for one-time capital projects and work towards a structurally balanced operating budget. See "RISK FACTORS" and "Appendix A – Certain Information Concerning the Town – FINANCIAL FACTORS –COVID-19 Stimulus and Uses".)

TAX INFORMATION

Valuations and Tax Data

The Town derives its general power to levy an ad valorem real property tax from Article 8, Section 10 of the Constitution of the State of New York; however, towns in the State do not have a Constitutional tax limit. Town Law Section 115 provides the statutory authority of a town to levy ad valorem real property taxes, and does not provide for a limit similar to that found in Article 8 section of the Constitution. The Town is responsible for levying taxes for operating purposes and debt service. (See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein)

The following table shows the trend during the last five years for taxable assessed valuations, state equalization ratios, full valuations, real property taxes and real property tax rates per \$1,000 assessed valuation.

Valuations and Tax Data

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>
Assessed Value	\$10,157,805,458	\$10,829,121,547	\$11,660,040,445	\$12,461,466,726	\$12,873,157,617
Equal. Ratio	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Full Value	10,157,805,458	10,829,121,547	\$11,660,040,445	\$12,461,466,726	\$12,873,157,617
Tax Levy ⁽¹⁾	21,270,123	21,827,000	23,011,000	25,230,600	26,111,900
Tax Rate per \$1,000AV ⁽¹⁾	4.04	3.92	3.84	3.92	3.94

(1) Data reflects General Townwide, Town Outside Village and Highway Town Outside Village levies and related tax levies and rates.

Source: Town officials and the New York State Board of Equalization and Assessment.

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Tax Collection Procedures

The assessment and collection of real property taxes is governed by the Westchester County Tax Law as well as by the Real Property Tax Law of the State. Towns and cities in Westchester County are responsible to assess all real property within their boundaries, with the exception of franchised utility companies, and to collect all real property taxes. The Town collects all Town, County, fire district and school district taxes. It receives warrants for the collection of taxes from the County, from its fire districts and from each of its school districts. The Town then remits the amount of the County and individual fire and school district warrants at times set forth in the Westchester County Tax Law. The Town is required to remit the full amount of each warrant presented by the County or the individual fire or school districts, whether or not these sums are actually collected by the Town. The Town also has the responsibility for conducting in rem foreclosure proceedings.

Town, County, State judicial and special district taxes for the period from January 1 to December 31 are due in a single payment on April 1. Payment may be made without penalty until April 30, after which the penalty is 2% during May, 5% during June and July, 7% during August and September, 10% during October, November and December and 12% and 1% thereafter to the date of the tax lien redemption.

School taxes for the period from July 1 to June 30 are due on September 1, with the first half payable without penalty until September 30th, after which the penalty is 2% during October, 5% during November, 7% during December and January, 10% during February and March, and 12% thereafter to the date of the tax lien redemption. Second half school taxes are payable without penalty until January 31, after which the penalty is 10% during February and March, and 12% thereafter to date of the tax lien redemption.

The following table sets forth the amount of taxes levied and collected by the Town for the last five fiscal years.

Real Property Tax Levies and Collections

<u>Fiscal Year Ended December 31:</u>	<u>Town Gross Tax Levy</u>	<u>Current Taxes Collected</u>	<u>Percentage Current Taxes Collected ⁽¹⁾</u>
2021	\$27,439,613	\$27,432,560	99.99%
2022	29,065,226	29,056,092	99.97
2023 ⁽²⁾	30,180,305	30,158,778	99.93
2024	31,887,970	31,871,659	99.95
2025	34,633,500	34,601,242	99.91
2026	35,615,300	35,061,920	98.45

(1) County/Town taxes are levied and collected in the calendar year.

(2) As of June 3, 2026.

Source: Town Officials.

Tax Certiorari Matters

The following schedule is a compilation of the amounts budgeted and expenditures incurred by the Town, for the refund of real property taxes.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>
Adopted Budget	\$260,000	\$164,500	\$94,970	\$55,450	\$40,270
Expenditures	110,622	11,099	28,391 ⁽¹⁾	5,037	26,752

(1) As of June 3, 2026.

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Ten of the Largest Taxpayers

The following table presents the tentative taxable assessments of ten of the Town's largest taxpayers for the 2026 fiscal year. Five of the top ten taxpayers with pending tax certiorari proceedings have each challenged assessment in prior years. The Town resolved each one of those challenges without having to borrow to pay the resulting refunds.

