

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JULY 8, 2021

**RENEWAL ISSUE
BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

RATINGS: See “RATINGS” herein

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings, and court decisions, and assuming continuing compliance by the City with its covenants relating to certain requirements contained in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and the accuracy of certain representations made by the City, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, and is not an “item of tax preference” for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that under existing statutes 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). No opinion is expressed regarding other Federal or State tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes. See “TAX MATTERS” herein.

The Notes WILL be designated by the City as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” pursuant to the provisions of Section 265 of the Code.

**CITY OF NEWBURGH
ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK**

\$4,670,000*

**BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, SERIES 2021A (RENEWAL)
(the “Notes”)**

Date of Issue: July 29, 2021

Maturity Date: July 29, 2022

The Notes will be general obligations of the City of Newburgh, Orange County, New York (the “City”), and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the City 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 City, subject to the applicable provisions of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 of the State of New York. **See “TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW,” herein.**

The Notes will be issued in fully registered form, and when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”). DTC will act as securities depository for the Notes. Individual purchases may be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Notes. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be paid in Federal Funds by TD Bank, National Association, Newburgh, New York, as Paying Agent for the City (the “Paying Agent”) to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Notes as described herein. (See “Book-Entry-Only System” herein).

The Notes will be dated their Date of Issue and will bear interest from such date until the Maturity Date. Interest will be calculated on a 30-day month and a 360 day year. The Notes will be subject to optional redemption prior to maturity.

See “Risk Factors” herein for certain events that could affect the risk of investing in the Notes.

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued by the City and accepted by the Underwriter and subject to the receipt of the final approving opinion of Harris Beach PLLC, White Plains, New York, Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has served as Municipal Advisor to the City in connection with the issuance of the Notes. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available in book-entry form through the facilities of DTC on or about the Date of Issue.

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

Dated: July __, 2021

* Preliminary, subject to change.

This Preliminary Official Statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment without notice. Under no circumstances shall this Preliminary Official Statement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of these securities, in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation, or sale would be unlawful prior to the registration or qualification under the securities laws of such jurisdiction.

**CITY OF NEWBURGH
ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**Torrance Harvey
Mayor**

CITY COUNCIL

Anthony Grice.....Councilmember
Karen MejiaCouncilmember
Ramona Monteverde.....Councilmember
Omari Shakur.....Councilmember
Robert SklarzCouncilmember
Patricia SofoklesCouncilmember

Todd Venning, J.D., M.S. City Manager and Director of Finance
Janice Gaston. City Comptroller
Marcia Espinosa..... Assistant City Comptroller
Vickiana DeMora.....City Collector
Lorene VitekCity Clerk
Michelle Kelson, Esq. Corporation Counsel

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP
Harrison, New York**

**BOND COUNSEL
Harris Beach PLLC
White Plains, New York**

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR



**Capital Markets Advisors, LLC
Hudson Valley * Long Island * Southern Tier * Western New York
(516) 487-9817**

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
CITY OF NEWBURGH
ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK

relating to

\$4,670,000*

BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, SERIES 2021A (RENEWAL)
(the “Bonds”)

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and appendices attached hereto, presents certain information relating to the City of Newburgh, in Orange County, in the State of New York (the “City,” “County,” and “State,” respectively), in connection with the sale of \$4,670,000* Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2021A (the “Notes”).

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

INTRODUCTION

The New York State Legislature enacted Chapter 223 of the Laws of 2010, as amended by Chapter 350 of the Laws of 2011 (the “Act”), authorizing the City to finance the projected deficits in the General Fund, Special Revenue Fund and Capital Project Fund existing at the close of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010. In a letter dated February 28, 2012, the Office of State Comptroller certified the deficit at \$6,093,846 and on June 27, 2012, the City issued \$6,090,000 General Obligation Deficit Liquidation Serial Bonds, Series 2012B (the “Deficit Bonds”) to liquidate the deficit in the City’s General Fund.

The Act, and the deficit bond resolution of the City Council adopted on July 26, 2010, (the “Resolution”) provides the purchasers of the City’s debt obligations, including the Notes, with special enforcement rights and remedies not usually afforded to the holders of general obligation debt of most other municipalities in the State. (See “FINANCIAL FACTORS”, “Summary Results of Operations – FY Ended December 31, 2016-2020” in Appendix A hereto, and Appendix D hereto).

The Notes are general obligations of the City for which the City has pledged its faith and credit. The City has the power to levy ad valorem taxes on all taxable real property within the City for the payment of principal and interest on the Notes, subject to applicable statutory limitations (see “TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW” in Appendix A hereto). A percentage of all City ad valorem real property taxes, together with any portion of State Aid and such additional amounts of ad valorem real property taxes as the State Comptroller determines necessary to ensure sufficient moneys are available to make scheduled debt service payments, must be deposited, as received, into the Special Debt Service Fund maintained with the State Comptroller. The Special Debt Service Fund is to be maintained until the Act is deemed repealed on August 30, 2025. Key Bank serves as depository bank for the Special Debt Service Fund. Only the State Comptroller may direct the distribution of monies in the Special Debt Service Fund. Funds in the Special Debt Service Fund may be used only to pay principal of and interest on bonds of the City, required principal amortization of outstanding bond anticipation notes of the City and accrued interest on note obligations of the City. With respect to tax anticipation notes, interest due at maturity is paid from the Special Debt Service Fund to the City’s paying agent and principal due at maturity is paid from the Special Debt Service Fund to the City’s paying agent to the extent receipt of delinquent taxes have been collected and will be paid directly by the City to the Special Debt Service Fund. The balance of any maturing tax anticipation notes, being equal to the

* Preliminary, subject to change.

amounts of taxes uncollected as of the maturity date, generally may be funded from the proceeds of renewal tax anticipation notes or funds on hand. The City does not have any tax anticipation notes outstanding (See “Operating Purposes” under “Short-Term Indebtedness” herein).

Statements in this Official Statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements, which are based on the City management’s beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the City’s management and staff. **This Official Statement should be read with the understanding that the ongoing COVID-19 global pandemic has created prevailing economic conditions (at the global, national, State and local levels) that are highly uncertain, generally negative, and rapidly changing, and these conditions are expected to continue for an indefinite period of time. Accordingly, the City’s overall economic situation and outlook (and all of the specific City-related information contained herein) should be carefully reviewed, evaluated and understood in the full light of this unprecedented world-wide event, the effects of which are extremely difficult to predict and quantify. (See “COVID-19” herein.)**

THE NOTES

Description

The Notes will be dated and will mature on the dates 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.

The Notes will be issued in fully registered form and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”). DTC will act as securities depository for the Notes. Individual purchases may be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Notes.

Principal of and interest on the Notes will be paid by TD Bank, Newburgh, New York, as Paying Agent for the City (the “Paying Agent”) to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants for subsequent distribution to the Beneficial Owners of the Notes (see “Book-Entry-Only System” herein).

Authority for and Purpose of the Notes

The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State, including among others, the Local Finance Law and the Act, and two bond resolutions duly adopted by the City Council on their respective dates authorizing various capital improvements as described below.

The proceeds from the sale of the Notes, together with \$192,500 in available funds, will be used to redeem the City’s outstanding \$4,862,500 Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2020A (Renewal) maturing on July 30, 2021.

Date Authorized	Original Issue Date	Purpose	Amount Outstanding	Note Paydowns	Amount of the Notes
02-22-16	08-04-16	Bridges - Lake Dr & Walsh Rd	\$ 715,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 685,000
02-22-16	08-04-16	Bridge – Mill St	185,000	5,000	180,000
02-22-16	08-04-16	Muchattoes Lake Dam	385,000	5,000	380,000
02-22-16	08-04-16	Water System Improvements	2,805,000	30,000	2,775,000
02-22-16	08-04-16	Demolition – Brown’s Pond House	55,000	5,000	50,000
02-22-16	08-04-16	Sewer System Improvements	605,000	5,000	600,000
04-11-16	08-04-16	Demolition of Various Buildings	112,500	112,500	0
			<u>\$4,862,500</u>	<u>\$192,500</u>	<u>\$4,670,000</u>

Optional Redemption

The Notes are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity.

Book-Entry-Only System

The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) will act as securities depository for the Notes. The Notes will be issued as fully-registered notes registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully registered note certificate will be issued for each note bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP and 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.

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 Money Market Instruments (MMI) Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the City 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).

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

Payment of redemption proceeds and 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 City, 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 City, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the City, 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 City. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

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

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the City believes to be reliable, but the City 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 CITY TAKES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY THEREOF. IN ADDITION, THE CITY 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 BONDOWNERS.

THE CITY 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 CITY 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.

PAYMENT AND SECURITY FOR THE NOTES

General

Each Note when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the City and the owner thereof. Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors, including bond and noteholders of the City, to enforce payments upon such contracts, if necessary, through court action, although the present statute limits interest on the amount adjudged due to creditors to nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgments out of current funds or the proceeds of a tax levy.

The Constitution of the State requires that every county, city, town, village, and school district in the State provide annually by appropriation for the payment of all interest and principal on its serial bonds and certain other obligations, and that, if at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriations, 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 appropriation for debt service and then decline to expend it for that purpose, this provision would not apply. However, 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 such obligations.

The Notes will be general obligations of the City and will be secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the City 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 City has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all real property within the City subject to taxation by the City, subject to applicable statutory limitations. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW," in Appendix A hereto.

Under the Constitution of the State, the City is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the City to levy taxes on real estate to pay debt service on obligations issued prior to the effective date of any such State legislation. However, the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limitation on the City's power to increase its annual tax levy. The amount of such increase is limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW," in Appendix A hereto.

The Notes will be entitled to certain benefits of the provisions of the Act including certain rights of the State Comptroller and City noteholders to require the City to carry out any of its obligations under the Act or enjoin any acts or things which may be unlawful or in violation of the obligations imposed on the City under the Act. Pursuant to the Act the State Comptroller has specific monitoring and enforcement functions. (See "FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER" herein and Appendix D).

Special Debt Service Fund

Pursuant to the Act, the Special Debt Service Fund (as hereinafter defined in Appendix D), established by the City pursuant to the Act and the Resolution, shall be maintained by the City with the State Comptroller for the purpose of paying Special Debt Service until August 30, 2025. "Special Debt Service" means, with respect to a fiscal year, the amounts required for the timely payment of (i) all principal due or becoming due and payable in said year with respect to any serial bonds, tax anticipation notes, capital notes or budget notes of the City, and all principal amortization for said year required by law with respect to bond anticipation notes or other securities of the City not specifically mentioned, (ii) all interest due or becoming due and payable in said year with respect to any serial

bonds, bond anticipation notes, tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, capital notes, budget notes or other securities of the City not specifically mentioned herein, and (iii) all sinking fund contributions required in said year with respect to any sinking fund bonds.

It should be noted as to tax anticipation notes issued in anticipation of the receipt of taxes for prior, and the current, fiscal years that the principal due thereon is not included in the calculations as to required principal amortization for the fiscal year inasmuch as the extent of receipt of said amounts is not knowable at the beginning of the City's fiscal year. With respect to tax anticipation notes, the principal due at maturity will be paid from the Special Debt Service Fund to the City's paying agent to the extent receipt of delinquent taxes have been collected and will be paid directly by the City to the Special Debt Service Fund. The balance of maturing tax anticipation notes, being equal to the amounts of taxes uncollected as of the maturity date of tax anticipation notes are expected to be funded from the proceeds of renewal tax anticipation notes for a statutory limited number of years, or from cash on hand.

The State Comptroller shall deposit and pay into the Special Debt Service Fund any portion of state aid as the State Comptroller determines necessary to ensure sufficient moneys are available to make scheduled Special Debt Service payments over the succeeding twelve month period taking account of the City's receipt of City taxes and State aid during such twelve month period and the availability of other amounts appropriated or set aside by the City to make such payments. Other than the initial deposit required to open the Special Debt Service Fund, it has not been necessary to utilize state aid to fund this account as property taxes have been sufficient to fully fund the account.

In addition to state aid, a percentage of the City's ad valorem real property taxes shall be deposited in the Special Debt Service Fund beginning not later than the first day of each fiscal year after issuance of deficit bonds or deficit notes, as follows.

The percentage of all ad valorem real property taxes collected by the City, determined according to the following formula and calculated at the commencement of each fiscal year:

$$\frac{\text{Total Appropriation for Special Debt Service}}{\text{Total City Ad Valorem Real Property Tax Levy less reserve for uncollected taxes}} = \text{Debt Service Percentage}$$

Immediately upon receipt of any payment during such fiscal year of or on account of any City real property taxes, the City, its collecting officer and the agent receiving the same shall remit such payment to the State Comptroller. Of each sum received, the State Comptroller shall deposit and pay into the Special Debt Service Fund the portion thereof equal to the Debt Service Percentage, and shall deposit and pay into the Special Debt Service Fund additional amounts as the State Comptroller determines necessary to ensure sufficient moneys are available to make scheduled Special Debt Service Payments from the Special Debt Service Fund over the succeeding twelve month period taking account of the timing of the City's receipt of City taxes and state aid during such twelve month period and the availability of other amounts appropriated or set aside by the City to make such payments. Thereafter, the State Comptroller shall as soon practicable, pay over the remainder of such sum to the City Comptroller for use by the City in the manner provided by law.

The Special Debt Service Fund has been fully funded since its inception in December 2010. The table on the following page sets forth the pro forma funding of the Special Debt Service Fund for the 2020 and 2021 fiscal years.

Pro Forma - Special Debt Service Fund
Actual January 2020 – June 2021, Estimated for July 2021 – December 2021

<u>Month</u>	<u>Deposit to SDSF (a)</u>	<u>Debt Service Payments</u>	<u>Balance in SDSF (b)</u>	<u>Debt Service Coverage (c)</u>	<u>Transfer to General Fund (d)</u>
January 2020	\$ 446,366	\$ 288,805	\$ 700,560	2.00	NA
February 2020	1,857,421	-	2,557,982	NA	NA
March 2020	177,496	66,500	2,668,978	38.47	NA
April 2020	824,961	339,341	3,154,598	7.87	NA
May 2020	101,384	68,975	3,187,007	45.74	NA
June 2020	537,398	1,767,980	1,956,425	1.80	NA
July 2020	358,852	1,782,042	533,235	1.10	NA

August 2020	881,671	-	1,414,906	NA	NA
September 2020	10	-	1,414,916	NA	540,417
October 2020	7	-	1,414,923	NA	NA
November 2020	7	3,000	1,411,929	471.64	NA
December 2020	5	329,114	1,082,821	4.29	NA
January 2021	164,963	273,910	973,874	3.95	NA
February 2021	1,323,700	-	2,297,574	NA	NA
March 2021	126,128	700,292	1,723,410	3.28	NA
April 2021	2,252,765	341,306	3,634,869	5.05	NA
May 2021	286,992	68,000	3,853,861	53.45	NA
June 2021	721,078	1,941,614	2,633,325	1.98	NA
July 2021	135,555	1,117,884	1,650,997	2.36	NA
August 2021	1,159,044	665,776	2,144,265	2.48	NA
September 2021	8	305,763	1,838,510	7.01	NA
October 2021	8	-	1,838,518	NA	NA
November 2021	8	2,025	1,836,501	907.91	NA
December 2021	8	294,245	1,542,264	6.24	NA

- (a) Deposits are subject to modification by OSC.
(b) Does not include interest to be earned on Special Debt Service Fund investments.
(c) Debt Service Coverage is based on the balance in the Special Debt Service Fund as of the last day of the month prior to Debt Service Payment.
(d) Represents transfer from Special Debt Service Fund to General Fund as the Special Debt Service Fund was fully funded to cover debt service through end of fiscal year.

The Act provides that money or securities in or payable to the Special Debt Service Fund are City property devoted to essential governmental purposes and accordingly, shall not be applied to any purpose other than as provided in the Act and shall not be subject to any order, judgment, lien, attachment, execution, setoff or counterclaim by any creditors of the City other than a creditor for whose benefit the Special Debt Service Fund is established. (See, however, "Special Rights and Remedies" for a discussion of the effect on the Special Debt Service Fund of the filing of a petition by or on behalf of the City under the Federal Bankruptcy Code or subsequently enacted law governing creditor's rights).

FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER

The Special Debt Service Fund has been established by the City to be maintained with the State Comptroller for the purpose of paying the City's Special Debt Service. Pursuant to the Act, the State Comptroller shall deposit into the Special Debt Service Fund any portion of state aid as the State Comptroller determines is necessary to ensure sufficient monies are available to make scheduled Special Debt Service payments over the succeeding twelve month period taking account of the City's receipt of City taxes and State aid during such twelve month period and the availability of other amounts appropriated or set aside by the City to make such payments. In addition, the City is required to remit to the State Comptroller any City real property taxes levied and received by the City. The State Comptroller is required to deposit in the Special Debt Service Fund the Debt Service Percentage of such tax receipts and additional amounts of such tax receipts as the State Comptroller determines necessary to ensure sufficient moneys are available to make scheduled debt service payments, and then pay the remainder over to the City Comptroller for the general use of the City.

The State Comptroller is required to withdraw from the Special Debt Service Fund from time to time all amounts needed for the payment of all Special Debt Service as it becomes due and payable.