Taxable Assessments

<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation</u>
Consolidated Edison Company	Utility	\$ 253,037,696	1.97%
Avalon Properties Inc. ⁽²⁾	Apartments	45,640,000	0.35
Larchmont Acres East Assoc. LLC	Apartments	28,500,000	0.22
Palmer Terrace Co-Op Inc. ⁽²⁾	Co- Op	27,901,006	0.22
845 Palmer Ave Realty LLC	Co- Op	25,680,000	0.20
Larchmont Prime Assets I LLC ⁽²⁾	Shopping Center	24,127,600	0.19
Sheldrake Station Dev LLC	Apartments	22,500,000	0.17
Mamaroneck Gardens Inc. ⁽²⁾	Co-Op	22,231,590	0.17
Winged Foot Holding Corp.	Country Club	21,600,000	0.17
Larchmont Owners Corp ⁽²⁾	Co-Op	21,036,080	0.16
Total:		<u>\$492,253,972</u>	<u>3.82%</u>

(1) Total full value for 2026 is \$12,873,157,617.

(2) Tax Certiorari outstanding.

Source: Town Officials.

TOWN INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional and Statutory Requirements

The New York State Constitution and Local Finance Law limit the power of the Town (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.

Purpose and Pledge. The Town shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual or private corporation or private undertaking or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any of the foregoing or any public corporation. The Town may contract indebtedness only for a Town purpose and shall pledge its faith and credit for the payment of principal of and interest thereon.

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

Debt Limit. The Town has the power to contract indebtedness for any Town purpose so long as the outstanding principal amount thereof shall not exceed seven percentum of the average full valuation of taxable real estate of the Town and subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as water and certain sewer facilities and cash or appropriations for current debt service. The Town also has the power to contract indebtedness and guarantee indebtedness of its Housing Authority so long as the aggregate principal amount shall not exceed seven percentum

of average full valuation of taxable real estate of the Town. (See “Town of Mamaroneck Housing Authority” herein.) The constitutional method for determining full valuation is determined by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the last completed assessment roll and applying thereto the ratio which such assessed valuation bears to the full valuation as determined by the State Office of Equalization and Assessment. The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratio shall be determined. Average full valuation is determined by taking the sum of the full valuation of such last completed assessment roll and the four preceding assessment rolls and dividing such sum by five.

Statutory Procedure

In general, the State Legislature has, by the enactment of the Local Finance Law, authorized the power and procedure for the Town 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 Town Law.

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the Town authorizes the issuance of bonds by the adoption of a resolution, approved by the members of the Town Board, the finance board of the Town. Certain resolutions may be subject to permissive referendum, or may be submitted to the Town voters, at the discretion of the Town Board.

The Local Finance Law also provides that where a bond resolution is published with a statutory form of notice, the validity of the bonds authorized thereby, including bond anticipation notes issued in anticipation of the sale thereof, may be contested only if:

1. Such obligations are authorized for a purpose for which the Town is not authorized to expend money, or
2. There has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of law which should have been complied with in the authorization of such obligations and an action, suit, or proceeding contesting such validity, is commenced within twenty days after the date of such publication, or
3. Such obligations are authorized in violation of the provisions of the State Constitution.

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

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

The Local Finance Law permits bond anticipation notes to be renewed each year provided annual principal installments are made in reduction of the total amount of such notes outstanding, commencing no later than two years from the date of the first of such notes and provided that such renewals do not extend five years beyond the original date of borrowing. (See “Payment and Maturity” under “Constitutional and Statutory Requirements” herein.)

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

Town of Mamaroneck Housing Authority

The Town of Mamaroneck Housing Authority (the “Authority”) a municipal housing authority of the State of New York issued \$4,645,000 Hommocks Park Apartments Revenue Bonds, 1993 (the “1993 Authority Bonds”) to finance the cost of the construction by the Authority of a 54-unit garden style housing facility on land owned by and located in the Town (the “Project”). The Project is owned and operated by the Authority. The property on which the Project is located is owned by the Town and leased to the Authority. The Authority’s bonds are payable from the revenues of the Project. Payment of the principal and interest on the Authority’s Bonds is guaranteed by the

Town pursuant to a Guarantee authorized pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Town Board. The Authority Bonds are not debt of the Town, County or State, except with respect to the Town pursuant to the Guarantee. The Town has never had to pay debt service on the Authority's bonds pursuant to the Guarantee.

On March 23, 2003, the Authority issued \$4,005,000 Hommocks Park Apartment Refunding Revenue Bonds, 2003 ("2003 Authority Bonds"). The 2003 Authority Bonds were issued by the Authority to refund, prior to maturity, the Authority's 1993 Bonds, which mature or matured in the years 2005 to 2021.