During the effective period of the Act (which currently extends to August 30, 2025), the City Comptroller shall notify the State Comptroller at least fifteen days prior to the issuance of any bonds or notes or entering into any installment purchase contract and the State Comptroller may review and make recommendations regarding the affordability to the City of any such proposed issuance or contract. The Act provides for the issuance of deficit bonds in an amount not exceeding the amount of deficits as certified by the State Comptroller. The Act authorizes the private sale of such deficit bonds, any bonds issued to refund deficit bonds and any other bonds to be issued on or before December 31, 2012 subject to approval by the State Comptroller of the terms and conditions of such sales.

On August 30, 2010, the City issued the \$12,000,000 Deficit Notes – 2010B based on then current estimates of such projected deficit. Based on calculations provided by the City’s external auditor, on August 29, 2011, the City issued \$9,000,000 Bond Anticipation Deficit Notes – 2011B, which together with \$3,000,000 of current funds were used to redeem at their maturity on August 30, 2011 the \$12,000,000 Bond Anticipation Deficit Notes – 2010B. In a letter dated February 28, 2012, the Office of State Comptroller certified the deficit at \$6,093,846. The Deficit Bonds, together with \$2,910,000 of funds on hand were used to redeem at their maturity on August 29, 2012 the \$9,000,000 Bond Anticipation Deficit Notes – 2011B.

During the effective period of the Act, the City shall submit the proposed budget for each fiscal year beginning with the 2011 Fiscal Year to the State Comptroller no later than thirty days before the date scheduled for the City Council’s vote on the adoption of the final budget or the last date on which the budget may be adopted, whichever is sooner. The State Comptroller shall examine such proposed budget and make such recommendations as deemed appropriate thereon to the City prior to the adoption of the budget, but no later than ten days before the date scheduled for the City Council’s vote on the adoption of the final budget or the last date on which the budget must be adopted, whichever is sooner. Such recommendations shall be made after examination into the estimates of revenues and expenditures of the City. The City Council, no later than five days prior to the adoption of the budget, shall review such recommendations and make adjustments to the proposed budget consistent with any recommendations by the State Comptroller. The City shall prepare along with the proposed budget for the next succeeding fiscal year, a three-year financial plan covering the next succeeding fiscal year and the two fiscal years thereafter. The financial plan shall also identify actions necessary to achieve and maintain long-term fiscal stability. (See “Fiscal Recovery Plan” in Appendix A and City of Newburgh Fiscal Recovery Act in Appendix D hereto).

SPECIAL RIGHTS AND REMEDIES

In the event that the City shall fail to comply with provisions of the Act, and such non-compliance continues for a period of 30 days, (1) State Comptroller acting alone, or (2) a duly appointed representative of the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of (i) any series of deficit bonds or notes, (ii) any series of bonds issued to refund such deficit bonds or deficit notes, or (iii) any other series of notes or bonds issued by the City during the effective period of the Act, by instrument or instruments filed in the office of the Clerk of Orange County and proved or acknowledged in the same manner as a deed recorded may bring an action or commence a proceeding in accordance with the civil law and rules to (A) require the City to carry out any of its obligations under the Act or (B) enjoin any acts or things which may be unlawful or in violation of the obligations imposed on the City under the Act. In addition, the duly appointed representative of the holders of any such series of notes or bonds 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 Act does not purport to create any priority for holders of such bonds or notes should the City 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 bonds or notes to receive interest and principal payments from the City could be adversely affected by the restructuring of the City’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 City (including the Notes) to payment from monies retained in the Special Debt Service Fund or from other cash resources would be recognized if a petition were filed by or on behalf of the City 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 City creditors generally. Judicial enforcement of the City’s obligations to make payments into the Special Debt Service Fund, of the State Comptroller’s obligation to retain certain monies in the Special Debt Service Fund, of the rights of holders of the bonds and notes of the City to monies in the Special Debt Service Fund and of the obligations of the City under certain covenants of the City and the State under certain covenants of the State, may, under certain circumstances, be within the discretion of the court.

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. Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law provides that a municipality in the State or its emergency control board may file any petition with any United States district court or court of bankruptcy under provision of the laws of the United States now or hereafter in effect, for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness.

In prior years, events and legislation in the State affecting bondholders' remedies upon default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have upheld and sustained the rights of bondholders, it cannot now be ascertained whether future events and legislation and any litigation arising therefrom would or would not be held by a court of final jurisdiction to render the rights of bondholders subject to the emergency and police powers of the State to deal with various financial crises as they may occur in the State and in municipalities of the State and to assure the continuation of essential services therein.

RISK FACTORS

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

General

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:

Economic impacts from disease outbreaks or similar public health threats could have an adverse impact on the City's financial condition and operating results. The outbreak of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus, had been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020. See "COVID-19" herein for a further discussion of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is expected to have a significant adverse effect on the City's finances.

The City is dependent in part on financial assistance from the State in the form of State aid. See "COVID-19 – State Response" herein.

The financial condition of the City as well as the market for the Notes could be affected by a variety of factors, some of which are beyond the City's control. It should be noted there can be no assurance that adverse events in the State or any other state, including, for example, the seeking of remedies by a municipality pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Code or otherwise will not occur, thereby affecting the market price of and the market access for the Notes or renewal notes, if any. If a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or one of its agencies or political subdivisions thereby further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by borrowers within the State, both the ability of the City to arrange for additional borrowings and the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Notes, could be adversely affected.

The City's expenditures may increase substantially in the future. For example, the City could be required to make substantial operating expenses (i.e., legal judgments) or could be required to refund substantial tax revenues as a result of adverse tax certiorari proceedings (See "LITIGATION," herein). There can be no assurance that the City will not be required to issue additional debt to generate funds to pay these expenditures and that the City's real property taxes and other revenues will be sufficient to pay the Notes and additional debt. See "Multi-Year Financial Plan" herein.

Market

If and when a holder of the Notes elects to sell a Note prior to maturity, there can be no assurance that a market shall have been established, maintained and be in existence for the purchase and sale of the Notes. In addition, the price or principal value of the Notes is dependent on the prevailing level of interest rates. If interest rates increase, the price of a note would normally decline causing the Noteholder to incur a capital loss upon the sale of such Note.

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

The enactment of the Tax Levy Limitation Law, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the City, without providing an exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by municipalities and fire districts, including the City, could have an impact upon the market price for the Notes. See “TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW,” herein.

COVID-19

The outbreak of COVID-19, a serious respiratory disease caused by a novel strain of coronavirus, was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020.

Economic Impacts

The outbreak of COVID-19 has drastically affected travel, commerce and financial markets globally. As almost all nations have experienced a rise in infections and implemented containment measures that in the case of some nations (including the United States) have been drastic, economies have suffered in the extreme. The full impact is difficult to predict due to uncertainties regarding the duration and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Uncertainty regarding the short, medium and long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic has caused extreme volatility across all financial markets, including the primary and secondary markets for municipal bonds. In the United States, Congress and the Federal Reserve have taken significant steps to backstop those markets and to provide liquidity, but the markets have experienced significant volatility, and such volatility may continue.

Federal Response

The federal government has passed several pieces of legislation in response to the COVID-19 pandemic including the \$2.3 trillion Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (“CARES”) Act, which attempt to address financial stability and liquidity issues through a variety of stimulus measures.

On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 on the one-year anniversary of COVID-19 being declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization. This act is an additional \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief bill and is one of the biggest stimulus plans in U.S. history. The plan provides \$350 billion in relief to state, local, and tribal governments. The City will receive approximately \$21.8 million in direct relief – half of which was paid in June 2021 and the second half due within 12 months of the first payment.

Stimulus Measures for Individuals and Businesses: Individual taxpayers who meet certain income limits received direct cash payments from the federal government. Unemployment rules have been changed to allow self-employed workers, independent contractors and others who would not normally qualify to receive benefits, and unemployment insurance recipients will receive an additional \$600 per week payment for up to four months.

Businesses will benefit from various federal tax law changes, including a payroll tax credit. Air carriers and businesses critical to national security are eligible for direct loans and loan guarantees from the United States Department of the Treasury, and the Federal Reserve has received financial support for its lending programs.

Smaller businesses have been incentivized to keep workers in their jobs through the Paycheck Protection Program (offering short-term loans that can be forgiven in whole or in part).

The American Rescue Plan extends a \$300 per week jobless aid supplement and programs making millions more people eligible for unemployment insurance through September 6, 2021. The plan also makes an individual's first \$10,200 in jobless benefits tax-free. The plan also sends \$1,400 direct payments to most Americans and their dependents. The plan expands the child tax credit for one year. It will increase to \$3,600 for children under 6 and to \$3,000 for children between 6 and 17. The plan also provides nearly \$30 billion in aid to restaurants, expands an employee retention tax credit designed to allow companies to keep workers on payroll, includes \$25 billion in rental and utility assistance and \$10 billion for mortgage aid.

The American Rescue Plan offers \$350 billion in relief to state, local, and tribal governments. The City will receive \$21.8 million in direct relief. The State will receive a total of \$23.8 billion from the plan: \$12.6 billion for state government; \$6.1 billion for cities; \$3.9 billion for counties; \$825 million for small cities, towns, and villages; and \$358 million for a statewide broadband investment program.

State Response

Executive Orders. Governor Cuomo has released a number of executive orders in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including various mandates requiring “non-essential” employees to work from home. Starting on May 15, 2020, regions of the State that met certain criteria were allowed to begin reopening. Reopening occurred in phases, with different industries allowed to open in each phase. However, in response to rising COVID-19 infection rates, Governor Cuomo announced a new cluster action initiative in October of 2020. Working with public health experts, the State developed a science-based approach to contain these clusters and stop any further spread of the virus, including new rules and restrictions directly targeted to areas with the highest concentration of COVID cases and surrounding communities. The initiative will divide clusters and surrounding areas into three categories with successively higher restrictions within each category: Yellow Zone (precautionary), Orange Zone (warning) and Red Zone (cluster itself). See <https://forward.ny.gov/> for more details on the relevant industry-specific guidelines provided by the Department of Health for each cluster zone. Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

State Budget. The City of New York has been the epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States, and as a result the State has suffered (and expects to continue to suffer) significant revenue shortfalls and unanticipated expenses. At the time that the State budget was being finalized in early April, the Budget Director estimated that, due to COVID-19, the State would suffer an anticipated budget gap of \$10-\$15 billion.

To mitigate such a potential gap, the State's adopted budget for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2021 allows the State to reduce expenditures (including aid to local school districts and municipalities) if, during certain defined periods in 2020 (i.e., April 1 - April 30, May 1- June 30, and July 1 - December 31), tax receipts are lower than anticipated or disbursements from the State's general fund are higher than anticipated. In such a scenario, the State Budget Director will develop a plan to make spending reductions. The State Budget Director's plan would take effect automatically unless the Legislature passes its own plan within ten days. It is theoretically possible for such reductions to later be restored under certain circumstances.

While the impacts of COVID-19 on the global, federal, State and local economy cannot be predicted with any certainty, the pandemic could adversely affect the financial condition of municipalities in the State, including the City.

Local Response

The State Executive Law Section 24 contains procedures for local governments to declare local states of emergency and issue orders to implement the same. Specifically, in the event of a qualifying disaster or reasonable apprehension of immediate danger to the public safety, the municipal chief executive has the authority to declare a local state of emergency for a period of up to 30 days and issue orders to protect life and property or to bring the emergency situation under control. The City has declared a local state of emergency.

While the impacts of COVID-19 on the global, federal, State and local economy cannot be predicted with any certainty, the pandemic will almost certainly have a significant adverse effect on the City's finances. In response to the pandemic, the City has implemented a hiring freeze and tighter controls in its expenditures.

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 ("OSC") has developed a Fiscal Stress Monitoring System ("FSMS") to provide independent, objectively measured and quantifiable information to school district and municipal officials, taxpayers and policy makers regarding the various levels of fiscal stress under which the State's school districts and municipalities are operating.

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

The most current applicable report of the State Comptroller designates the City as "No Designation." See <http://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/fiscalmonitoring/>.

See the State Comptroller's official website for more information on FSMS. Reference to this website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

The financial affairs of the City are subject to periodic compliance reviews by OSC to ascertain whether the City has complied with the requirements of various State and federal statutes. The last audit conducted by OSC was released on October 25, 2012. The purpose of such audit was to examine the City's financial operations for the period January 1, 2010, to June 21, 2011. The complete report can be obtained from the OSC's website.

The City's budget is subject to annual review to determine whether the significant revenue and expenditure projections in the City's proposed budget are reasonable. The last budget review conducted by OSC was released on November 15, 2019. The review found that the City's proposed budget includes appropriations of \$68,298,071. The proposed water fund budget includes \$5.1 million in metered water sales revenue, which appears reasonable, pending Board approval of water rate increases. Budgeted overtime funding for police (\$1.1 million) and firefighters (\$800,000) is likely underestimated by a total of at least \$910,000. The budgeted \$565,000 in severance payments does not include appropriations for budgeted layoffs in 2019, and may not be sufficient if the layoffs do not take place until 2020. The budgeted \$50,000 for unemployment insurance may be underestimated by up to \$291,000, based on proposed layoffs. The proposed \$581,000 in contingency appropriations may not cover unexpected expenses if these funds are used to pay underestimated police and overtime costs. Under the proposed 2020 budget, the City will exceed its Constitutional Tax Limit; however, City officials indicated they decreased the levy to be within the limit. The City faces potential increased salary costs when its collective bargaining agreement with the International Association of Fire Fighters, which expired in 2017, is settled. The complete report can be obtained from OSC's website. (See also "COVID-19" herein for a discussion of the impacts of COVID-19 on the City's budget.)

LITIGATION

The City is subject to a number of lawsuits and claims in the ordinary conduct of its affairs. In the opinion of the Corporation Counsel for the City, unless otherwise set forth herein and apart from matters provided for by applicable insurance coverage, there are no claims pending which, if determined against the City, are likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City. The City maintains a self-insured retention in the amount of \$250,000.00 per occurrence for general liability claims and \$500,000.00 per occurrence for police liability claims. The City also maintains an excess general liability insurance policy providing additional coverage up to \$750,000.00 per occurrence and \$4,000,000 in the aggregate and an excess police liability insurance policy providing additional coverage up to \$500,000.00 and \$4,000,000.00 in the aggregate.

Certain property owners have filed tax certiorari petitions which allege that property values as presently determined are excessive and request assessment reductions for one or more years and, in most actions, a refund of property taxes previously paid. Any such refunds resulting from adverse settlements will be provided for when determinable. It is difficult to predict at this time the outcome of current cases, however, pursuant to State law; the City may issue debt to pay tax certiorari refunds should the amount of such refunds exceed the amount on hand therefore. The City is a defendant in numerous tax certiorari proceedings, the result of which cannot be determined at this time. Any future refunds resulting from adverse settlements will be funded in the year the payments are made.

The Department of Environmental Conservation (“DEC”) conducted a preliminary site assessment of the Former City landfill which characterized the waste present at the site and identified “Company A” as a potentially responsible party. The Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”), on referral of the DEC, conducted a drum removal action at the site to address approximately 450 barrels of waste material. The EPA identified the City and “Company B” as potentially responsible for the removal action. The City has asserted that Company A is primarily responsible since the barrels containing waste materials were disposed of by them and/or their predecessors which owned and operated the neighboring manufacturing facility and former landfill. In January 2012, the City and the two companies signed a Settlement and Access Agreement for the companies to clean up the site. In August 2020, the DEC notified the City that the site is a potential hazardous waste disposal site and the City has consented to DEC access to conduct further environmental investigation activities. The City is also seeking a “No Ability to Pay” determination from the EPA and the DEC, but determination remains outstanding. The drum removal clean-up is completed. At this time, this matter had no impact on the City’s 2020 financial statements.

On May 2, 2016, the City of Newburgh discontinued the use of Washington Lake as the City’s primary water supply due to the discovery of Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS). The detected levels of PFOS were below the provisional health advisory published by the Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) at the time the water supply was sampled and the PFOS detected. The City took immediate action to access back-up water supplies. The Department of Environmental Conservation (“DEC”) has undertaken construction of improvements to the City’s water filtration plant for the purpose of removing PFOS from the City’s primary water supply at Washington Lake. A motion to file late notices of claim against the City for personal injuries allegedly resulting from exposure to PFOS was denied in New York State Supreme Court. A second motion to file late notices of claim was granted in part dismissing property damage claims and denied in part as to personal injuries. All claims were removed to federal court and consolidated into the multi-district AFF Products Liability Litigation and following preliminary discovery, only fifteen claims remain active, and of the fifteen, only three claims were timely filed. A DEC investigation into the source of the PFOS contamination determined that the PFOS originated at facilities within Stewart Airport, formerly Stewart Air Force Base, by activities conducted by the US Department of Defense. The City has not been identified as a potentially responsible party and no evidence of causation between the PFOS and any of the claimants’ injuries has been presented. At this time, this matter had no effect on the City’s 2020 financial statements.