On October 22, 2015, the Authority issued \$1,535,000 Hommocks Park Apartment Refunding Revenue Bonds – 2015 Series A (the "2015A Authority Bonds") and \$650,000 Hommocks Park Apartment Public Improvement Revenue Bonds – 2015 Series B (the "2015B Authority Bonds"). The 2015A Authority Bonds were issued by the Authority to refund, prior to maturity, the 2003 Authority Bonds, which mature or matured in the years 2016 through 2021, inclusive.

On March 29, 2023, the Authority issued \$2,800,000 Hommocks Park Apartment Revenue Bonds, 2023 ("2023 Authority Bonds"). The 2023 Authority Bonds were issued by the Authority to finance the cost of replacement by the Authority of the windows and entry deckways and any other related capital improvements of the Hommocks Park Apartments.

The table below sets forth the total debt service payments required to be made on the outstanding Authority Bonds.

Bond Principal and Interest Maturity Table

Year	Principal	Interest	Annual Debt Service
2026 ⁽¹⁾	\$140,000	\$111,900	\$251,900
2027	145,000	105,500	250,500
2028	150,000	98,825	248,825
2029	155,000	91,900	246,900
2030	155,000	84,850	239,850
2031	160,000	77,675	237,675
2032	170,000	70,856	240,856
2033	175,000	64,306	239,306
2034	180,000	57,506	237,506
2035	180,000	51,256	231,256
2036	145,000	45,491	190,491
2037	150,000	40,694	190,694
2038	160,000	35,363	195,363
2039	165,000	29,675	194,675
2040	170,000	23,706	193,706
2041	175,000	17,344	192,344
2041	185,000	10,594	195,594
2043	<u>190,000</u>	<u>3,563</u>	<u>193,563</u>
	<u>\$2,950,000</u>	<u>\$1,021,004</u>	<u>\$3,971,004</u>

(1) For full fiscal year.

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Constitutional Debt-Contracting Limitation

There is no constitutional limitation on the amount that may be raised by the Town by tax on real estate in any fiscal year to pay interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. However, there are statutory limitations on the tax levy. (See “NATURE OF OBLIGATION” and “TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW” herein.) The following table sets forth the current debt-contracting limitation of the Town.

<u>Debt Contracting Limitation</u>			
<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u> <u>December 31</u>	<u>Assessed</u> <u>Valuation</u>	<u>Equalization</u> <u>Ratio</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Full</u> <u>Valuation</u>
2022	10,157,805,458	1.0000	\$10,157,805,458
2023	10,829,121,547	1.0000	10,829,121,547
2024	11,660,040,445	1.0000	11,660,040,445
2025	12,461,466,726	1.0000	12,461,466,726
2026	12,873,157,617	1.0000	12,873,157,617
Total Five-Year Full Valuation			<u>\$57,981,591,793</u>
Average Five-Year Full Valuation			11,596,318,359
Debt Contracting Limitation – 7% of Average Full Valuation			<u>\$811,742,845</u>

(1) Equalization rates are established by the New York State Board of Equalization and Assessment.

Source: New York State Board of Equalization and Assessment.

The following table, based on information furnished by the Town, presents the debt-incurring power of the Town and shows that the Town is within its constitutional debt limit.

<u>Statement of Debt-Contracting Power</u> <u>(As of June 3, 2026)</u>	
Debt-Contracting Limitation:	\$811,743,285
Gross Direct Indebtedness	
Bonds ⁽¹⁾ :	
General Purpose (incl. Fire Dist.)	\$33,719,351
Water	17,436,128
Sewer	3,599,521
Bond Anticipation Notes:	4,035,450
Total Gross Direct Indebtedness	<u>\$58,790,450</u>
Less Exclusions and Deductions:	
Water Bonds	\$17,436,128
Appropriations for Non-Exempt	
Indebtedness - 2025 Fiscal Year	0
Total Exclusions and Deductions:	<u>17,436,128</u>
Total Net Direct Indebtedness	41,354,322
Debt-Contracting Margin	<u>\$ 770,388,963</u>
Percentage of Debt-Contracting Power Exhausted	<u>5.09%</u>
(1) Excludes \$2,950,000 of Town of Mamaroneck Housing Authority bonds. The payment of the principal and interest on the Authority's Bonds is guaranteed by the Town pursuant to a Guarantee authorized pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Town Board. (See “Town of Mamaroneck Housing Authority” herein.)	

Trend of Capital Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the amount of direct capital indebtedness outstanding for the last five fiscal years.