Kenyatta James filed a complaint against the City of Newburgh alleging civil rights violations based on his claim that he spent more than 9 years in state prison as the result of actions taken by City police officers at the time of his arrest. He was convicted twice but both verdicts were reversed on appeal and the indictment dismissed. If the civil rights violations are established, a trial verdict may exceed \$1,000,000.00. The excess insurance carrier has been notified. The matter is in the early stages of litigation and will not be ready for trial until at least 2022. At this time, this matter had no impact on the City’s 2020 financial statements.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Harris Beach PLLC, White Plains, New York, Bond Counsel to the City, based on existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and court decisions and assuming compliance by the City with certain covenants and the accuracy of certain representations, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), imposes various limitations, conditions and other requirements which must be met at and subsequent to the date of issue of the Notes in order that interest on the Notes, as applicable, will be and remain excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes. Included among these requirements are restrictions on the investment and use of proceeds of the Notes, as applicable, and in certain circumstances, payment of amounts in respect of such proceeds to the United States. Failure to comply with the requirements of the Code may cause interest on the Notes, as applicable, to be includable in gross income for purposes of Federal income tax, possibly from the date of issuance of the Notes. In the Arbitrage and Use of Proceeds Certificate of the City, to be executed in connection with the issuance of the Notes, the City will covenant to comply with certain procedures and make certain representations and certifications, designed to assure satisfaction of the requirements of the Code in respect to the Notes, as applicable. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes compliance with such covenants and the accuracy, in all material respects, of such representations and certificates.

Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Notes is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of Federal alternative minimum tax on individuals.

Prospective purchasers of the Notes should be aware that ownership of the Notes, and the accrual or receipt of interest thereon, may have collateral federal income tax consequences for certain taxpayers, including financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, S corporations, certain foreign corporations, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad benefits and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry such obligations. Prospective purchasers should consult their tax advisors as to any possible collateral consequences of their ownership of the Notes and their accrual or receipt of interest thereon. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such collateral federal income tax consequences.

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

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State or any political subdivision thereof, including The City of New York.

Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) after the date of issuance and delivery of the Notes may affect the tax status of interest on the Notes.

No assurance can be given that any future legislation or governmental actions, including amendments to the Code or the State income tax laws, regulations, administrative rulings, or court decisions, will not, directly or indirectly, cause interest on the Notes to be subject to Federal or State income taxation, or otherwise prevent Noteholders from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. Further, no assurance can be given that the introduction or enactment of any such future legislation, or any judicial decision or action of the Internal Revenue Service or any State taxing authority, including, but not limited to, the promulgation of a regulation or ruling, or the selection of the Notes for audit examination, or the course or result of any Internal Revenue Service examination of the Notes or of obligations Which present similar tax issues, will not affect the market price or marketability of the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

All summaries and explanations of provisions of law do not purport to be complete and reference is made to such laws for full and complete statements of their provisions.

ALL PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS OF THE NOTES SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR TAX ADVISORS IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE CODE AS TO THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING OR HOLDING THE NOTES.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, sale and issuance of the Notes will be subject to the final approving opinion of Harris Beach PLLC, Bond Counsel, White Plains, New York. Such legal opinion will state that in the opinion of Bond Counsel (i) the Notes have been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the City, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, subject to the applicable statutory limitations of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 of the State of New York, as amended; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Notes, as applicable, may be limited by any applicable existing or future bankruptcy, insolvency or other law (State or Federal) affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights.

Such legal opinion will also state that (i) in rendering the opinions expressed therein, Bond Counsel has assumed the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records, documents and proceedings examined by Bond Counsel which have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacities and has not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof, and Bond Counsel also has assumed the genuineness of the signatures appearing upon such public records, documents and proceedings and such certifications thereof; (ii) the scope of Bond Counsel's engagement in relation to the issuance of the Notes has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein; (iii) the opinions expressed therein are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of real property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the City together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the City to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes as the same respectively become due and payable; (iv) reference should be made to the Official Statement for factual information which, in the judgment of the City, would materially affect the ability of the City to pay such principal and interest; and (v) while Bond Counsel has participated in the preparation of the Official Statement, Bond Counsel has not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the factual information contained therein and, accordingly, no opinion is expressed by Bond Counsel as to whether the City, in connection with the sale of the Notes, 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.

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

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

- (i) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (ii) non-payment related defaults, if material;
- (ii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (iii) 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 City;
- (xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the City or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the City, 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 of the City, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the City, any of which affect security holders, if material; and
- (xvi) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the City, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

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 City 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 City, 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 City. Event (xii) does not include the engagement by the City of a fiscal agent for a financing transaction.

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

The City 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 City does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any material event except those events listed above.

The City’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 City, 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 City to comply with the Undertaking will not constitute a default with respect to the Notes.

The City 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 the Rule as then in effect.

Compliance History

The audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 were not posted in a timely manner. Such audited financial statements have since been posted and a related notice has been filed. The audited financials for the year ended December 31, 2018 were not posted timely. A related event notice has been filed. The audited financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2019 and 2020 were posted in a timely manner.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, Great Neck, New York, (the “Municipal Advisor”) is an independent municipal advisor registered with the SEC and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The Municipal Advisor has served as the independent financial advisor to the City 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 City 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 City. 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 City has not applied to Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) for a rating on the Notes.

On March 16, 2020, Moody’s affirmed the “Baa2” rating with a stable outlook to the uninsured, outstanding bonded debt of the City.

Such rating reflects only the views of such organizations and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from such rating agency at the following address: Moody’s Investors Service, 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 or the availability of a secondary market for the Notes.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may be obtained from Janice Gaston, City Comptroller, City Hall, 83 Broadway, Newburgh, New York 12550, (845) 569-7320, e-mail: jgaston@cityofnewburgh-ny.gov or from the City’s Municipal Advisor, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, 11 Grace Avenue, Suite 308, Great Neck, New York 11021, (516) 487-9817.

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

Harris Beach PLLC expresses no opinion as to the accuracy or completeness of any documents prepared by or on behalf of the City for use in connection with the offer or sale of the Notes, including this Official Statement. This Official Statement has been prepared only in connection with the sale of the Notes by the City and may not be reproduced or used in whole or in part for any other purpose.

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 City nor Capital Markets Advisors, LLC assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC and the City 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 City 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 City and may not be reproduced or used in whole or in part for any other purpose.

CITY OF NEWBURGH
ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK

By: _____
Todd Venning
City Manager and Director of Finance

DATED: July __, 2021

APPENDIX A

THE CITY

THE CITY

General Information

The City, which was incorporated in 1865, is located in the northeastern part of the County on the west bank of the Hudson River approximately 60 miles north of New York City. According to 2019 U.S. Census estimates, the population of the City is 28,255 and it has a land area of 3.8 square miles. The City is largely residential in character but has many light industries.

Form of Government

The City has the powers and responsibilities inherent in the operation of a municipal government including independent taxing and debt issuance authority. Subject to the provisions of the State Constitution, the City operates under a charter adopted on May 21, 1917, as amended, and in accordance with other statutes including General City Law, General Municipal Law, the Local Finance Law and the Real Property Tax Law, to the extent that these statutes apply to a city operating with a charter. In its charter, the City has elected to have a managerial form of government. The City Manager, who is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the City Council, serves as the chief executive officer of the City. The City Council is vested with all legislative authority.

The City Council is the legislative body of the City and consists of four members elected at large to serve four-year terms, plus the Mayor. It is the responsibility of the City Council to approve all legislation, including resolutions, ordinances and local laws, adopt and modify as required, operating and capital budgets, levy real property taxes and authorize the issuance of all indebtedness. In 2012, the City amended its Charter to expand the City Council to seven members, effective for the November elections in 2013. As a seven-member City Council it would take the four votes to pass the budget and five votes to enact a local law in order to override of the Tax Levy Limitation Law.

The Mayor and members of the City Council are elected at a general election for a four-year term and there is no restriction on the number of terms that may be served. As a member of the City Council, the Mayor presides over this body and is eligible to vote on all matters.

As noted above, the City Manager is appointed by the City Council and serves at its pleasure. The City Manager is the chief administrative and executive officer and responsible for the City's day-to-day operations. The City Manager is also an ex-officio, non-voting member of the Council. The City Manager appoints all department heads. Under the City's Charter, the City Manager is designated as the City budget officer responsible for preparing annual operating budgets.

The City Director of Finance and Comptroller is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the City Manager, however the City Manager may assume the duties and powers of the Director of Finance. The duties of these positions include: the collection of taxes and other revenues and the investment thereof; the disbursement of moneys for payrolls and accounts payable; the maintenance of the City's accounting records; the coordination of debt issuance and the analysis of financial and operational matters. The Director of Finance and Comptroller assists the City Manager with the preparation of the annual operating budget and the administration of the City's employee benefit programs.

Key City Management Positions

City Manager and Director of Finance. Todd Venning was appointed City Manager of Newburgh on May 23, 2021. Todd Venning was previously appointed Director of Finance and Comptroller in February 2019. During his time as Comptroller, Mr. Venning balanced the budget, built the City's reserves and improved the City's credit rating outlook. Mr. Venning has over 10 years of financial, policy and operations experience. He previously served as a senior management analyst at the City of Atlanta's Department of Watershed Management, and as a senior budget analyst in the Tax Policy, Revenue & Economic Analysis Unit within the NYC Office of Management and Budget. Mr. Venning has a Master of Science in Business Administration, with a concentration in finance from the Simon Graduate School of Business. He is a licensed attorney, graduate of Brooklyn Law School, and received his undergraduate degree from University of Rochester.

City Comptroller: Janice Gaston was appointed City Comptroller in July 2021. Ms. Gaston has over 10 years of financial and analytical experience which includes seven years of municipal experience with the New York State Department of Taxation & Finance as a tax auditor. Ms. Gaston has an M.B.A. from Mercy College and a B.S. in Accounting from the State University of New York, College at Old Westbury.

Assistant City Comptroller: Marcia Espinosa-Oliva was appointed Assistant City Comptroller in April 2021. Ms. Espinosa has over 15 years of successful experience in accounting positions and has served as Comptroller, Fiscal Director and Fiscal Manager for various agencies, where she led implementation teams covering new software and electronic documentation. Ms. Espinosa joins the City with a proactive approach, exceptional work ethic and a strong determination to meet and exceed all business goals and objectives. Ms. Espinosa has an Associates Degree in Accounting from Dutchess Community College, Bachelor of Science from Marist College and is currently completing a Master’s Degree in Accounting with American Public University.

Corporation Counsel: Michelle Kelson, Esq. was appointed in April 2011. From May 2001 through April 2011, Ms. Kelson served as Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Newburgh. From 1998 through 2001, Ms. Kelson was associated with the law firm of Gorlick, Kravitz & Listhaus in New York, NY. She began her legal career as an attorney with the Federal Labor Relations Authority from 1991 through 1998. Ms. Kelson is a graduate of Emory Law School and received her undergraduate degree from Cornell University.

Services

The City provides a full range of municipal services. These services include public safety (police and fire), public works (sanitation, highway and public improvements), park and recreational facilities, public parking, economic development and community development, and general administrative services necessary to serve the citizens of the City. The City also owns and maintains two reservoirs, four water storage tanks with a 5.5 million gallon capacity, a City-wide water distribution system, a sewage treatment plant and a sewage collection system.

Public education is provided by the City School District of the City of Newburgh (the “District”), which serves the City and certain areas outside the City. The District has a separately elected governing body and has independent taxing and debt authority.

Employees

The City provides services through approximately 246 full-time and part-time union employees.

<u>Employee Organization</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Contract Expiration Date</u>
Civil Service Employees' Assoc.	130	12/31/21
Policemen's Benevolent Assoc.	47	12/31/21
Police Superior Officers Assoc.	17	12/31/21
International Assoc. of Fire Fighters	52	12/31/21

In addition, the City has a non-bargaining unit for 35 exempt employees that has its terms of employment imposed by the City Manager.

Employee Benefits

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

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

Police officers and firefighters who are members of PFRS are divided into four tiers. As with ERS, retirement benefit plans available under PFRS are most liberal for Tier 1 employees. The plans adopted for PFRS employees are noncontributory for Tier 1 and Tier 2 employees. Police officers and firefighters that were hired between July 1, 2009 and January 8, 2010 are currently in Tier 3, which has a 3% employee contribution rate by members. There is no Tier 4 in PFRS. Police officers and firefighters hired after January 9, 2010 are in Tier 5 which also requires a 3% employee contribution from members. Police officers and firefighters hired after April 1, 2012 are in Tier 6, which also originally had a 3% contribution requirement for members for FY 12-13; however, as of April 1, 2013, Tier 6 PFRS members are required to contribute a specific percentage of their annual salary, as follows, until retirement or until the member has reached 32 years of service credit, whichever occurs first: \$45,000.00 or less contributes 3%; \$45,000.01 to \$55,000.00 contributes 3.5%; \$55,000.01 to \$75,000.00 contributes 4.5%; \$75,000.01 to \$100,000.00 contributes 5.75%; and more than \$100,000.00 contributes 6%.

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

The New York State Retirement System allows municipalities to make employer contribution payments in December of each year, at a discount, or the following February, as required. The City generally opts to make its pension payments in December in order to take advantage of the discount and this payment was made in December 2015 for the current year.

Due to significant capital market declines in 2008 and 2009, the State's Retirement System portfolio experienced negative investment performance and severe downward trends in market earnings. As a result of the foregoing, the employer contributions for the State's Retirement System continued to be higher than the minimum contribution rate established by Chapter 49. Legislation was enacted that permits local governments and school districts to borrow a portion of their required payments from the State pension plan at an interest rate of 5%. The legislation also requires those local governments and school districts that amortize their pension obligations pursuant to the regulation to establish reserve accounts to fund payment increases that are a result of fluctuations in pension plan performance. The City does not currently amortize any pension payments.

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

For State Fiscal Year 2016-17, the average contribution rates decreased for the third year in a row. ERS decreased by 2.7% of payroll, from 18.2% to 15.5% and the average contribution rate for PFRS decreased by approximately .4%

of payroll from 24.7% to 24.3%. For the State Fiscal Year 2017-18 the contribution rates for ERS and PFRS remain unchanged at the 2016-17 levels. Projections of required contributions will vary by employer depending on factors such as retirement plans, salaries and the distribution of their employees among the six retirement tiers

ERS and PFRS Contributions. The current retirement expenditures presented in the City’s financial statements for each of the last five years, unaudited 2020 and the amounts budgeted for the most recent fiscal year are shown in the following table:

Fiscal Year Ended December 31:	ERS	PFRS
2016	\$1,305,643	\$2,575,207
2017	1,011,914	3,108,922
2018	1,019,435	2,952,797
2019	999,465	2,837,409
2020	766,582	2,256,135
2021 (Budget)	1,318,586	2,784,410

Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budget.

Other Postemployment Benefits

The City 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 June 30, 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 City’s total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2020 was \$185,650,580 using a discount rate of 2.75% and actuarial assumptions and other inputs as described in the City’s December 31, 2020 audited financial statements.

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

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

Legislation has been introduced from time to time to create an optional investment pool to help the State and local governments fund retiree health insurance and OPEB. Such proposed legislation would generally 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 proposals, there would

be no limits on how much a local government can deposit into the trust. The City cannot predict whether such legislation will be enacted into law in the foreseeable future.

Economic Development Activities

Prior Public and Private Investment:

Since 2011, the City of Newburgh, its non-profit organizations and public-private partnerships have been successful in obtaining over \$14 million in REDC awards for the purposes of economic development, including investments in arts and educational facilities, housing and mixed-use properties, public infrastructure, and planning. REDC-funded projects such as Mount Saint Mary College's campus revitalization, the stabilization and rehabilitation of the historic Ritz Theater, and planned \$4 million Performing Arts Academy for the Boys and Girls Club have been leveraged with other ongoing public and private investments to begin the transformation of the downtown. These investments include:

- Educational and cultural investments like the completed \$85 million expansion of SUNY Orange's campus and the ongoing \$4 million restoration of the Tower of Victory at Washington's Headquarters State Historic Site;
- Over \$12 million in New York State Office of the Attorney General mortgage settlement funding to the Newburgh Community Land Bank as a conduit for vacant property rehabilitation and housing investments such as RUPCO's \$30 million East End Apartment Phase 1 and 2 developments; and for the City of Newburgh to work on proactive code compliance and anti-displacement strategies
- Over \$3 million in recent private investment into Newburgh's emerging craft food and beverage sector via the establishment of production facilities by Newburgh Brewing Company and Graft Cider
- The \$2 million redevelopment of an abandoned warehouse by Atlas Industries into a furniture manufacturing facility and rentable artist and maker space

Potential for Adaptive Reuse of Developable Properties:

Newburgh's history as a regional downtown has left an organized footprint that offers much to be desired by both public and private investors. The area is defined by a physically well-organized business district with some of the best architecture preserved in one of the largest historic districts in the State. With dozens of areas ripe for adaptive reuse. This has encouraged Safe Harbors of the Hudson, a \$22 million LITC project, to invest an additional \$8 million in the development of two commercial spaces, a half-acre park space, and a performing art space which will support the SUNY Performance and Fine Arts Education center and the Boys and Girls Club's Performing Arts Academy.

This property, known as the Ritz Theater, will result in 30 full-time jobs for entrepreneurial artistic residents. The overall scope will create a social hub and link downtown activities through arts and culture. Three blocks away, Baxter Development group is invested \$3.5 million in the redevelopment of a former industrial building into a live-work space with co-working and professional office spaces, the Boys and Girls Club is investing in a \$4 million Performing Arts Academy. Planned investments also include Regal Bag's \$40 million redevelopment project of a former industrial building to anchor the northern end of the waterfront, and other projects embedded in the Rhinebeck Bank's \$4 million Creative Neighborhood Loan Fund.