Direct Capital Indebtedness Outstanding

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Bonds:	\$44,215,000	\$46,392,000	\$52,071,300	\$60,536,500	\$56,365,000
Bond Anticipation Notes:	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>480,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,035,450</u>
Totals:	<u>\$44,215,000</u>	<u>\$46,392,00</u>	<u>\$52,551,300</u>	<u>\$60,536,500</u>	<u>\$60,400,450</u>

Source: Audited financial statements of the Town. Table itself is not audited.

Installment Purchase Agreements

The Town currently does not have any installment purchase agreements and does not reasonably expect to enter into any installment purchase agreements in the near term.

Overlapping and Underlying Debt

The real property taxpayers of the Town are responsible for a proportionate share of outstanding debt obligations of the County, two Villages, the two school districts, and the fire district. Such taxpayers' share of this overlapping debt is based upon the amount of the Town's equalized property values taken as a percentage of each separate unit's total values. The table below sets forth both the total outstanding principal amount of debt issued by the Town and the approximate magnitude of the burden on taxable property in the Town of the debt issued and outstanding by such overlapping entities.

Statement of Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness

Gross Direct Indebtedness	\$58,790,450
Exclusions and Deductions	<u>17,436,128</u>
Net Direct Indebtedness	\$41,354,322

<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Net Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>As of:</u>	<u>Town Share</u>	<u>Amount Applicable To Town</u>
Westchester County	\$1,123,533,931	1/31/2026	4.5%	\$50,559,027
Village of Larchmont	3,820,000	11/25/2025	100.0	3,820,000
Village of Mamaroneck	48,335,001	11/26/2025	48.5	23,442,475
Mamaroneck UFSD	18,246,600	11/12/2025	100.0	18,246,600
Scarsdale UFSD	45,765,000	9/22/2025	4.6	2,105,190
Mamaroneck Fire District #1	5,440,000	12/31/2025	100.0	<u>5,440,000</u>
Total Net Overlapping Debt				\$103,613,292
Total Net Direct Debt				41,354,322
Total Net Direct and Overlapping Debt				<u>\$144,967,614</u>

Source(s): Official Statements publicly available on the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board: EMMA website.

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Debt Ratios

The following table presents certain debt ratios relating to the Town's direct and overlapping indebtedness.

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Debt Per Capita ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Debt to Full Value ⁽²⁾</u>
Net Direct Debt	\$41,354,322	\$ 1,323.93	0.32%
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	<u>\$144,967,614</u>	4,641.04	1.13

(1) The population of the Town is 31,236 according to the 2024 U.S. Census.

(2) The full valuation of real property located in the Town for the 2026 fiscal year is \$12,873,157,617.

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Debt Service Schedule

The following table shows the debt service requirements to maturity on the Town's outstanding bonded general obligation indebtedness for each fiscal year ending December 31.

Bond Principal and Interest Maturity Table

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u> <u>December 31st</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest ⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Total Principal</u> <u>and Interest ⁽²⁾</u>
2026 ⁽¹⁾	\$4,310,000	\$1,829,748	\$6,139,748
2027	4,330,000	1,690,327	6,020,327
2028	4,235,000	1,548,062	5,783,062
2029	4,045,000	1,409,828	5,454,828
2030	3,880,000	1,270,836	5,150,836
2031	3,780,000	1,147,372	4,927,372
2032	3,715,000	1,032,373	4,747,373
2033	3,810,000	928,436	4,738,436
2034	3,325,000	824,806	4,149,806
2035	3,345,000	728,105	4,073,105
2036	3,150,000	631,501	3,781,501
2037	2,190,000	537,956	2,727,956
2038	2,160,000	465,694	2,625,694
2039	1,755,000	393,794	2,148,794
2040	675,000	334,600	1,009,600
2041	700,000	307,600	1,007,600
2042	730,000	279,600	1,009,600
2043	440,000	250,400	690,400
2044	460,000	232,800	692,800
2045	475,000	214,400	689,400
2046	490,000	195,400	685,400
2047	510,000	175,800	685,800
2048	530,000	155,400	685,400
2049	550,000	134,200	684,200
2050	575,000	112,200	687,200
2051	600,000	89,200	689,200
2052	620,000	65,200	685,200
2053	645,000	40,013	685,013
2054	<u>335,000</u>	<u>13,400</u>	<u>348,400</u>
	<u>\$56,365,000</u>	<u>\$17,039,050</u>	<u>\$73,404,050</u>

(1) For the entire fiscal year.

(2) Off slightly due to rounding.

Authorized But Unissued Debt

The Town currently has \$22,297,000 of authorized but unissued debt for Rye Lake Filtration Plant and \$10,062,400 for various projects in the Town. Following the issuance of the 2026 Bonds, the Town will have \$22,297,000 of authorized but unissued debt for Rye Lake Filtration Plant and \$1,734,000 for the purchase of a Fire Engine.

Cash Flow Borrowings

The Town has not issued tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, budget notes or deficiency notes in recent decades and does not anticipate issuing such notes in the foreseeable future.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population

The following table presents population trends for the Town, County and State, based upon recent census data.

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u> <u>2010/2020</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u> <u>2020/2024</u>
Town	29,156	31,758	31,236	8.92%	(1.64)%
County	949,113	1,004,457	1,006,447	5.83%	0.20%
State	19,378,102	20,201,249	19,867,248	4.25%	(1.65)%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and 2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Income

The following table presents median household income for the Town, County and State.

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u> <u>2010/2020</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u> <u>2020/2024</u>
Town	\$111,812	143,910	163,781	28.71%	13.81%
County	79,619	99,489	118,976	24.96	19.59
State	55,603	71,117	85,974	27.90	20.89

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and 2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

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Employment and Unemployment

The following tables provide information concerning employment and unemployment in the Town, County and State.

Major Employers Located in the Town

<u>Employers</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Product or Service</u>
The New Jewish Home, Sarah Neuman	420	Health care provider
Mamaroneck Union Free School District	245	Education
Village of Mamaroneck	150	Municipal government
Town of Mamaroneck	134	Municipal government
Larchmont Yacht Club	120	Yacht club
Trader Joes	100	Grocery store
Westchester Day School	100	Education
French American School of New York	100	Education
Hampshire Country Club	90	Country club and golf course
Marval Industries, Inc.	50	Plastic materials & compounds

Source: Town officials.

Civilian Labor Force

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Town	14,700	15,000	15,325	17,400	17,364
County	487,900	496,400	504,725	499,042	538,700
State	9,557,900	9,617,000	9,717,775	9,689,917	10,009,000

Source: New York State Department of Economic Development; Bureau of Economic and Demographic Information.

Yearly Average Unemployment Rates

<u>Year</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
2021	3.8%	4.8%	7.0%
2022	2.5	3.3	4.3
2023	3.1	3.0	4.0
2024	2.8	3.3	4.2
2025	2.8	3.4	4.3

Source: New York State Department of Economic Development; Bureau of Economic and Demographic Information.

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Monthly Unemployment Rates

<u>Month</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
May 2025	2.4%	2.7%	3.5%
June	2.6	2.9	3.8
July	3.1	3.4	4.6
August	3.2	3.7	4.7
September	3.0	3.6	4.7
October	N/A	N/A	N/A
November	2.8	3.3	4.5
December	2.6	3.1	4.4
January 2026	3.0	3.6	4.7
February	3.5	4.2	5.2
March	3.1	3.6	4.4
April	2.8	3.3	4.2

Source: New York State Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information not seasonally adjusted.

Utilities

The residents of the Town receive electricity and natural gas from the Consolidated Edison. The Town receives water from the Westchester Joint Waterworks (“WJWW”), which is a joint utility of the Town of Mamaroneck, the Village of Mamaroneck and the Town of Harrison. Capital projects of the WJWW do periodically require the issuance of debt by the Town for its pro rata share of the cost thereof.

Transportation

The Town is served by a transportation network consisting of all major forms of transportation. Several primary State and U.S. highways including the New England Thruway and the Hutchinson River Parkway run through the Town. The Metropolitan Transportation Authority provides passenger rail service via the New Haven Division of Metro-North. Air transportation is provided by the Westchester County Airport, as well as the three major New York metropolitan airports (Kennedy, LaGuardia and Newark), and the Stewart International Airport in Newburgh.

END OF APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

**SUMMARY OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORTS
AND BUDGETS
*(Summary itself is not audited)***

TOWN OF MAMARONECK
Summary of Budgeted Revenues & Expenditures
General Fund
Fiscal Years Ending December 31:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>
Revenues:		
Real Property Taxes	\$6,987,600	\$7,291,900
Other Tax Items	566,400	687,400
Departmental Income	366,500	398,000
Culture and Recreation	2,956,425	3,248,117
Intergovernmental Charges	7,400	32,400
Use of Money and Property	950,190	1,013,000
Licenses and Permits	77,300	82,500
Fines and Forfeitures	250,000	250,000
Miscellaneous	203,600	214,930
State Aid	1,759,594	1,759,650
Federal Aid	67,812	68,712
Interfund Revenues	121,350	135,900
Appropriated Fund Balance	<u>1,177,000</u>	<u>1,354,400</u>
	<u>\$15,491,171</u>	<u>\$16,536,909</u>
Expenditures:		
General Government Support	5,521,178.00	\$ 5,182,001
Public Safety	450,000	450,000
Transportation	19,700.00	17,050
Recreation and Community Services	4,216,622.00	4,383,430
Employee Benefits	3,206,208.00	3,393,391
Interfund Transfers	2,077,463.00	3,111,037
	<u>\$15,491,171</u>	<u>\$16,536,909</u>