Existing Trail of Historical and Cultural Landmarks:

Newburgh's downtown is dotted by a trail of prominent historical and cultural landmarks which can serve to drive local tourism and help to merge centers of place. This trail includes the nation's first publicly owned historic site, Washington's Headquarters. The site served as the headquarters for General Washington as the American Revolution was nearing completion and is where Washington famously rejected an American monarchy. The site just underwent a \$4 million restoration project for its "Tower of Victory", which was built for the centennial of the Revolutionary War, and which offers unprecedented views of the Hudson River and the Hudson Highlands from its restored viewing deck. Washington's Headquarters is central on Liberty Street, which is becoming a highly concentrated area of investment which defined by new shops and restaurants.

The downtown is also home to one of Thomas Edison's first electrical power plants, which served to make Newburgh one of the first electrified cities in the United States. Other sites include 93 Liberty Street (Alsdorf Hall) which served as a stop on the underground railroad, Colonial Terraces (Built by Henry Wright) which served to house workers at Newburgh's Shipyard during World War I, Downing Park (Designed in memoriam to Andrew Jackson Downing by Olmstead and Vaux), Newburgh Heritage Center (Former Orange County Courthouse), and the Dutch Reformed Church at 134 Grand Street which is designated as a National Historic Landmark and has tremendous potential for cultural redevelopment.

Public Infrastructure Improvements:

The City has partnered with local businesses and not-for-profits to enable the development of almost \$80 million in infrastructure planning and improvement projects. This includes the receipt of over \$14 million in REDC CFA Awards that have targeted façade, roadway, water, sewer, recreation and artistic initiatives. This is highlighted by the completion of over \$2.5 million in funding for the improvement of the Broadway corridor, \$1.25 million in lighting improvements, \$12.1 million in water infrastructure improvements, over \$40 million in housing improvement projects and ongoing planning projects that will revitalize the waterfront district through the development of a deep-water port and pier at Newburgh Landing. Once complete, those studies will outline a plan for the reconstruction of the city's public dock to accept the Newburgh/Beacon Ferry, cruise ships and day vessels; all while providing direct public access to the Hudson River. Moreover, Habitat for Humanity has served to rehabilitate over 100 properties for the purposes of homeownership and live/work housing.

Investment in Arts, Culture and Entrepreneurship:

Newburgh is home to an ever-growing arts scene which is fostering the development of entrepreneurship via mixed-use spaces that house resident artists, galleries, performing arts centers, cultural tours, and public festivals. Examples of this growing scene can be found in development of the Thornwillow Institute and Makers Village, which seeks to promote and perpetuate the art of the printed arts and bookbinding by providing opportunities to entrepreneurs through fellowships, artists and writers in residency, educational workshops and master classes, job and career training, artistic exhibitions, publications, providing access to specialized equipment, the restoration of historic structures and community outreach activities. The Institute, which was founded in 2015, is making craft production a catalyst for Newburgh's overall revitalization.

Atlas Industries offers another shining example of Newburgh's burgeoning artistic, cultural and entrepreneurship scene at 11 Spring Street; where their factory houses 45 businesses which range from architecture and development firms, technology companies, and artist and maker spaces. Cultural activities include furniture making workshops, a rotating gallery space, and live performances.

The Ritz Theater project, led by Safe Harbors of the Hudson, is providing for the adaptive reuse of the last remaining historic theater in Newburgh, consisting of \$8 million in improvements which will result, a multi-use performing arts space to supplement the already completed \$22 million arts and housing redevelopment project, which includes 128 units of affordable housing, an art gallery, performing arts venue, 2 vibrant commercial spaces, a half-acre urban park, and 8 artist studio spaces.

Newburgh's local arts scene has also benefited from a \$2 million grant from a local, private foundation, and \$663,000 in planned New Market Tax Credits, as the Boys & Girls Club of Greater Newburgh has purchased and is renovating a long underutilized 21,000 square foot multi-story building in the center of the downtown to establish a new Center for Arts & Education. This facility houses an early childhood education center for 100 children in grades K-2 and also the Newburgh Performing Arts Academy. The Boys & Girls Club of Newburgh's arts program serves over 800 youth and adults each week.

FINANCIAL FACTORS

Budgetary Procedure

The budget process begins mid-year at which time department heads prepare estimates of revenue and expenditures for the following year. Departmental estimates must be submitted to the City Manager on or about August 15. Subsequently, the City Manager reviews each department's requests, conducts departmental hearings and assembles the preliminary budget.

A preliminary budget is submitted to the Mayor and City Council, generally no later than the second Tuesday in October. The City Council reviews the budget and may make changes or revisions that are not inconsistent with the law. After review of the proposed budget, public sessions are held by the City Council during the months of October and November.

A summary of the budgets for the 2020 and 2021 fiscal years may be found in Appendix B hereto.

A public hearing is held by the City Council on the budget in November at which members of the public may express their views on the budget. Following the public hearing, the City Council may make whatever additional revisions it deems necessary.

See also "Functions of the State Comptroller" herein regarding the State Comptroller's annual examination into the estimates of revenues and expenditures of the City in the proposed budget, making of recommendations as deemed appropriate thereon to the City prior to the adoption of the budget, and the requirement for the City Council to review such recommendations and make adjustments to the proposed budget consistent with such recommendations.

Not later than November 20, the Director of Finance receives the revised budget from the City Council and proceeds to prepare the final version for adoption. On or before the last Monday of November, the operating budgets are legally enacted through adoption of an ordinance by the City Council. The budget is not subject to referendum.

Once the budget has been approved, in order to amend the budget during the fiscal year, the City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within a department. Further, upon recommendation of the City Manager, the City Council may transfer amounts from one department to another department and from one fund to another or it may decrease the budget appropriations through City Council resolutions.

The City Comptroller may not disburse money in excess of appropriated amounts. Except for personal services and related employee benefits, department heads may transfer budgeted amounts within major objects of expenditures or expense with the approval of the City Manager. Transfers between departments and modifications to personal service related appropriations or the total budget must be authorized by the City Council.

Encumbrance accounting is used to control the budget. Under this method, unfilled purchase orders, contracts or other commitments are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriations. At the end of the year, all appropriations lapse including any amount encumbered. Outstanding encumbrances at year end are recorded as a reservation of the fund balance since they do not constitute current expenditures or liabilities. The budget in the following year is amended to provide the authority to complete these transactions at the proper time.

The Act – Budgetary Monitoring. Pursuant to the Act, as well as generally applicable statutory requirements, the City must present a balanced budget to the State Comptroller (See "Appendix D – City of Newburgh Fiscal Recovery Act".) The Act requires the State Comptroller to examine the City's proposed budget and make recommendations thereon to the City prior to the adoption of the budget by the City Council. The City Council is required to make adjustments to the proposed budget consistent with any such recommendations. In addition, while the City is limited by the Tax Levy Limitation Law (the "Law") to the amount that the tax levy may increase for its succeeding fiscal year, the Law does set forth certain exclusions to the real property tax levy limitation of the City, including the ability of the governing board of the City to adopt a budget that exceeds the tax levy limit for the coming fiscal year.

For each fiscal year during the effective period of the Act, the City Comptroller shall monitor the City's budget and prepare a quarterly report of summarized budget data depicting overall trends of actual revenue and budget expenditures for the entire budget rather than individual line items. Such reports shall compare revenue estimates and

appropriations as set forth in such budget with the actual revenues and expenditures to date. All quarterly reports shall be accompanied by a recommendation by the City Manager setting forth any remedial action necessary to resolve any unfavorable budget variances including the over estimation of revenues and the underestimation of appropriations, and shall be completed within thirty days of the end of each quarter. The above quarterly budgetary reports and quarterly trial balances shall be prepared in accordance with applicable accounting principles incorporated in the uniform system of accounts prescribed by the State Comptroller. These reports shall be submitted to the City Manager, the Mayor, the City Council, the State Director of the Budget, the State Comptroller, the Chair of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, and the Chair of the Senate Finance Committee.

In 2012, the City amended its Charter to expand the City Council to seven members, effective for the November elections in 2013. As a seven-member City Council it takes four votes to pass the budget and five votes to enact a local law in order to override of the Tax Levy Limitation Law.

Reference is directed to the Act contained herein and the definitive form thereof. (See Appendix D – “City of Newburgh Fiscal Recovery Act”).

Financial Statements and Accounting Procedures

The City maintains its financial records in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts for Cities prescribed by the State Comptroller. Summary Balance Sheets and the Analysis of Fund Balance and Statements of Revenues and Expenses of the General Fund, the Water Fund and the Sewer Fund for the years 2016 through 2020, which are presented in Appendix B, have been compiled from audited financial information.

The financial records of the City are audited by independent accountants. The City retained the services of PKF O’Connor Davies, LLP to perform the audits for the fiscal years ending 2016 through 2020. These services also include an A-133 Single Audit to ascertain whether the City has complied with the requirements of various State and Federal statutes. The last completed audit made available for public inspection covers the fiscal year ending December 31, 2020. (See Appendix C “General Purpose Financial Statements” independent auditors report, page 1). In addition, the financial affairs of the City are subject to periodic compliance reviews by the Office of the State Comptroller. See “The State Comptroller’s Fiscal Stress Monitoring System and Compliance Reviews” herein.

Beginning with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2004 the City has issued its financial statements in accordance with The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, as required by law. The financial statements include a Management Discussion and Analysis plus Government-Wide Financial Statements that include all City assets and all long-term obligations of the City using the accrual basis of accounting. All current year’s revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Investment Policy

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

Authorized Investments. The City has designated four banks or trust companies which are located and authorized to conduct business in the State and any financial institution specified in the Newburgh Fiscal Recovery Act. to receive deposits of money. The City is permitted to invest in special time deposits or certificates of deposit.

In addition to bank deposits, the City is permitted to invest moneys in direct obligations of the United States of America, obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States where the payment of principal and interest are further guaranteed by the United States of America and obligations of the State. Other eligible investments for the City include: revenue and tax anticipation notes issued by any municipality, school district or district corporation other than the City (investment subject to approval of the State Comptroller); obligations of certain public authorities or

agencies; obligations issued pursuant to Section 109(b) of the General Municipal Law (certificates of participation) and certain obligations of the City, but only with respect to moneys of a reserve fund established pursuant to Section 6 of the General Municipal Law. The City may also utilize repurchase agreements to the extent such agreements are based upon direct or guaranteed obligations of the United States of America. Repurchase agreements are subject to the following restrictions, among others: all repurchase agreements are subject to a master repurchase agreement; trading partners are limited to banks or trust companies authorized to conduct business in the State or primary reporting dealers as designated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; securities may not be substituted; and the custodian for the repurchase security must be a party other than the trading partner. All purchased obligations, unless registered or inscribed in the name of the City, must be purchased through, delivered to and held in the custody of a bank or trust company located and authorized to conduct business in the State. Reverse repurchase agreements are not allowed under State law.

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

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

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

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

Summary Results of Operations – FY Ended December 31, 2016-2020

The following tables summarize the results of operations for the City’s General Fund. As of December 31, 2020, the City showed a fund balance of \$12,173,497, including an unassigned balance of \$8,861,553.

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Revenues & Transfers In	\$44,187,908	\$46,359,352	\$47,778,130	\$52,326,693	\$56,876,252
Proceeds of Obligations	0	11,841,007	0	0	0
Expenditures & Transfers Out	<u>(44,591,395)</u>	<u>(56,619,144)</u>	<u>(47,074,735)</u>	<u>(48,844,294)</u>	<u>(54,208,099)</u>
Excess(Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(403,487)</u>	<u>790,336</u>	<u>64,181</u>	<u>500,970</u>	<u>189,867</u>
Fund Balance – Beginning of Year	10,265,158	9,861,671	11,442,886	9,022,945	12,505,344
Prior Year Adjustments	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(3,123,336)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Fund Balance – End of Year	<u><u>\$9,861,671</u></u>	<u><u>\$11,442,886</u></u>	<u><u>\$9,022,945</u></u>	<u><u>\$12,505,344</u></u>	<u><u>\$15,173,497</u></u>

Fund Balance - End of Year Composed of:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Nonspendable, Restricted, and Assigned	\$6,500,381	\$6,469,018	\$4,579,139	\$2,553,708	\$6,311,944
Unreserved/Unassigned	3,361,290	4,973,868	4,443,806	9,951,636	8,861,553

Fiscal Year 2020 Budget

The General Fund budget adopted in November 2019 for 2020 included expenditures of \$46,900,766; revenues of \$46,900,766 and no appropriated fund balance, producing a balanced budget. The balanced budget was accomplished with a tax levy increase that was within the confines of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. The budget in its entirety is available on the City's web site

<https://www.cityofnewburgh-ny.gov/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/62>

The required review of the State Comptroller of the City’s fiscal year 2020 budget can be found at

<https://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/audits/cities/2019/newburgh-br-19-6-11.htm>

Fiscal Year 2021 Budget

The General Fund budget adopted in November 2020 for 2021 included expenditures of \$49,211,276; revenues of \$46,411,276 with an appropriated fund balance of \$2,800,000 producing a balanced budget. The balanced budget was accomplished with a tax levy increase that was within the confines of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. The budget in its entirety is available on the City's web site

<https://www.cityofnewburgh-ny.gov/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/63>

The required review of the State Comptroller of the City’s fiscal year 2021 budget can be found at

<https://www.osc.state.ny.us/local-government/audits/city/2020/11/13/city-newburgh-budget-review-b20-6-12>

Fiscal Recovery Plan

The Deficit Bonds. Pursuant to the Act, the City was authorized to issue deficit notes and bonds in the aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$15,000,000. On August 30, 2010, the City issued \$12,000,000 Bond Anticipation Deficit Notes - 2010B based on then current estimates of such projected deficit. Based on calculations provided by

the City's external auditor, on August 29, 2011, the City issued \$9,000,000 Bond Anticipation Deficit Notes – 2011B, which together with \$3,000,000 of current funds were used to redeem at their maturity on August 30, 2011 the \$12,000,000 Bond Anticipation Deficit Notes – 2010B. In a letter dated February 28, 2012, the Office of State Comptroller certified the deficit at \$6,093,846. The Deficit Bonds, together with \$2,910,000 of funds on hand were used to redeem the \$9,000,000 Bond Anticipation Deficit Notes – 2011B at their maturity on August 29, 2012.

The Fiscal Recovery Plan. The City has implemented strict controls over financial management to prevent future deficits through a fiscal recovery plan. As per the Multiyear Financial Plan dated December 23, 2020, the City is projecting balanced operations in 2021-2024 through the use of appropriated fund balance as required. (see “Multiyear Financial Plan” herein). The fiscal recovery plan included, but was not limited to, the following:

- Adopt budgets with decreasing levels of appropriated fund balance between FY 2021-2023
- Upgrade and install new meters in the City's parking ecosystem
- Support Orange County's 2019 proposal to increase sales tax rate by 0.25%.
- Reduce capital expenses in the operating budget by 27% in CFY 2022
- Reduce contractual expenses by 10% in 2022
- In CFY 2021, the City will propose a Health Reimbursement Agreement
- Manage overtime in Police and Fire departments
- Maintain City-wide staffing levels steady through CFY 2023

Multiyear Financial Plan. The Act requires the City Manager to prepare a three (3) year financial plan covering the next succeeding fiscal year and two fiscal years thereafter, which would at a minimum contain; projected employment levels; projected annual expenditures; reserve fund accounts; estimated annual revenues; and the proposed use of onetime revenue sources. In addition, the financial plan would identify actions necessary to achieve and maintain long-term fiscal stability, including, but not limited to, improved management practices, initiatives to minimize or reduce operating expenses, and potential shared services agreements with other municipalities. The City Manager is required to update the financial plan consistent with the adopted budget and quarterly budget reports. The most recent Multiyear Financial Plan is dated December 23, 2020 and includes projections for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2021-2024.

The City has identified and initiated significant actions necessary to achieve and maintain long-term fiscal stability. For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the City had operating surpluses of \$1,581,215, \$703,395, \$3,482,399 and \$2,668,153, respectively.

Unanticipated capital needs may be financed with bond anticipation notes and/or bonds and unanticipated declines in revenues or unanticipated operating expense may, if necessary, be financed temporarily by the issuance of revenue or tax anticipation notes, budget notes or deficiency notes, depending on the circumstances.

Revenues

The City derives its principal revenues from real property taxes, sales taxes and State aid. A summary of revenues and other financing sources for the 2016 - 2020, fiscal years may be found under the Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance in Appendix B hereto. Also, see “Summary Results of Operations – Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2016–2020.” See also “Tax Levy Limitation Law,” herein.

Real Property Taxes. The City receives a significant portion of its revenues from real property taxes and assessments. See also “Tax Levy Limitation Law,” herein.

The proceeds of real property taxes are to be deposited directly into the Special Debt Service Fund held by the State Comptroller for the purpose of paying Special Debt Service until August 30, 2025. Such Special Debt Service Fund was established in December 2010 upon the first issuance of deficit notes in August 2010 and will be maintained by the City with the State Comptroller through August 30, 2025. (See “Special Debt Service Fund” herein.)

Real Property Taxes as a % of General Fund Revenues

	<u>General Fund Revenues</u>	<u>Real Property Taxes Collected</u>	<u>Tax as % GFR</u>
2016	\$43,560,404	\$19,667,304	45.1%
2017	45,362,960	20,380,585	44.9
2018	47,195,114	20,791,465	44.1
2019	51,619,895	21,147,194	41.0
2020	46,088,444	21,774,799	47.3
2021 (Budget)	44,123,333	22,213,661	50.3

(1) General Fund.
Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budget of the City. Summary itself not audited.

Sales Tax Distribution from County.

Sales Tax as a % of General Fund Revenues

	<u>General Fund Revenues</u>	<u>Sales Tax</u>	<u>Sales Tax as % of GFR</u>
2016	\$43,560,404	\$10,022,413	23.0%
2017	45,362,960	10,530,683	23.2
2018	47,195,114	10,906,703	23.1
2019	51,619,895	11,294,567	21.9
2020	46,088,444	10,541,816	22.9
2021 (Budget)	44,123,333	10,413,591	23.6

(1) General Fund.
Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budget of the City. Summary itself not audited.

State Aid. There is no assurance that State appropriations for aid to municipalities will continue, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue such aid.

State aid, in an amount deemed necessary by the State Comptroller to ensure sufficient moneys are available to make Special Debt Service payments, will be deposited directly into the Special Debt Service Fund by the State Comptroller for the purpose of paying Special Debt Service. Such Special Debt Service Fund will be established and maintained by the City Council with the State Comptroller pursuant to the Act.

State Aid as a % of General Fund Revenues

	<u>General Fund Revenues</u>	<u>State Aid</u>	<u>State Aid as % GFR</u>
2016	\$43,560,404	\$5,513,355	12.7%
2017	45,362,960	5,081,763	11.2
2018	47,195,114	5,555,190	11.8
2019	51,619,895	6,874,438	13.3
2020	46,088,444	4,929,957	10.7
2021 (Budget)	44,123,333	4,541,351	10.3

(1) General Fund.
Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budget of the City. Summary itself not audited.

Expenditures

The major categories of expenditure for the City are General Government, Public Safety, Public Works, Community Services, Culture and Recreation and Debt Service. For the fiscal years 2016 to 2020, total General Fund expenditures decreased from \$44,136,125 to \$43,610,158 a decrease of 1.19%. A summary of the expenditures for the 2016-2020 fiscal years may be found in Appendix B hereto. Also, see “Summary Results of Operations – FY Ended December 31, 2016–2020.”

REAL PROPERTY TAXES

Constitutional Tax Margin **Fiscal Year Ending December 31:**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Tax Limit	\$18,026,340	\$19,247,056
Total Tax Levy	22,230,828	22,213,661
Total Exclusions	<u>4,247,092</u>	<u>4,467,077</u>
Tax Levy Subject to Limit	<u>17,983,736</u>	<u>17,746,584</u>
Constitutional Tax Margin	<u>42,604</u>	<u>1,500,472</u>
Percentage of Unused Taxing Power	<u>0.24%</u>	<u>7.80%</u>

Tax Collection Procedures

The City is responsible for the collection of its own taxes and for the collection of County taxes, both current and delinquent (for taxes levied on property which is located within the City) and delinquent taxes of the District (for taxes levied on property which is located within the City). In addition, commencing with the 1998 tax year, the City has levied delinquent water and sewer bills.

City and County taxes are levied simultaneously, payable in four installments. The first installment is due in February, the second installment is due in May, the third installment is due in June and the final installment is due in August. If an installment payment is not paid in full by the due date, there is a 5% penalty until paid. Tax enforcement is accomplished through judicial foreclosure.

Delinquent County and Newburgh Enlarged City School District (the “District”) taxes are paid by the City to the County and District, respectively, as collected or prior to foreclosure. With respect to District taxes, the District notifies the City by April 15 each year of the amount of uncollected taxes owed to the District. The City must then forward such uncollected taxes by April 30 or pay an interest penalty. Such uncollected taxes were paid by the City on April 30, 2014 to the District. Any uncollected District taxes received by the City between May 1 and October 31 will be paid with interest and fees that are retained by the City. The City is required to pay the District in full within two years after the return of the statement of unpaid taxes. Under the City Charter, the County Levy must be paid in full by October 10th of the levy year.

Tax Rates, Levies and Collection Record

	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
City Tax Levy	\$19,462,521	\$19,904,325	\$20,570,466	\$22,184,668	\$22,213,661
Relevied Amounts (1)	2,233,365	1,933,243	1,678,028	1,797,824	1,154,284
County Taxes	3,328,399	3,371,214	3,415,404	3,605,638	3,605,638
Total to be Collected	25,024,285	25,208,782	25,663,898	27,588,130	25,819,299
Amount Collected (2)	23,470,950	23,555,784	24,279,203	16,027,877	9,122,212 ⁽³⁾
% Collected	93.79	93.44	94.60	58.10	35.33
Tax Rates per \$1,000					
Of Assessed Valuation:					
Homestead	\$19.64	\$19.56	\$19.66	\$19.60	\$15.68
Non-Homestead	26.13	26.41	26.79	27.93	23.53

- (1) Includes uncollected City, County and District taxes from previous years.
- (2) As of the end of each respective fiscal year.
- (3) As of March 31, 2021.

Major Taxpayers

**Selected Listing of Large Taxable Properties
2020 Assessment Roll for 2021 Taxes**

Name	Type	Assessed Valuation	% of Assessed Value ⁽¹⁾
Central Hudson Gas & Electric	Utility Company	\$67,098,392	5.67%
Mid-Hudson Film LLC	Manufacturing/Storage	11,842,900	1.00
Chadwick Gardens Assoc	Apartment Complex	8,000,000	0.68
CSX Transportation Inc	Railroad	6,969,632	0.59
Verizon New York Inc	Telephone Company	6,502,534	0.55
Newburgh Commercial	Shop Ctr/WHs/Retail	5,793,200	0.36
IDA City of Newburgh ⁽²⁾	IDA / County	4,245,000	0.49
Newburgh Metals Inc	Manufacturer	3,995,000	0.34
High Pointe Apartments	Apartments	3,963,000	0.34
Riverfront Realty	Restaurants/Office	3,889,200	0.33
		<u>\$122,298,858</u>	<u>10.34</u>

- (1) Total assessed value for 2021 is \$1,182,537,988.
- (2) City of Newburgh IDA is leased by Orange County and is billed to c/o Orange County DPS.

TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (the “Tax Levy Limitation Law”). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to 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 (Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Yonkers (which are affected indirectly by applicability to their respective city). It also applies to independent special districts and to city and county improvement districts as part of their parent municipalities’ tax levies.

The Tax Levy Limitation Law restricts, among other things, the amount of real property taxes (including assessments of certain special improvement districts) that may be levied by or on behalf of a municipality in a particular year, beginning with fiscal years commencing on or after January 1, 2012. Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the tax levy of a municipality cannot increase by more than the lesser of (i) two percent (2%) or (ii) the annual increase in the consumer price index (“CPI”), over the amount of the prior year’s tax levy. Certain adjustments would be permitted for taxable real property full valuation increases due to changes in physical or quantity growth in the real property base as defined in Section 1220 of the Real Property Tax Law. A municipality may exceed the tax levy limitation for the coming fiscal year only if the governing body of such municipality first enacts, by at least a sixty percent 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).

Article 8 Section 2 of the State Constitution requires every issuer of general obligation notes and bonds in the State to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon. This 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 that is what courts have held they mean.”

Article 8 Section 12 of the State Constitution specifically provides as follows:

“It shall be the duty of the legislature, subject to the provisions of this constitution, to restrict the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting indebtedness, and loaning the credit of counties, cities, and villages, so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessments and in contracting of indebtedness by them. Nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the legislature from further restricting the powers herein specified of any county, city, City, village or school district to contract indebtedness or to levy taxes on real estate. The legislature shall not, however, restrict the power to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted.”

On the relationship of the Article 8 Section 2 requirement to pledge the faith and credit and the Article 8 Section 12 protection of the levy of real property taxes to pay debt service on bonds subject to the general obligation pledge, the Court of Appeals in the *Flushing National Bank* case stated: “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 of 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 municipalities.

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

It is possible that the Tax Levy Limitation Law will be subject to judicial review to resolve the constitutional issues raised by its adoption. Although courts in New York have historically been protective of the rights of holders of general obligation debt of political subdivisions, the outcome of any such legal challenge cannot be predicted.

CITY INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

The State Constitution limits the power of the City (and other municipalities and city school districts of the State) to issue obligations and to contract indebtedness. Such constitutional limitations in summary form, and as generally applicable to the City and its obligations include the following:

Purpose and Pledge. Subject to certain enumerated exceptions, the City 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 City may contract indebtedness only for a City 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 financed by such indebtedness, or in the alternative, the weighted average period of probable usefulness of the several purposes for which the City is issuing debt, as determined by statute. No installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment unless the City Council determines to issue debt amortizing on the basis of substantially level or declining annual debt service. The City 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 or such required annual installments on its notes.

Subsequent to the issuance of any deficit bonds or deficit notes, pursuant to the Act, the City Council shall establish and thereafter maintain a Special Debt Service Fund with the State Comptroller for the purpose of paying the Special Debt Service due or becoming due in subsequent fiscal years. Such fund was established in December 2010. (See "Special Debt Service Fund" herein.) Such Special Debt Service Fund shall be discontinued upon the expiration of the Act.

General. The City is further subject to constitutional limitation by the general constitutionally imposed duty of the State Legislature to restrict the power of taxation and contracting indebtedness to prevent abuses in the exercise of such powers. As has been noted under "Payment and Security for the Notes", the State Legislature is prohibited by a specific constitutional provision from restricting the power of the City to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. However, the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limitation on the City's power to increase its annual tax levy. The amount of such increase is limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW," herein.

Debt Limit. The City has the power to contract indebtedness for any City purpose provided the aggregate principal amount of such indebtedness, excluding certain specified types of obligations, shall not exceed seven percent of the average full valuation of the taxable real estate located in the City and subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as debt contracted to provide water, self-liquidating facilities, certain sewer facilities and cash or appropriations for principal of debt. Pursuant to constitutional and statutory methods, average full valuation is determined by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the last five assessment rolls and applying thereto the ratio (equalization rate) which such assessed valuation bear to the full valuation, as determined by the NYS Department of Taxation & Finance – Office of Real Property Tax Service (“ORPTS”).

The ORPTS annually establishes State equalization rates for the City and all localities in the State which are determined by statistical sampling of market sales/assessment studies. The equalization rates are used in the calculation and distribution of certain State aid and are used by many localities in the calculation of debt contracting and real property taxing limitations. The debt contracting and real property taxing limitations are based on a percentage amount of average full valuation.

Preparation of the City assessment roll is the statutory responsibility of the City under the Real Property Tax Law of the State. The ORPTS establishes the assessed valuation of special franchises and the taxable ceiling of railroad property. Special franchises include assessment on certain specialized equipment of utilities under, above, upon or through public streets or public places. Assessments are made on certain properties which are taxable for school purposes but which the City exempts for general municipal purposes.

Statutory Procedure

In general, the State Legislature, by enactment of the Local Finance Law, has authorized the powers and procedure for the City to borrow and incur indebtedness by the enactment of the Local Finance Law, subject, of course, to the constitutional provisions set forth above. The power to spend money, however, generally derives from other law, including specifically the General Municipal Law of New York State and the City Charter. See “TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW,” herein.

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

The Local Finance Law also provides an estoppel procedure whereby a bond resolution, or a summary thereof, is published. The passage of 20 days from the date of such publication effective estops legal challenges to the validity of the obligations authorized by such bond resolution except for alleged constitutional violations. Except on rare occasions the City complies with this estoppel procedure. It is a procedure that is recommended by Bond Counsel, but it is not an absolute legal requirement. The City has complied with such procedure with respect to the Notes.

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

Statutory law in New York permits bond anticipation notes to be renewed each year provided annual principal installments are made in reduction of the total amount of such notes outstanding, commencing no later than two years from the date of the first of such notes, and provided that such renewals do not (with certain exceptions) extend five years beyond the original date of borrowing. However, notes issued in anticipation of bonds for assessable improvements are not subject to such five year limit and may be renewed subject to annual reductions of principal for the entire period of probable usefulness of the purpose for which such notes were originally issued.

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

Constitutional Debt-Contracting Limitation

Pursuant to Article VIII of the New York State Constitution, the debt limit of the City is as follows:

Computation of Constitutional Debt Contracting Limitation As of December 31, 2020

<u>Tax Levy Year Ending December 31:</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>State Equalization Rate</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>
2017	\$ 871,181,620	100.00	\$ 871,181,620
2018	886,924,727	100.00	886,924,727
2019	907,883,380	100.00	907,883,380
2020	963,236,334	100.00	963,236,334
2021	1,182,537,988	100.00	<u>1,182,537,988</u>
Total Five Year Full Valuation			<u>\$4,811,764,049</u>
Average Five Year Full Valuation			<u>962,352,810</u>
Debt Limit - 7% of Average Full Valuation			<u><u>\$67,364,697</u></u>

Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness

Statement of Debt Contracting Power As of July 8, 2021

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage of Debt Limit</u>
Debt Contracting Limitation:	<u>\$67,364,697</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Gross Indebtedness:		
Serial Bonds	62,572,750	92.89
Bond Anticipation Notes ⁽¹⁾	<u>8,064,185</u>	<u>11.97</u>
Total Gross Indebtedness	<u>70,636,935</u>	<u>104.86</u>
Less Deductions and Exclusions:		
Water Debt	13,534,066	20.09
Sewer Debt ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	19,656,356	29.18
Unexpended Appropriations	<u>796,104</u>	<u>1.18</u>
Total Exclusions	<u>33,986,526</u>	<u>50.45</u>
Net Indebtedness	<u>36,650,409</u>	<u>54.41</u>
Debt Contracting Margin	<u><u>30,714,288</u></u>	<u><u>45.59</u></u>

(1) Includes outstanding short-term financing of \$3,201,685 with New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) related to a \$9,375,000 project financing for Storm Water Separation. At long term financing, this loan will be comprised of 50% of the project at market rate financing and 50% at 0% financing.

(2) Sewer debt exclusion pursuant to Section 123 dated October 30, 2018.

Short-Term Indebtedness

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the City is authorized to issue short-term indebtedness, in the form of notes as specified by such statute, to finance both capital and operating purposes.

Capital Purposes. Bond anticipation notes may be sold to provide moneys for capital projects once a bond resolution has been adopted. Generally, bond anticipation notes are issued in anticipation of the sale of bonds at some future date and may be renewed from time to time up to five years from the date of the first note. Notes may not be renewed after the second year unless there is a principal payment on such notes from a source other than the proceeds of bonds. In no event may bond anticipation notes be renewed after the sale of bonds in anticipation of which the notes were originally issued.

The City currently has outstanding \$4,862,500 Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2020A (Renewal) which mature July 30, 2021. The proceeds from the sale of the Notes, together with \$192,500 in available funds, will be used to redeem these notes in full at maturity.

Operating Purposes. The City is also authorized by law to issue tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes to provide cash to pay operating expenditures. Borrowings for these purposes are restricted by formulas contained in the Local Finance Law and Regulations issued under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. Such notes may be renewed from time to time generally not beyond three years in the case of revenue anticipation notes and five years for tax anticipation notes.

Budget notes may be issued to finance current operating expenditures for which there is no appropriation or the amount so appropriated is not sufficient. Generally, the amount of budget notes issued may not exceed 5% of the budget and must be redeemed in the next fiscal year.

In common with other cities in the State, the City finds it necessary from time to time to borrow in anticipation of the receipt of its real property taxes. The City has not issued revenue or tax anticipation notes in the last 5 fiscal years and does not plan to issue revenue or tax anticipation notes in the current fiscal year.

Cash Management/Cash Flow. The Director of Finance is empowered by the City Charter to invest all monies not immediately required and is empowered by the City Council resolution to borrow monies as needed for the uninterrupted operation of the City, subject to the limitation of the Local Finance Law.

Summaries of cash receipts and cash disbursements provide the basis for establishing borrowing needs. Prior year experience shows that disbursements are fairly consistent for the twelve months of the fiscal year. Real property taxes may be paid in four installments in February, May, June and August without penalty.

Environmental Facilities Corporation

The City is in the process of financing the following projects through EFC.

- \$3,277,359 CWSRF Long Term Interest Free State Revolving Fund Project No: C3-7332-09-75, C3-7332-09-76 Liberty Grand Street Sewer. The project has been completed and was converted from short-term to long-term financing on September 10, 2020.
- \$12,500,000 CWSRF Project No: C3-7332-11-00 total current approved project amount, with a grant of \$3,125,000 balance of \$9,375,000 issued through EFC initially as a short-term loan at 0% interest and converting to long-term financing at project completion. Interest on the loan will be compromised of 50% loan amount at 0% and 50% of loan amount at market rate interest.
- \$5,044,700 DWSRF Project No: 18631 total current approved project amount with a grant of \$3,000,000 balance of \$2,044,700 issued through EFC initially as a short-term loan at an initial interest rate of 0.32% per annum.