Source: Town Budgets. Summary itself not audited

TOWN OF MAMARONECK
Summary of Budgeted Revenues and Expenditures
Part Town, Highway, Special District Funds
Fiscal Years Ending December 31:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>
Budgeted Revenues and Fund Balance:		
Property Taxes	\$27,645,900	\$28,323,400
Other Revenue	13,198,429	\$15,299,797
Appropriated Balance	<u>2,422,947</u>	<u>\$2,386,724</u>
Total	<u><u>\$43,267,276</u></u>	<u><u>\$46,009,921</u></u>
Budgeted Expenditures:		
Part Town	\$18,923,902	\$19,891,957
Highway Fund	6,044,120	6,437,157
Fire Districts	4,931,100	5,151,983
Street Lighting District	215,984	262,255
Ambulance District	2,169,873	2,272,929
Garbage District	2,694,409	2,897,750
Sewer District	638,890	703,140
Water District	1,524,200	2,253,002
Debt Service Fund	<u>6,124,798</u>	<u>6,139,748</u>
Total	<u><u>\$43,267,276</u></u>	<u><u>\$46,009,921</u></u>

Source: Town Budgets. Summary itself not audited

TOWN OF MAMARONECK
Comparative Balance Sheets
General Fund
Fiscal Years Ended December 31:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Assets:		
Cash	\$1,393,541	\$1,129,365
Investments	50,569,461	47,999,969
Accounts Receivable	188,857	417,560
Taxes Receivable	943,974	1,140,131
Due from other Governments	94,747	20,334
State and Federal Aid	0	66,917
Prepaid Expenditures	252,857	305,139
Lease	2,318,387	2,140,905
Due from other funds	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$55,761,824</u></u>	<u><u>\$53,220,320</u></u>
Liabilities and Fund Balance:		
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	432,570	360,970
Due to Other Funds	43,211,041	39,238,785
Unearned Revenues	226,399	281,767
Deferred Revenues	3,064,619	3,066,725
Deposits	<u>177,109</u>	<u>187,909</u>
Total Liabilities	<u><u>\$47,111,738</u></u>	<u><u>\$43,136,156</u></u>
Fund Balance:		
Nonspendable	252,857	466,323
Restricted	351,846	366,160
Assigned	1,227,909	1,391,548
Unassigned	6,817,474	7,860,133
Total Fund Balance	<u><u>\$8,650,086</u></u>	<u><u>\$10,084,164</u></u>
	<u><u>\$55,761,824</u></u>	<u><u>\$53,220,320</u></u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance		

Source: Town's Audited Financial Statements. Summary itself is not audited.

TOWN OF MAMARONECK
Comparative Balance Sheets
Part Town, Highway, Special District Funds, Capital Projects Fund
Fiscal Years Ended December 31:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Assets:		
Cash	\$200	\$200
Investments	1,805,832	1,892,618
Other Receivables:		
Accounts	880,974	442,682
State and Federal Aid	1,044,150	1,146,793
Due From Other Governments	297,626	2,371,655
Due From Other Funds	43,211,041	31,926,970
Prepaid Expenditures	<u>1,108,308</u>	<u>1,673,972</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$48,348,131</u></u>	<u><u>\$39,454,890</u></u>
Liabilities and Fund Balance:		
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	2,925,761	1,744,709
Accrued Liabilities	545,802	311,239
Due to Other Funds	0	0
Deferred Revenues	0	0
Unearned Revenues	84,950	99,728
Bond Anticipation Notes	0	4,035,450
Deposits	573,274	670,454
Total Liabilities	<u><u>\$4,129,787</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,861,580</u></u>
Housing Assistance Payments in Advance		
Fund Balance:		
Nonspendable	1,108,308	1,673,972
Restricted	26,327,187	16,789,752
Assigned	16,782,849	14,129,586
Unassigned	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u><u>44,218,344</u></u>	<u><u>32,593,310</u></u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u><u>\$48,348,131</u></u>	<u><u>\$39,454,890</u></u>

Source: Town's Audited Financial Statements. Summary itself is not audited.