Trend of Capital Debt

The following table provides information relating to direct indebtedness outstanding for the last five fiscal years.

	Fiscal Year Ending December 31:				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Debt Outstanding End of Year					
Bonds	41,150,000	\$39,345,000	\$37,960,240	\$35,205,000	\$50,213,506
Loans Payable	17,233,908	14,161,327	18,286,003	18,732,947	17,061,365
Bond Anticipation Notes	9,876,473	7,140,141	5,297,245	5,055,000	4,862,500
Total Debt Outstanding	<u>\$68,260,381</u>	<u>\$60,646,468</u>	<u>\$61,543,488</u>	<u>\$58,992,947</u>	<u>\$72,137,371</u>

The City also had Other Non-Current Liabilities at December 31, 2020 consisting of an energy performance contract totaling \$327,947.

Overlapping and Underlying Debt

The real property taxpayers of the City are responsible for a proportionate share of outstanding debt obligations of the County and the school districts situated in the City. Such taxpayers' share of this overlapping debt is based upon the amount of the City's equalized property values taken as a percentage of each separate units' total values. The following table presents the amount of overlapping debt and the City's estimated share of this debt. Authorized but unissued debt has not been included.

Statement of Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness As of July 8, 2021

Gross Direct Indebtedness					\$70,636,935
Exclusions and Deductions					<u>33,986,526</u>
Net Direct Indebtedness					<u>\$36,650,409</u>
	<u>Overlapping Units</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>Net Indebtedness</u>	<u>Percentage Applicable</u>	<u>Applicable Net Indebtedness</u>
	County of Orange	6/26/20	\$276,472,000	2.81%	\$ 7,768,863
	Newburgh City School District	6/30/20	37,725,000	22.49	<u>8,484,353</u>
	Totals				<u>\$16,253,216</u>

Sources: MSRB Electronic Municipal Market Access system.

Authorized But Unissued Debt

The City has no authorized and unissued debt.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the City's direct and overlapping capital indebtedness:

Net Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Capita (a)</u>	<u>% of Full Value (b)</u>
Gross Direct Debt	\$70,636,935	\$2,500	5.97%
Net Direct Debt	36,650,409	1,297	3.10
Net Direct & Overlapping Debt	52,903,625	1,872	4.47

(a) The population of the City is 28,255 (2019 estimate).

(b) The estimated full valuation of real property in the City for 2021 is \$1,182,537,988.

Debt Service Schedule

The following table shows the annual debt service requirements to maturity on the City's outstanding general obligation bonded indebtedness.

Year Ending Dec 31	<u>Outstanding Bonded Debt:</u>			% of Principal Paid
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>	
2021 ⁽¹⁾	3,206,306	2,175,422	5,381,728	6.97%
2022	4,436,777	1,659,871	6,096,648	14.86%
2023	4,430,236	1,592,346	6,022,582	22.65%
2024	4,337,201	1,434,119	5,771,320	30.12%
2025	4,419,166	1,309,320	5,728,486	37.54%
2026	3,846,131	1,200,289	5,046,420	44.07%
2027	3,843,096	1,086,743	4,929,839	50.45%
2028	3,920,061	959,221	4,879,282	56.77%
2029	3,857,026	833,960	4,690,986	62.84%
2030	3,938,991	722,634	4,661,625	68.87%
2031	4,030,956	613,851	4,644,807	74.89%
2032	3,950,000	500,856	4,450,856	80.65%
2033	4,050,000	383,768	4,433,768	86.39%
2034	2,505,000	283,476	2,788,476	90.00%
2035	2,570,000	207,672	2,777,672	93.59%
2036	970,000	152,382	1,122,382	95.04%
2037	250,000	118,417	368,417	95.52%
2038	255,000	109,484	364,484	95.99%
2039	260,000	100,200	360,200	96.46%
2040	270,000	90,575	360,575	96.92%
2041	275,000	80,442	355,442	97.38%
2042	280,000	69,992	349,992	97.84%
2043	285,000	59,242	344,242	98.28%
2044	290,000	47,911	337,911	98.72%
2045	300,000	36,380	336,380	99.16%
2046	305,000	24,452	329,452	99.58%
2047	310,000	12,326	322,326	100.00%
Totals	<u>\$61,390,947</u>	<u>\$15,865,351</u>	<u>\$77,256,298</u>	

(1) For the entire fiscal year.

Principal Amortization by Purpose

Fiscal Years Ending December 30:	Outstanding Bonds				
	General	Water	Sewer	Sanitation	Total
2021	2,911,815	782,719	635,428	84,851	4,414,813
2022	2,930,481	790,680	646,036	86,074	4,453,271
2023	2,950,182	773,939	634,304	86,810	4,445,235
2024	2,844,584	791,991	631,626	89,001	4,357,202
2025	2,906,905	796,540	640,035	90,686	4,434,166
2026	2,318,173	801,250	654,094	92,614	3,866,131
2027	2,288,781	815,387	664,332	94,596	3,863,096
2028	2,344,951	825,687	678,296	96,127	3,945,061
2029	2,305,957	829,825	662,547	78,697	3,877,026
2030	2,362,615	841,360	679,682	80,334	3,963,991
2031	2,426,530	851,748	695,763	81,916	4,055,957
2032	2,483,180	695,301	712,966	83,552	3,974,999
2033	1,405,777	653,485	541,371	14,367	2,615,000
2034	1,450,454	491,128	548,576	14,843	2,505,001
2035	1,492,387	499,843	562,504	15,265	2,569,999
2036	725,000		245,000		970,000
2037			250,000		250,000
2038			255,000		255,000
2039			260,000		260,000
2040			270,000		270,000
2041			275,000		275,000
2042			280,000		280,000
2043			285,000		285,000
2044			290,000		290,000
2045			300,000		300,000
2046			305,000		305,000
2047			310,000		310,000
	<u>\$36,147,772</u>	<u>\$11,240,883</u>	<u>\$12,912,560</u>	<u>\$1,089,733</u>	<u>\$61,390,948</u>

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The following tables present certain comparative demographic and statistical information regarding the City, the County, the State and the United States.

Population

The table below shows population statistics for the City for the last four censuses, with comparable information for the County and State.

<u>Population</u>			
<u>Year</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
1980	23,438	259,603	17,558,165
1990	26,454	307,647	17,990,778
2000	28,259	341,367	18,976,457
2010	28,866	372,813	19,378,102
2019	28,255	380,085	19,572,319

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (American FactFinder).

Income

<u>Per Capita Money Income</u>			
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>% Change</u>
City	\$15,897	\$20,959	31.8%
County	28,944	34,959	20.8
State	30,948	39,326	27.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

Employment

The table below shows the annual average employed labor force for the City, County and State.

	<u>Average Employed Civilian Labor Force</u>			<u>2000-2020</u>	
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>% Change</u>	
				<u>2000-2010</u>	<u>2010-2020</u>
City	10,800	11,600	12,500	7.4%	7.8%
County	155,800	166,800	183,300	7.1	9.9
State	8,718,700	8,769,700	9,289,200	0.6	5.9

Source: New York State Department of Labor.

Average Unemployment Rates

<u>Year</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>United States</u>
2015	6.0%	4.7%	5.2%	5.3%
2016	5.7	4.4	4.9	4.9
2017	5.8	4.5	4.6	4.4
2018	5.1	3.9	4.1	3.9
2019	4.9	3.6	3.8	3.7
2020	11.3	8.4	10.0	8.1

Source: New York State Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Major Non-Governmental Employers in the County
(400+ Employees)**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Approx. No. of Employees</u>
United States Military Academy at West Point	College & Technical Institute	4,000
Orange Regional Medical Center	Hospital	2,524
Crystal Run Healthcare	Physician Specialty Practice	2,050
Access: Supports for Living	Rehabilitation Services	1,400
SUNY Orange	Education	1,295
St. Luke's/Cornwall Hospital	Hospital	1,247
Elant Inc.	Senior Health and Housing	1,200
Amscan Inc.	Manufacturing and Distribution	800
C&S Wholesale Grocers Inc.	Distribution Center	800
Empire Blue Cross / Blue Shield	Health Insurance	795
Spectrum Enterprise	Communications	750
Bon Secours Community Hospital	Hospital	598
Cornerstone Family Healthcare	Healthcare	550
Amscan Inc.	Distribution	525
Arc of Orange County	Non-Profit Organizations	525
Horizon Family Medical Group	Health Care	500
Kolmar Laboratories Inc.	Cosmetics / Personal Care Manufacturing	500
Mirabito Energy Products	Distribution - Fuel	500
Staples Inc.	Distribution Center - Office Supplies	460
Verla International Ltd.	Cosmetics Manufacturing	445
YRC Worldwide	Cargo & Freight	435
Adecco	Staffing Service	400
United Natural Foods, Inc.	Food Manufacturer	400

Source: 2020 official statement for Orange County dated April 1, 2020.

Housing Data

Median Housing Values and Rents 2019

	<u>Median Value Owner Occupied Units</u>	<u>Median Rents Renter Occupied Units</u>	<u>Owner Occupied</u>
City	\$159,000	\$1,114	30.5%
County	271,200	1,259	68.0
State	313,700	1,280	53.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Educational, Cultural and Medical Institutions

Education. There are several colleges and universities located in the area of the City. Mt. Saint Mary's College, a liberal arts college, is located in the City. It serves not only as an institution of higher learning, but also as a civic and cultural center. Orange County Community College maintains a campus in the City. Other colleges and universities in the area include the United States Military Academy at West Point, Vassar College and Marist College in Poughkeepsie, State University of New York at New Paltz, and the main campus of Orange County Community College in MiddleCity.

Cultural. Library services are provided to the residents by the City School District. The library has books, periodicals and other materials in excess of 200,000 volumes. Also located in the City is the Crawford House (1829), a Cityhouse once owned by sea captain David Crawford, which provides an example of Greek revival style architecture. Of historical significance, General George Washington used a site, now a national historic monument, within the City as a headquarters during the Revolutionary War. At the same time, General Washington's troops were encamped at the nearby New Windsor Cantonment.

Medical. Hospital services are provided by St. Luke's Hospital ("St. Luke's") located in the City. St. Luke's is a 242-bed facility with more than 900 employees including a medical staff of 115 professionals.

Financial Institutions

The following commercial banks serve City residents: Banc of America, Citizens Bank, Key Bank and TD Bank NA.

Transportation

The City enjoys the benefits of a favorable transportation system. Two interstate highways, the New York State Thruway (I-87), and Interstate 84 serve the City; while the Newburgh-Beacon Bridge spans the Hudson River. Other major arteries include State highways 9W, 17K, 207, and 32. There is also local and interstate bus service. Commercial and passenger air transportation is conveniently located in the City of Newburgh at Stewart International Airport and the City is also located just two hours from the three major airports that serve the New York City area (Kennedy, LaGuardia, and Newark).

Utilities

Electricity and natural gas are supplied to the City by CH Energy Group, Inc. Telephone service is provided by Time Warner Cable and Verizon. The City provides sewer facilities and water supply and distribution to its residents, and is responsible for financing the construction, operation and maintenance of these systems. The City bills its residents directly for these services.

Communications

The City is served by the major New York metropolitan area newspapers, radio and television stations. In addition, the City has two local weekly newspapers and one radio station. Time Warner Cable Company and Verizon provide telephone, internet and cable television service within the City.

END OF APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND BUDGETS

CITY OF NEWBURGH
GENERAL FUND
BALANCE SHEET
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION

AS OF DECEMBER 31:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ASSETS					
Cash and Equivalents	\$ 7,245,299	\$ 11,451,577	\$ 11,343,921	\$ 15,398,726	\$ 13,576,366
Accounts Receivables (Net)	1,133,198	648,129	752,388	413,335	327,539
Taxes Receivables (Net)	7,580,766	6,424,686	4,208,924	3,564,477	4,312,050
Due From Other Governments	3,810,178	3,490,862	3,707,483	4,658,405	4,064,457
Due From Other Funds	0	0	0	876,027	958,431
Prepaid Items	850,497	966,903	906,595	931,425	924,855
Total Assets	\$ 20,619,938	\$ 22,982,157	\$ 20,919,311	\$ 25,842,395	\$ 24,163,698
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 670,002	\$ 542,460	\$ 852,452	\$ 650,450	\$ 436,462
Accrued Liabilities	529,897	594,432	689,075	2,127,404	1,074,570
Due To Component Unit	416,716	416,716	0	0	0
Deposits Payable	0	0	0	1,665,258	1,481,501
Employee Payroll Tax Deductions	0	0	0	63,525	66,643
Due To Other Governments	26,289	4,696	9,449	10,047	3,042
Due To School Districts	1,126,245	1,194,105	1,194,105	1,259,434	949,388
Due To Other Funds	3,722,672	5,519,102	4,746,258	3,522,398	302,150
Overpayments	171,965	180,919	180,154	207,941	199,316
Deferred Tax Revenues	3,317,199	2,419,184	3,578,563	3,295,551	3,968,143
Unearned Revenues	777,282	667,657	646,310	535,043	508,986
Total Liabilities	10,758,267	11,539,271	11,896,366	13,337,051	8,990,201
Fund Equity:					
Nonspendable	4,510,797	4,090,239	906,595	931,425	924,855
Restricted	558,215	1,114,319	1,610,484	1,622,283	2,587,089
Assigned	1,431,369	1,264,460	2,062,060	0	2,800,000
Unassigned	3,361,290	4,973,868	4,443,806	9,951,636	8,861,553
Total Fund Equity	9,861,671	11,442,886	9,022,945	12,505,344	15,173,497
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	\$ 20,619,938	\$ 22,982,157	\$ 20,919,311	\$ 25,842,395	\$ 24,163,698

The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the audited financial statements of the City. Such presentation, however, has not been audited. Complete copies of the City's audited financial statements are available upon request.

**CITY OF NEWBURGH
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION**

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REVENUES:					
Real Property Taxes	\$ 19,667,304	\$ 20,380,585	\$ 20,791,465	\$ 21,147,194	\$ 21,774,799
Other Tax Items	1,179,032	1,358,459	1,777,255	2,227,169	1,709,075
Non-property taxes	11,597,389	12,189,290	12,697,526	13,027,620	12,123,867
Departmental Income	1,109,328	1,186,542	1,079,576	1,111,908	801,770
Intragovernmental Charges	2,687,048	3,244,143	2,995,990	3,397,312	2,580,589
Intergovernmental Charges	168,950	166,263	168,910	172,485	94,979
Use of Money and Property	187,005	177,892	232,545	376,312	203,652
Licenses And Permits	325,364	476,614	368,820	566,786	591,849
Fines and Forfeitures	596,688	753,155	725,639	757,627	453,847
Federal and State Aid	5,555,055	5,112,287	5,600,088	6,925,839	4,946,457
Miscellaneous	487,241	317,730	757,300	1,909,643	807,560
Total Revenues	43,560,404	45,362,960	47,195,114	51,619,895	46,088,444
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General Government Support	7,936,855	8,318,051	8,660,396	8,380,640	8,187,123
Public Safety	26,331,247	26,755,613	27,787,301	29,285,918	26,560,667
Transportation	2,504,678	2,066,017	2,649,327	3,851,660	2,164,681
Culture And Recreation	1,262,824	1,353,977	1,360,842	1,347,776	985,243
Home and Community Services	397,844	415,885	450,752	364,676	1,007,281
Employee Benefits	2,264,458	2,283,475	2,239,784	1,942,060	1,703,837
Debt Service	3,438,219	3,379,063	3,407,498	3,465,736	3,001,326
Total Expenditures	44,136,125	44,572,081	46,555,900	48,638,466	43,610,158
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	(575,721)	790,879	639,214	2,981,429	2,478,286
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Insurance Recoveries	627,504	971,892	526,869	369,711	307,475
Issuance Premium					275,816
Refunding Bonds Issued	0	11,669,878	0	0	10,045,140
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	0	(11,625,731)	0	0	(9,890,441)
Bonds Issued	0	171,129	0	0	0
Sale of Property	0	24,500	0	0	0
Transfers - In	0	0	56,147	337,087	159,377
Transfers - Out (a)	(455,270)	(421,332)	(518,835)	(205,828)	(707,500)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	172,234	790,336	64,181	500,970	189,867
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	(403,487)	1,581,215	703,395	3,482,399	2,668,153
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	10,265,158	9,861,671	11,442,886	9,022,945	12,505,344
Adjustment	0	0	(3,123,336)	0	0
Fund Equity - End of Year	\$ 9,861,671	\$ 11,442,886	\$ 9,022,945	\$ 12,505,344	\$ 15,173,497

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**CITY OF NEWBURGH
WATER AND SEWER FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION**

AS OF DECEMBER 31:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Equivalents	\$ 14,664,194	\$ 13,972,283	\$ 13,211,635	\$ 16,019,423	\$ 18,387,615
Investments	0	0	0	0	2,261,271
Restricted Cash	8,769,049	5,802,825	3,194,095	2,465,349	227,038
Accounts Receivable	4,105,738	3,576,553	4,449,715	4,186,892	4,396,722
Due From Other Governments And Agencies	176,104	102,466	3,222,591	351,372	2,390,807
Due From Other Funds	5,573,094	6,984,509	7,219,692	2,368,561	200,097
Prepaid Items	43,608	48,987	42,941	45,329	49,144
Noncurrent Assets:					
Capital Assets (net)	<u>51,462,383</u>	<u>52,470,665</u>	<u>57,607,318</u>	<u>58,949,033</u>	<u>62,825,707</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 84,794,170</u>	<u>\$ 82,958,288</u>	<u>\$ 88,947,987</u>	<u>\$ 84,385,959</u>	<u>\$ 90,738,401</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
	0	542,538	1,367,588	1,053,561	2,481,964
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,255,270	\$ 2,360,638	\$ 2,518,880	\$ 485,465	\$ 535,522
Accrued Liabilities	38,906	44,042	47,432	347,614	588,895
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable	6,190,000	3,885,000	3,541,417	3,505,000	3,465,000
Accrued Interest	90,534	90,570	101,054	99,121	134,571
Retained Percentages	0	0	0	0	0
Compensated Absences	0	0	35,100	42,600	0
Current Maturities of Bonds Payable	0	0	629,034	540,367	680,405
Current Maturities of Loans Payable	0	0	533,615	4,343,565	650,556
Unearned Revenues	369,440	336,800	304,160	271,520	238,880
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Due within one year	923,305	1,190,511	0	0	0
Due in more than one year	<u>33,150,745</u>	<u>29,385,726</u>	<u>37,070,979</u>	<u>32,720,750</u>	<u>39,364,117</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>42,018,200</u>	<u>37,293,287</u>	<u>44,781,671</u>	<u>42,356,002</u>	<u>45,657,946</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
	158,883	140,953	542,697	1,031,402	308,217
NET POSITION					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	31,970,919	32,734,920	34,163,302	33,513,142	34,859,736
Unreserved:					
Designated for Ensuing Year's Budget	0	0	0	0	0
Unrestricted	<u>11,560,434</u>	<u>13,596,303</u>	<u>10,827,905</u>	<u>8,538,974</u>	<u>10,351,966</u>
Total Net Position	<u>43,531,353</u>	<u>46,331,223</u>	<u>44,991,207</u>	<u>42,052,116</u>	<u>45,211,702</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position	<u>\$ 85,708,436</u>	<u>\$ 83,765,463</u>	<u>\$ 90,315,575</u>	<u>\$ 85,439,520</u>	<u>\$ 91,177,865</u>

The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the audited financial statements of the City. Such presentation, however, has not been audited. Complete copies of the City's audited financial statements are available. Complete copies of the City's audited financial statements are available upon request.