TOWN OF MAMARONECK
Combined Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
General Fund
Fiscal Years Ended December 31:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	\$5,194,400	\$6,264,270	\$5,790,484	\$6,185,318	\$6,613,851
Other Tax Items	1,117,138	1,091,992	984,811	1,030,921	693,382
Departmental Income	2,371,208	3,097,984	3,480,963	3,525,541	3,826,031
Intergovernmental Charges	0	5,200	7,400	7,400	7,400
Use of Money and Property	365,724	666,226	1,279,758	1,348,099	1,144,336
Licenses and Permits	72,862	62,507	88,248	73,520	106,598
Fines and Forfeitures	211,514	264,425	273,235	236,439	300,242
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	48,481	49,389	137,751	22,311	11,310
State Aid	2,687,344	2,428,287	1,201,062	1,347,547	1,826,973
Federal Aid	346,051	637,475	372,035	323,912	131,287
Miscellaneous	171,420	173,703	211,834	267,254	102,782
Total Revenues	<u>\$12,586,142</u>	<u>\$14,741,458</u>	<u>\$13,827,581</u>	<u>\$14,368,262</u>	<u>\$14,764,192</u>
EXPENDITURES					
39,980,249		42,881,688	40,016,278	41,934,806	45,084,424
Current:	52,566,391	57,623,146	53,843,859	56,303,068	59,848,616
General Government Support	3,796,879	4,007,464	4,384,974	4,459,656	4,599,767
Health	370,817	293,344	188,335	265,919	289,091
Transportation	10,423	43,464	7,762	7,054	9,864
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	410,124	440,341	513,089	487,967	476,931
Culture and Recreation	2,249,328	2,773,434	3,038,593	3,121,700	3,167,428
Home & Community Services	127,080	93,732	60,200	177,795	142,411
Employee Benefits	2,107,394	2,232,247	2,527,331	2,926,613	2,965,579
Debt Service	0	0	0	501,600	2,441
Total Expenditures	<u>9,072,045</u>	<u>9,884,026</u>	<u>10,720,284</u>	<u>11,948,304</u>	<u>11,653,512</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>3,514,097</u>	<u>4,857,432</u>	<u>3,107,297</u>	<u>2,419,958</u>	<u>3,110,680</u>
Other Financing Sources					
Sale of Property	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance Recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
Issuance Premium	0	0	0	0	15,593
Operating transfers in	377,701	282,070	207,719	1,772,136	409,145
Operating transfers out	(2,374,194)	(3,288,057)	(4,798,102)	(4,113,783)	(2,101,340)
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>(1,996,493)</u>	<u>(3,005,987)</u>	<u>(4,590,383)</u>	<u>(2,341,647)</u>	<u>(1,676,602)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and other Sources over Expenditures and Other Uses	1,517,604	1,851,445	(1,483,086)	78,311	1,434,078
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	6,642,119	8,203,416 *	10,054,861 *	8,571,775	8,650,086
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u>\$8,159,723</u>	<u>\$10,054,861</u>	<u>\$8,571,775</u>	<u>\$8,650,086</u>	<u>\$10,084,164</u>