CITY OF NEWBURGH
WATER AND SEWER FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
OPERATING REVENUES:					
Metered Sales	\$ 11,736,355	\$ 10,787,699	\$ 12,255,589	\$ 11,429,214	\$ 13,325,735
Penalty Income	332,545	464,753	0	0	0
Reimbursement from Town	174,210	174,232	305,182	300,582	301,770
State Aid	2,400,000	5,549,331	3,139,623	815,590	0
Miscellaneous	82,109	79,102	84,691	84,571	84,433
Total Operating Revenues	14,725,219	17,055,117	15,785,085	12,629,957	13,711,938
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Personal Services	1,433,527	1,449,412	1,516,164	1,634,956	1,714,460
Depreciation	1,125,436	1,177,080	1,261,347	1,733,931	2,155,588
Supplies	275,580	540,317	610,635	617,320	528,568
Utilities	367,123	353,656	274,505	273,022	250,816
Insurance	368,060	356,800	372,544	566,120	670,748
Contractual	6,239,596	5,886,350	6,410,476	6,602,246	6,361,569
Fees for Service	1,838,123	2,305,459	2,010,134	2,098,128	1,563,214
Employee Benefits	1,378,865	1,543,037	1,753,318	1,451,505	1,723,889
Total Operating Expenses	13,026,310	13,612,111	14,209,123	14,977,228	14,968,852
OPERATING INCOME	1,698,909	3,443,006	1,575,962	(2,347,271)	(1,256,914)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Interest Income	2,867	9,175	64,338	120,047	31,618
Refunding bond issuance costs	0	(48,734)	0	0	0
Interest Expense	(615,401)	(602,577)	(703,442)	(711,867)	(571,592)
Federal Aid	0	0	0	0	600,375
State Aid	0	0	0	0	4,356,099
Transfers In	137,243	148,602	140,983	158,177	0
Transfers Out	(137,243)	(148,602)	(140,983)	(158,177)	0
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(612,534)	(642,136)	(639,104)	(591,820)	4,416,500
Change in Net Position	1,086,375	2,800,870	936,858	(2,939,091)	3,159,586
Total Net Position - Beginning	42,444,978	43,531,353	46,332,223	44,991,207	42,052,116
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments	0	0	(2,277,874)	0	0
Total Net Position - Ending	\$ 43,531,353	\$ 46,332,223	\$ 44,991,207	\$ 42,052,116	\$ 45,211,702

The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the audited financial statements of the City. Such presentation, however, has not been audited. Complete copies of the City's audited financial statements are available upon request.

**CITY OF NEWBURGH
2020 OPERATING BUDGET**

	General Fund	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Self Insurance Fund	Sanitation Fund	Total 2020 Budget
ESTIMATED REVENUES:						
Real Property Taxes	\$ 22,230,828	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 22,230,828
Real Property Tax Items	1,533,024	0	0	0	0	1,533,024
Non-Property Tax Items	13,051,178	0	0	0	0	13,051,178
Departmental Income	1,060,151	5,916,088	4,970,647	0	3,957,650	15,904,536
Intergovernmental Charges	184,920	0	1,021,266	0	0	1,206,186
Use Of Money And Property	218,237	35,056	10,823	0	1,628	265,744
Licenses And Permits	385,139	0	24,990	0	8,575	418,704
Fines And Forfeitures	749,960	0	0	0	0	749,960
State and Federal Aid	5,417,816	0	0	0	0	5,417,816
Interfund Revenues	1,675,254	174,188	0	3,353,740	0	5,203,182
Miscellaneous	350,012	53,460	262,804	0	33,927	700,203
Total Estimated Revenues	46,856,519	6,178,792	6,290,530	3,353,740	4,001,780	66,681,361
APPROPRIATIONS:						
General Government Support	6,455,185	3,450,616	4,030,733	1,209,000	2,679,673	17,825,207
Public Safety	15,409,647	0	0	0	0	15,409,647
Transportation	2,056,356	0	0	0	0	2,056,356
Culture & Recreation	1,129,313	0	0	0	0	1,129,313
Home & Community Services	286,232	0	0	0	0	286,232
Employee Benefits	15,487,123	1,136,900	333,000	0	750,514	17,707,537
Debt Service	3,148,180	1,083,990	835,847	2,144,740	36,118	7,248,875
Total Appropriations	43,972,036	5,671,506	5,199,580	3,353,740	3,466,305	61,663,167
Excess (Deficiency) Of Estimated Revenues Over Appropriations	2,884,483	507,286	1,090,950	0	535,475	5,018,194
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Operating Transfers - In	44,247	0	0	0	0	44,247
Operating Transfers - Out	(2,928,730)	(1,128,354)	(1,090,950)	0	(535,475)	(5,683,509)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,884,483)	(1,128,354)	(1,090,950)	0	(535,475)	(5,639,262)
Excess (Deficiency) of Estimated Revenues and Other Financing Sources Sources Over Appropriations and Other Financing Uses	0	(621,068)	0	0	0	(621,068)
Appropriation of Fund Balance	\$ 0	\$ 621,068	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 621,068

**CITY OF NEWBURGH
2021 OPERATING BUDGET**

	General Fund	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Self Insurance Fund	Sanitation Fund	Total 2021 Budget
ESTIMATED REVENUES:						
Real Property Taxes	\$ 22,213,661	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 22,213,661
Real Property Tax Items	455,328	0	0	0	0	455,328
Non-Property Tax Items	11,995,331	0	0	0	0	11,995,331
Departmental Income	826,252	6,500,236	6,664,645	0	4,972,171	18,963,304
Intergovernmental Charges	88,414	0	763,498	0	0	851,912
Use Of Money And Property	193,402	39,346	10,823	0	5,094	248,665
Licenses And Permits	280,043	0	24,500	0	8,575	313,118
Fines And Forfeitures	628,296	0	0	0	0	628,296
State and Federal Aid	4,541,351	0	0	0	0	4,541,351
Interfund Revenues	2,507,334	185,190	0	2,796,571	0	5,489,095
Miscellaneous	393,921	60,125	283,752	0	39,661	777,459
Total Estimated Revenues	44,123,333	6,784,897	7,747,218	2,796,571	5,025,501	66,477,520
APPROPRIATIONS:						
General Government Support	7,064,327	3,789,863	6,320,281	1,166,529	3,243,372	21,584,372
Public Safety	15,928,947	0	0	0	0	15,928,947
Transportation	2,480,961	0	0	0	0	2,480,961
Culture & Recreation	1,226,839	0	0	0	0	1,226,839
Home & Community Services	931,643	0	0	0	0	931,643
Employee Benefits	15,375,598	1,127,855	320,971	0	834,507	17,658,931
Debt Service	3,764,861	1,056,765	981,242	1,630,042	79,378	7,512,288
Total Appropriations	46,773,176	5,974,483	7,622,494	2,796,571	4,157,257	67,323,981
Excess (Deficiency) Of Estimated Revenues Over Appropriations	(2,649,843)	810,414	124,724	0	868,244	(846,461)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Operating Transfers - In	2,287,943	0	4,796	0	22,198	2,314,937
Operating Transfers - Out	(2,438,100)	(1,321,114)	(1,413,122)	0	(890,441)	(6,062,777)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(150,157)	(1,321,114)	(1,408,326)	0	(868,243)	(3,747,840)
Excess (Deficiency) of Estimated Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over Appropriations and Other Financing Uses	(2,800,000)	(510,700)	(1,283,602)	0	1	(4,594,301)
Appropriation of Fund Balance	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 510,700	\$ 1,283,602	\$ 0	\$ (1)	\$ 4,594,301

APPENDIX C

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2020**

**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/P31516179.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. PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP has not been requested by the City to further
review and/or update such Financial Statements or opinion in connection with the
preparation and dissemination of this Official Statement.**

APPENDIX D

CITY OF NEWBURGH FISCAL RECOVERY ACT

S T A T E O F N E W Y O R K

8367

I N S E N A T E

June 25, 2010

Introduced by Sen. STEWART-COUSINS -- (at request of the Governor) --
read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to
the Committee on Rules

AN ACT to authorize the city of Newburgh, in the county of Orange, to
issue bonds for the purpose of liquidating certain deficits and impos-
ing standards and requirements as to budgetary operations and fiscal
management designed to restore such city to fiscal integrity; and
providing for the repeal of such provisions upon expiration thereof

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEM-
BLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

1 Section 1. Short title. This act shall be known and may be cited as
2 the "city of Newburgh fiscal recovery act".
3 S 2. Legislative findings. The legislature hereby finds and declares
4 that the fiscal condition of the city of Newburgh has severely deteri-
5 orated in recent years as a result of serious local economic and demo-
6 graphic challenges, the city's inability to ensure proper financial
7 accounting procedures, improvident budgeting and taxing practices, and
8 significant turnover in positions responsible for the management of city
9 finances. These factors have led to a substantial structural imbalance
10 between revenues and expenditures, with a projected cumulative deficit
11 of approximately one-quarter of the city's budgeted revenues. The abil-
12 ity of the city to regain fiscal stability is impaired by a recent
13 decline in the city's tax base and continuing weakness in the local
14 economy. These circumstances have caused an independent bond rating
15 service to lower the city's bond rating below investment grade, thereby
16 making the city's ability to access the credit market uncertain.
17 It is hereby found and declared that the city of Newburgh is in a
18 state of fiscal crisis, and that a combination of enhanced budgetary
19 discipline and short-term budgetary relief is necessary to assist the
20 city in returning to fiscal and economic stability, while ensuring
21 adequate funding for the provision of essential services.
22 It is hereby acknowledged that a home rule message recommended by the
23 city manager of the city of Newburgh, approved by the city council and
24 endorsed by the mayor of the city, requests the enactment of all of the

EXPLANATION--Matter in ITALICS (underscored) is new; matter in brackets
[] is old law to be omitted.

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1 provisions of this act as necessary and in the public interest to accom-
2 plish the objective of improving market reception for the necessary sale
3 of bonds and other obligations of the city by establishing standards and
4 requirements as to budgetary operations and fiscal management to restore
5 the city to fiscal integrity while retaining the city's right to operate
6 independently as a municipal corporation of the state of New York.
7 S 3. Exclusivity of act. Based upon the foregoing findings, the legis-
8 lature through this act hereby imposes on the city certain requirements
9 as to budgetary operations and fiscal management, including the elimi-
10 nation of accumulated deficits of the city, and hereby declares that to

11 the extent the provisions of this act are inconsistent with any general,
12 special or local law, this act shall apply.

13 S 4. Definitions. As used in this act, the following words and terms
14 shall have the following meanings respectively, unless the text shall
15 indicate another or different meaning or intent:

16 (a) "Budget" means a current operating budget of the city prepared or
17 adopted pursuant to general, special or local law, being the annual
18 budget and estimate of expenditures to be made during a fiscal year for
19 the general support and current expenses of the government of the city
20 to be paid from taxes or assessments or other current revenues of the
21 city for such year.

22 (b) "City" means the city of Newburgh, in the county of Orange.

23 (c) "City comptroller" means the comptroller of the city.

24 (d) "City council" means the city council of the city.

25 (e) "City manager" means the city manager of the city.

26 (f) "City taxes" means and includes all taxes on real property levied
27 and assessed by the city, based on valuation thereof and shall not mean
28 any rent, rate, fee, special assessment or other charge based on benefit
29 or use.

30 (g) "Collecting officer" means the officer empowered to collect and
31 receive city taxes.

32 (h) "Deficit bonds" means the bonds authorized to be issued by section
33 five of this act.

34 (i) "Deficit notes" means bond anticipation notes issued in antic-
35 ipation of the issuance of deficit bonds.

36 (j) "Financial plan" means the three-year financial plan required by
37 section eleven of this act.

38 (k) "Fiscal year" means the fiscal year of the city.

39 (l) "Mayor" means the mayor of the city.

40 (m) "Outstanding", when used with respect to obligations of the city
41 as of any particular date, means all obligations of the city theretofore
42 issued and thereupon being issued except any obligation theretofore paid
43 and discharged or for the payment of the principal of and interest on
44 which money is held by or on behalf of the city, in trust solely and in
45 all events only for the purpose and sufficient to pay in full the prin-
46 cipal and redemption premium, if any, of and interest on such obli-
47 gations.

48 (n) "Special debt service" means, with respect to a fiscal year, the
49 amounts required for the timely payment of (i) all principal due or
50 becoming due and payable in said year with respect to any serial bonds,
51 tax anticipation notes, capital notes or budget notes of the city, and
52 all principal amortization for said year required by law with respect to
53 bond anticipation notes or other securities of the city, and not specif-
54 ically mentioned in paragraph (ii) of this subdivision, (ii) all inter-
55 est due or becoming due and payable in said year with respect to any
56 serial bonds, bond anticipation notes, tax anticipation notes, revenue
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1 anticipation notes, capital notes, budget notes or other securities of
2 the city not specifically mentioned herein, and (iii) all sinking fund
3 contributions required in said year with respect to any sinking fund
4 bonds.

5 (o) "Special debt service fund" means the fund which is held by the
6 state comptroller and is described and provided for in section fifteen
7 of this act.

8 (p) "State aid" means all aid and incentives for municipalities pursu-
9 ant to section 54 of the state finance law, any successor type of aid
10 and any new aid appropriated by the state as local government assistance
11 for the benefit of the city.

12 (q) "State comptroller" means the comptroller of the state, pursuant
13 to his or her authority to supervise the accounts of any political
14 subdivision of the state.

15 Unless the context specifically provides otherwise, any terms used in

16 this act such as revenues, expenditures or expenses shall be construed
17 as such term is construed under applicable accounting principles incor-
18 porated in the uniform system of accounts prescribed by the state comp-
19 troller.

20 S 5. Deficit bond and deficit note issuance authorization. The city is
21 hereby authorized to issue bonds, subject to the provisions of this act,
22 on or before December 31, 2011, in an aggregate principal amount not to
23 exceed fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) (exclusive of the costs and
24 expenses incidental to the issuance of the bonds authorized to be issued
25 by this section) for the specific object or purpose of liquidating actu-
26 al deficits in its general fund, the special revenue fund, and the capi-
27 tal projects fund existing at the close of its 2010 fiscal year. In
28 anticipation of the issuance of such bonds, deficit notes are hereby
29 authorized to be issued.

30 S 6. Period of probable usefulness established. It is hereby deter-
31 mined that the financing of the deficits described in section five of
32 this act is an object or purpose of the city for which indebtedness may
33 be incurred, the period of probable usefulness of which is hereby deter-
34 mined to be fifteen years, computed from the date of such deficit bonds
35 or from the date of the first deficit notes, whichever date is earlier.
36 Such deficit bonds and deficit notes shall be general obligations of the
37 city, to which the faith and credit of the city is pledged, and the city
38 shall make an annual appropriation sufficient to pay the principal of
39 and interest on such obligations as the same shall become due.

40 S 7. Certification of deficit. No deficit bonds may be issued unless
41 and until the state comptroller shall first review and confirm the
42 existence of the deficits described in section five of this act, as well
43 as certify the amount of the deficits. As soon as practicable after the
44 effective date of this act, but in no event prior to the close of the
45 city's 2010 fiscal year, the city shall prepare a report detailing the
46 amount and cause of the deficit and submit to the state comptroller such
47 report, together with the independent audit report for its last
48 completed fiscal year and such other information as the state comp-
49 troller may deem necessary. Within thirty days after receiving all
50 necessary reports and information, the state comptroller shall:

- 51 (a) perform such reviews as may be necessary;
- 52 (b) confirm the existence and certify the amount of the deficits; and
- 53 (c) provide notification to the city manager, the city comptroller,
54 the mayor and the city council as to the existence and amount of any
55 such deficits.

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1 S 8. Limit on amount of deficit bonds. Deficit bonds may not be issued
2 in an amount exceeding the amount of such deficits as certified by the
3 state comptroller. If the city issues deficit notes prior to a determi-
4 nation by the state comptroller pursuant to section seven of this act in
5 an amount in excess of the amount of such deficits as confirmed by the
6 state comptroller, the city shall, from funds other than proceeds of
7 bonds or bond anticipation notes, either redeem such deficit notes in
8 the amount by which the amount of such deficit notes exceeds the amount
9 of such deficits as confirmed by the state comptroller or deposit a sum
10 equal to the amount by which such deficit notes exceed the amount of
11 such deficits as confirmed by the state comptroller into the special
12 debt service fund.

13 S 9. Quarterly budget reports and trial balances. For each fiscal year
14 during the effective period of this act, the city comptroller shall
15 monitor budgets of the city and, for each budget, prepare a quarterly
16 report of summarized budget data depicting overall trends of actual
17 revenues and budget expenditures for the entire budget rather than indi-
18 vidual line items. Such reports shall compare revenue estimates and
19 appropriations as set forth in such budget with the actual revenues and
20 expenditures made to date. All quarterly reports shall be accompanied by
21 a recommendation by the city manager setting forth any remedial action

22 necessary to resolve any unfavorable budget variance including the over-
23 estimation of revenues and the underestimation of appropriations, and
24 shall be completed within thirty days of the end of each quarter. The
25 city comptroller shall also prepare, as part of such report, a quarterly
26 trial balance of general ledger accounts. The above quarterly budgetary
27 reports and quarterly trial balances shall be prepared in accordance
28 with applicable accounting principles incorporated in the uniform system
29 of accounts prescribed by the state comptroller. These reports shall be
30 submitted to the city manager, the mayor, the city council, the state
31 director of the budget, the state comptroller, the chair of the assembly
32 ways and means committee, and the chair of the senate finance committee.

33 S 10. Budget review by state comptroller. During the effective period
34 of this act, the city manager shall submit the proposed budget for the
35 next succeeding fiscal year to the state comptroller no later than thir-
36 ty days before the date scheduled for the city council's vote on the
37 adoption of the final budget or the last date on which the budget may be
38 finally adopted, whichever is sooner. The state comptroller shall exam-
39 ine such proposed budget and make such recommendations as deemed appro-
40 priate thereon to the city prior to the adoption of the budget, but no
41 later than ten days before the date scheduled for the city council's
42 vote on the adoption of the final budget or the last date on which the
43 budget must be adopted, whichever is sooner. Such recommendations shall
44 be made after examination into the estimates of revenues and expendi-
45 tures of the city. The city council, no later than five days prior to
46 the adoption of the budget, shall review any such recommendations and
47 make adjustments to the proposed budget consistent with any recommenda-
48 tions made by the state comptroller.

49 S 11. Multiyear financial plans. During the effective period of this
50 act, the city manager shall prepare, along with the proposed budget for
51 the next succeeding fiscal year, a three-year financial plan covering
52 the next succeeding fiscal year and the two fiscal years thereafter. The
53 financial plan shall, at a minimum, contain projected employment levels,
54 projected annual expenditures for personal service, fringe benefits,
55 non-personal services and debt service; appropriate reserve fund
56 amounts; estimated annual revenues including projection of property tax
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1 rates, the value of the taxable real property and resulting tax levy,
2 annual growth in sales tax and non-property tax revenues; and the
3 proposed use of one-time revenue sources. The financial plan shall also
4 identify actions necessary to achieve and maintain long-term fiscal
5 stability, including, but not limited to, improved management practices,
6 initiatives to minimize or reduce operating expenses, and potential
7 shared services agreements with other municipalities. Within thirty days
8 following the adoption by the city council of the budget for the next
9 succeeding fiscal year and upon the completion of each quarterly budget
10 report pursuant to section nine of this act, the city manager shall
11 update the financial plan consistent with such adopted budget or such
12 quarterly budget report. Copies of the financial plan and any update
13 shall be provided to the city comptroller, the mayor, the city council,
14 the state director of the budget, the state comptroller, the chair of
15 the assembly ways and means committee, and the chair of the senate
16 finance committee.

17 S 12. State comptroller to comment on further debt issuance. During
18 the effective period of this act, the city comptroller shall notify the
19 state comptroller at least fifteen days prior to the issuance of any
20 bonds or notes or entering into any installment purchase contract, and
21 the state comptroller may review and make recommendations regarding the
22 affordability to the city of any such proposed issuance or contract.

23 S 13. Private sale of bonds authorized. To facilitate the marketing of
24 (a) deficit bonds, (b) any bonds issued to refund such deficit bonds,
25 and (c) any other bonds to be issued on or before December 31, 2012, the
26 city may, notwithstanding any limitation on the private sales of bonds

27 provided by law and subject to the approval of the state comptroller of
28 the terms and conditions of such sales:

29 (1) arrange for the underwriting of such bonds at private sale through
30 negotiated fees or by sale of such bonds to an underwriter; or

31 (2) arrange for the private sale of such bonds through negotiated
32 agreement, with compensation for such sales to be provided by negotiated
33 agreement and/or negotiated fee, if required.

34 The cost of such underwriting or private placement shall be deemed to
35 be a preliminary cost for purposes of section 11.00 of the local finance
36 law.

37 S 14. Exceptions to the local finance law. Except as provided in this
38 act, all proceedings in connection with the issuance of such deficit
39 bonds or deficit notes shall be had and taken in accordance with the
40 provisions of the local finance law, provided, however, that any resol-
41 ution or resolutions authorizing the issuance of such bonds or bond
42 anticipation notes shall not be subject to (a) any mandatory or permis-
43 sive referendum, (b) the provisions of section 107.00 of the local
44 finance law with respect to any requirements for a down payment and (c)
45 the provisions of section 10.10 of the local finance law.

46 S 15. Special debt service fund. (a) Upon the issuance of any deficit
47 bonds or deficit notes, the city council shall establish and thereafter
48 maintain a special debt service fund with the state comptroller for the
49 purpose of paying the special debt service due or becoming due in subse-
50 quent fiscal years. Such special debt service fund shall be discontinued
51 upon the expiration of the effectiveness of this act, and any balance
52 remaining in the special debt service fund at that time shall be paid by
53 the state comptroller to the city comptroller for use by the city in the
54 manner provided by law.

55 (b) The state comptroller shall deposit and pay into the special debt
56 service fund any portion of state aid as the state comptroller deter-
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1 mines necessary to ensure sufficient moneys are available to make sched-
2 uled special debt service payments from the special debt service fund
3 over the succeeding twelve month period taking account of the city's
4 receipt of city taxes and state aid during such twelve month period and
5 the availability of other amounts appropriated or set aside by the city
6 to make such payments. Thereafter, the state comptroller shall, as soon
7 as practicable, pay over the remainder of any such state aid to the city
8 comptroller for use by the city in the manner provided by law.

9 (c) Not later than the first day of each fiscal year beginning after
10 issuance of any deficit bonds or deficit notes, the city comptroller
11 shall certify to the state comptroller the percentage obtained by divid-
12 ing the balance obtained by subtracting the amount of the appropriation
13 for such year for a reserve for uncollected taxes from the total amount
14 of city taxes levied and assessed for such year, into the total appro-
15 priation in the budget of such year for special debt service, and the
16 percentage so certified shall constitute the debt service percentage for
17 such fiscal year. Immediately upon receipt of any payment during such
18 fiscal year of or on account of any city taxes, the city, its collecting
19 officer and any agent receiving the same shall remit such payment to the
20 state comptroller. Of each sum so received, the state comptroller shall
21 deposit and pay into the special debt service fund the portion thereof
22 equal to the debt service percentage of the total sum, and shall deposit
23 and pay into the fund such additional amounts as the state comptroller
24 determines necessary to ensure sufficient moneys are available to make
25 scheduled special debt service payments from the special debt service
26 fund over the succeeding twelve month period taking account of the
27 timing of the city's receipt of city taxes and state aid during such
28 twelve month period and the availability of other amounts appropriated
29 or set aside by the city to make such payments. Thereafter, the state
30 comptroller shall, as soon as practicable, pay over the remainder of
31 such sum to the city comptroller for use by the city in the manner

32 provided by law.

33 (d) The moneys in the special debt service fund shall be invested in
34 the manner provided by section 11 of the general municipal law,
35 provided, however, that the investments shall be made for and on behalf
36 of the city by the state comptroller upon instructions from the chief
37 fiscal officer of the city which shall be consistent with the city's
38 investment policy adopted pursuant to section 39 of the general municip-
39 al law.

40 (e) The state comptroller shall from time to time during each fiscal
41 year withdraw from the special debt service fund all amounts required
42 for the payment as the same becomes due of all special debt service of
43 such fiscal year and cause the amounts so withdrawn to be applied to
44 such payments as and when due.

45 (f) The special debt service fund and all monies or securities therein
46 or payable thereto in accordance with this section is hereby declared to
47 be city property devoted to essential governmental purposes and accord-
48 ingly, shall not be applied to any purpose other than as provided herein
49 and shall not be subject to any order, judgment, lien, execution,
50 attachment, setoff or counterclaim by any creditor of the city other
51 than a creditor for whose benefit such fund is established and main-
52 tained and entitled thereto under and pursuant to this act.

53 S 16. Agreement with the state. (a) The state does hereby pledge to
54 and agree with the holders of any bonds, notes or other obligations
55 issued by the city during the effective period of this act and secured
56 by such a pledge that the state will not limit, alter or impair the
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1 rights hereby vested in the city to fulfill the terms of any agreements
2 made with such holders pursuant to this act, or in any way impair the
3 rights and remedies of such holders or the security for such bonds,
4 notes or other obligations until such bonds, notes or other obligations
5 together with the interest thereon and all costs and expenses in
6 connection with any action or proceeding by or on behalf of such hold-
7 ers, are fully paid and discharged. The city is authorized to include
8 this pledge and agreement of the state in any agreement with the holders
9 of such bonds, notes or other obligations. Nothing contained in this act
10 shall be deemed to (i) obligate the state to make any payments or impose
11 any taxes to satisfy the debt service obligations of the city, (ii)
12 restrict any right of the state to amend, modify, repeal or otherwise
13 alter (A) section 54 of the state finance law or any other provision
14 relating to state aid, or (B) statutes imposing or relating to taxes or
15 fees, or appropriations relating thereto, or (iii) create a debt of the
16 state within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory provisions.
17 The city shall not include in any resolution, contract or agreement with
18 holders of such bonds, notes or other obligations any provision which
19 provides that an event of default occurs as a result of the state exer-
20 cising its rights described in paragraph (ii) of this subdivision.

21 (b) Any provision with respect to state aid shall be deemed executory
22 only to the extent of moneys available, and no liability shall be
23 incurred by the state beyond the moneys available for that purpose, and
24 any such payment by the state comptroller of state aid shall be subject
25 to annual appropriation of state aid by the state legislature.

26 S 17. Rights of the state comptroller and bondholders. (a) In the
27 event that the city shall fail to comply with any provision of this act,
28 and such non-compliance shall continue for a period of 30 days, (1) the
29 state comptroller acting alone, or (2) a duly appointed representative
30 of the holders of at least 25 per centum in aggregate principal amount
31 of (i) any series of deficit bonds or deficit notes, (ii) any series of
32 bonds issued to refund such deficit bonds or deficit notes, or (iii) any
33 other series of notes or bonds issued by the city during the effective
34 period of this act, by instrument or instruments filed in the office of
35 the clerk of Orange county and proved or acknowledged in the same manner
36 as a deed to be recorded, may bring an action or commence a proceeding

37 in accordance with the civil practice law and rules to (A) require the
38 city to carry out any of its obligations under this act or (B) enjoin
39 any acts or things which may be unlawful or in violation of the obli-
40 gations imposed on the city under this act. In addition, the duly
41 appointed representative of the bondholders of any such series of notes
42 or bonds may bring an action or commence a proceeding in accordance with
43 the civil practice law and rules to enforce the rights of the holders of
44 such series of notes or bonds.

45 (b) The supreme court in the county of Orange shall have jurisdiction
46 of any action or proceeding by the state comptroller or the represen-
47 tative of such bondholders.

48 S 18. Severability clause. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, section
49 or part of this title shall be adjudged by any court of competent juris-
50 diction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invali-
51 date the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to
52 the clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part involved in the contro-
53 versy in which such judgment shall have been rendered. The provisions of
54 this act shall be liberally construed to assist the effectuation of the
55 public purposes furthered hereby.

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8

1 S 19. This act shall take effect immediately; and shall remain in full
2 force and effect until the fifteenth anniversary of the date of first
3 issuance of deficit bonds or deficit notes pursuant to this act, when
4 upon such date the provisions of this act shall be deemed repealed; and
5 provided, however, that the state comptroller shall notify the legisla-
6 tive bill drafting commission upon the occurrence of this act in order
7 that the commission may maintain an accurate and timely effective data
8 base of the official text of the laws of the state of New York in furth-
9 erance of effectuating the provisions of section 44 of the legislative
10 law and section 70-b of the public officers law.

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- This bill is not active in this session.

Bill No.: A07442

 Summary
 Actions
 Votes
 Memo
 Text (*Printer friendly text*)
A07442 Summary:

BILL NO A07442A

SAME AS Same as S 4938-A

SPONSOR Kirwan

COSPNSR

MLTSPNSR

Amd S5, Chap 223 of 2010

Authorizes the city of Newburgh to issue deficit bonds and notes until December 31, 2012 pursuant to the city of Newburgh fiscal recovery act.

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A07442 Actions:

BILL NO A07442A

05/04/2011 referred to cities
 05/24/2011 amend and recommit to cities
 05/24/2011 print number 7442a
 06/16/2011 reported referred to ways and means
 06/17/2011 reported referred to rules
 06/20/2011 reported
 06/20/2011 rules report cal.485
 06/20/2011 substituted by s4938a
 S04938 AMEND=A LARKIN
 05/02/2011 REFERRED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
 05/23/2011 AMEND AND RECOMMIT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT
 05/23/2011 PRINT NUMBER 4938A
 06/06/2011 1ST REPORT CAL.992
 06/07/2011 2ND REPORT CAL.
 06/13/2011 ADVANCED TO THIRD READING
 06/14/2011 HOME RULE REQUEST
 06/14/2011 PASSED SENATE
 06/14/2011 DELIVERED TO ASSEMBLY
 06/14/2011 referred to cities
 06/20/2011 substituted for a7442a
 06/20/2011 ordered to third reading rules cal.485
 06/20/2011 home rule request
 06/20/2011 passed assembly
 06/20/2011 returned to senate
 07/22/2011 DELIVERED TO GOVERNOR
 08/03/2011 SIGNED CHAP.350

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S T A T E O F N E W Y O R K

7442--A

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I N A S S E M B L Y

May 4, 2011

Introduced by M. of A. KIRWAN -- read once and referred to the Committee on Cities -- committee discharged, bill amended, ordered reprinted as amended and recommitted to said committee

AN ACT to amend the city of Newburgh fiscal recovery act, in relation to extending the final authorized date of issuance of deficit bonds and notes by such city

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

1 Section 1. Section 5 of chapter 223 of the laws of 2010, constituting
2 the city of Newburgh fiscal recovery act, is amended to read as follows:
3 S 5. Deficit bond and deficit note issuance authorization. The city is
4 hereby authorized to issue bonds, subject to the provisions of this act,
5 on or before December 31, [2011]2012, in an aggregate principal amount
6 not to exceed fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) (exclusive of the
7 costs and expenses incidental to the issuance of the bonds authorized to
8 be issued by this section) for the specific object or purpose of liqui-
9 dating actual deficits in its general fund, the special revenue fund,
10 and the capital projects fund existing at the close of its 2010 fiscal
11 year. In anticipation of the issuance of such bonds, deficit notes are
12 hereby authorized to be issued.
13 S 2. This act shall take effect immediately, provided that the amend-
14 ments to the city of Newburgh fiscal recovery act, made by section one
15 of this act, shall not affect the expiration and repeal of such act, and
16 shall expire and be deemed repealed therewith.

EXPLANATION--Matter in ITALICS (underscored) is new; matter in brackets
[] is old law to be omitted.

LBD11048-03-1

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