*Restated

TOWN OF MAMARONECK
Combined Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Special Revenue Funds
Fiscal Years Ended December 31:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Revenues:					
Real Property Taxes	\$22,423,784	\$23,194,830	\$24,305,000	\$25,767,390	\$27,648,122
Non-property taxes	3,788,040	4,118,620	3,768,043	3,731,317	3,847,372
Departmental Income	3,180,084	3,378,505	3,902,767	4,326,425	5,715,111
Intergovernmental Charges	598,453	660,361	657,108	658,616	711,438
Use of Money and Property	53,044	200,275	974,635	2,142,963	1,941,922
Licenses and permits	1,174,656	1,111,082	1,284,154	1,400,284	1,341,048
Fines and Forfeitures	4,120	1,040	5,287	2,550	5,760
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	143,199	894,787	105,845	185,824	380,008
State aid	810,270	503,387	902,092	1,874,095	233,833
Federal Aid	7,784,571	8,769,263	3,962,516	1,612,853	977,143
Miscellaneous	20,028	49,538	148,831	232,489	2,282,667
Total Revenues	<u>\$39,980,249</u>	<u>\$42,881,688</u>	<u>\$40,016,278</u>	<u>\$41,934,806</u>	<u>\$45,084,424</u>
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General Government Support	\$1,162,205	\$1,426,826	\$1,778,588	\$1,485,511	\$1,606,440
Public Safety	8,728,679	9,618,925	9,813,109	10,422,098	10,683,617
Health	1,367,450	1,450,040	1,546,226	1,608,218	1,811,456
Transportation	3,281,887	3,358,341	3,391,271	3,734,109	3,777,438
Economic assistance and opportunity	7,452,491	7,187,136	0	0	0
Culture and Recreation	1,401,484	1,425,593	1,465,099	1,508,635	1,541,415
Home & Community Services	3,381,765	3,272,562	8,161,786	4,313,752	3,539,993
Employee Benefits	7,689,539	8,025,966	9,252,312	9,892,306	10,316,731
Principal	2,675,000	3,080,000	3,292,000	3,651,300	4,336,851
Interest	1,025,700	1,129,993	1,282,577	1,558,224	1,989,118
Refunding Bond Issuance Cost	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Outlay	8,169,242	8,283,179	7,222,895	11,131,207	12,425,672
Total Expenditures	<u>\$46,335,442</u>	<u>\$48,258,561</u>	<u>\$47,205,863</u>	<u>\$49,305,360</u>	<u>\$52,028,731</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(6,355,193)</u>	<u>(5,376,873)</u>	<u>(7,189,585)</u>	<u>(7,370,554)</u>	<u>(6,944,307)</u>
Other Financing Sources					
Issuance of serial bonds	6,100,000	5,257,000	8,971,300	12,116,500	0
BANs Redeemed	0	0	0	480,000	0
Refunding Bond Issued	0	0	0	0	0
Issuance Premium	772,141	338,806	238,409	601,231	32,431
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow		0	0	0	0
Installment purchase debt issued	0	0	0	0	906,462
Insurance Recoveries		0	0	0	0
Operating transfers in	6,098,344	8,660,073	11,321,119	12,360,800	8,592,862
Operating transfers out	(4,101,851)	(5,654,086)	(6,730,736)	(10,019,153)	(6,900,667)
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>8,868,634</u>	<u>8,601,793</u>	<u>13,800,092</u>	<u>15,539,378</u>	<u>2,631,088</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and other Sources over Expenditures and Other Uses	2,513,441	3,224,920	6,610,507	8,168,824	(4,313,219)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	<u>23,700,652</u>	<u>26,214,093</u>	<u>29,439,013</u>	<u>36,049,520</u>	<u>44,218,344</u>
Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	0	0	0
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u>\$26,214,093</u>	<u>\$29,439,013</u>	<u>\$36,049,520</u>	<u>\$44,218,344</u>	<u>\$39,905,125</u>

APPENDIX C

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

**CAN BE ACCESSED ON THE ELECTRONIC MUNICIPAL MARKET ACCESS
("EMMA") WEBSITE
OF THE MUNICIPAL SECURITIES RULEMAKING BOARD ("MSRB")
AT THE FOLLOWING LINK:**

<https://emma.msrb.org/P31464599-P31136394-P31549809.pdf>

**The audited financial statements referenced above are hereby incorporated into the
attached Official Statement.**

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

APPENDIX D

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION

August 12, 2026

Town of Mamaroneck,
County of ,
State of New York

Re: Town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York
\$8,328,400 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2026

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have been requested to render our opinion as to the validity of \$8,328,400 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2026 (the "Obligation"), of the Town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York (the "Obligor"), dated August 12, 2026, numbered ____, of the denomination of \$8,328,400, bearing interest at the rate of _____% per annum, payable at maturity, and maturing August 12, 2027.

We have examined:

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

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

In our opinion:

- (a) The Obligation has been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitutes a valid and legally binding general obligation of the Obligor, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Obligation and interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limitations; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Obligation: (i) may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights, and (ii) may be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.
- (b) The Obligor has the power to comply with its covenants with respect to compliance with the Code as such covenants relate to the Obligation; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of such covenants may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights.
- (c) Interest on the Obligation is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Interest on the Obligation is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual alternative minimum tax. We observe that interest on the Obligation included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual, or receipt of interest on, the Obligation.

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

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

The scope of our engagement in relation to the issuance of the Obligation has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein. Such opinions are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of real property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the Obligor, together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the Obligor to pay the principal of or interest on the

Obligation as the same respectively become due and payable. Reference should be made to the Official Statement prepared by the Obligor in relation to the Obligation for factual information which, in the judgment of the Obligor, could materially affect the ability of the Obligor to pay such principal and interest. While we have participated in the preparation of such Official Statement, we have not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the factual information contained therein and, accordingly, we express no opinion as to whether the Obligor, in connection with the sale of the Obligation, has made any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make any statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

Very truly yours,

/s/ ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP