

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED MAY 19, 2022

**RENEWAL ISSUE
BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

RATING: See "RATING" herein

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the City, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (ii) interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code. In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the City, under existing statutes, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York. See "Tax Matters" herein.

The City WILL designate the Notes as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to the provisions of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

**CITY OF GLEN COVE
NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**\$1,106,233
BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES – 2022 SERIES A
(the "Notes")**

Delivery Date: June 7, 2022

Maturity Date: June 7, 2023

The Notes are general obligations of the City of Glen Cove, in the County of Nassau, 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 certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended (the "Tax Levy Limit Law"). (See "*The Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein).

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

The Notes will be issued in registered form and, at the option of the purchaser, the Notes will be (i) registered in the name of the successful bidder or (ii) registered to Cede & Co., as the partnership nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") as book-entry notes.

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

DTC will act as Securities Depository for those Notes issued as book-entry notes. Individual purchases of such Notes may be made in book-entry form only, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof, except for necessary odd denominations. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in said Notes issued as book-entry notes. Principal of and interest on said Notes will be paid in Federal Funds by the City 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 said Notes as described herein. Transfer of principal and interest payments to beneficial owners by participants of DTC will be the responsibility of such participants and other nominees of beneficial owners. The City will not be responsible or liable for payments by DTC to its participants or by DTC participants to beneficial owners or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing the records maintained by DTC, its participants or persons acting through such participants. (See "*Description of Book-Entry System*" herein.)

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has served as the Municipal Advisor to the City in connection with the issuance of the Notes.

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser(s) and subject to the receipt of the final approving opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery on or about June 7, 2022.

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 UNDERTAKINGS" HEREIN.

Dated: May __, 2022

**CITY OF GLEN COVE
NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK**

MAYOR

PAMELA D. PANZENBACK

DEPUTY MAYOR

DONNA M. MCNAUGHTON

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

JOSEPH CAPOBIANCO

KEVIN MACCARONE

DANIELLE FUGAZY SCAGLIOLA

MARSHA SILVERMAN

JACK MANCUSI

BARBARA A. PEEBLES

MICHAEL A. PICCIRILLO CONTROLLER

TINA PEMBERTON CITY CLERK

TIP HENDERSON CITY ATTORNEY

BOND COUNSEL

HAWKINS DELAFIELD & WOOD LLP

New York, New York

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR



CAPITAL MARKETS ADVISORS, LLC

*Long Island * Hudson Valley * Southern Tier * Western New York*

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

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT
CITY OF GLEN COVE
NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

relating to
\$1,106,233
BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES – 2022 SERIES A

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and appendices hereto, presents certain information relating to the City of Glen Cove, in the County of Nassau, in the State of New York (the “City”, “County” and “State,” respectively) in connection with the sale of \$1,106,233 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2022 Series A (the “Notes”).

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

This Official Statement should be read with the understanding that the ongoing COVID-19 global pandemic has created prevailing economic conditions (at the global, national, State and local levels) that are highly uncertain, generally negative, and rapidly changing, and these conditions are expected to continue for an indefinite period of time. Accordingly, the City’s overall economic situation and outlook (and all of the specific Town 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.

THE NOTES

Description of the Notes

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

The City will act as Paying Agent for any Notes issued in book-entry form. The purchaser will serve as paying agent for the Notes registered in the name of the purchaser. Paying agent fees, if any, will be paid by the purchaser. The City’s contact information is Mr. Michael A. Piccirillo, Controller, telephone number: (516) 676-2789, email: mpiccirillo@glencove.ny.gov.

Authority for and Purpose of the Notes

The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution and Laws of the State, including, among others, the City Law, the Local Finance Law and bond ordinances duly adopted by the City Council on their respective dates. Proceeds from the sale of the Notes, along with \$536,991 in available funds, will be used to redeem the City’s Bond Anticipation Notes – 2021 Series A at maturity on June 8, 2022 for the purposes listed below.

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Authorization Date</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Principal Paydown</u>	<u>Amount to Notes</u>
Purchase of a Loop Bus	2/11/2020	\$ 59,500	\$ 59,500	\$ 0
Improvements to the Brewster Street Parking Garage	2/11/2020	293,000	105,700	187,300
Rehabilitation of the East Island Tidal Gates – Construction	2/11/2020	521,370	120,370	401,000
Improvements to BID Alleyways	2/11/2020	20,000	5,000	15,000
Pedestrian Improvements for Downtown Business Improvement District	2/11/2020	291,354	139,600	151,754

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Authorization Date</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Principal Paydown</u>	<u>Amount to Notes</u>
Western Gateway Strategic Plan	2/11/2020	\$ 30,000	\$ 28,746	\$ 1,254
Downtown Parking Connections	2/11/2020	30,000	1,000	29,000
Lead Service Line Replacement Program	2/11/2020	125,000	27,075	97,925
Road and Drainage improvements	4/13/2021	18,000	0	18,000
General improvements	4/13/2021	40,000	0	40,000
Acquisition of Chief Vehicle	4/13/2021	50,000	50,000	0
Acquisition of various equipment	4/13/2021	38,000	0	38,000
Park improvements	4/13/2021	97,000	0	97,000
Animal Shelter facility improvements	4/13/2021	<u>30,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>30,000</u>
	Totals:	<u>\$1,643,224</u>	<u>\$536,991</u>	<u>\$1,106,233</u>

The City expects to receive grants in connection with the foregoing projects. Such grants will be used to retire the Notes.

Optional Redemption

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

Nature of Obligation

The Notes when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the City and the holder thereof.

The Notes will be general obligations of the City and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the City for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon. For the payment of such principal of and interest on the Notes, the City has the power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all taxable real property in the City, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by the Tax Levy Limit Law. (See “*Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein.)

Under the Constitution of the State, the 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 for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a statutory limitation on the City’s power to increase its annual tax levy. As a result, the power of the City to levy real estate taxes on all the taxable real property within the City is subject to statutory limitations set forth in Tax Levy Limit Law, unless the City complies with certain procedural requirements to permit the City to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes. (See “*Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein.)

DESCRIPTION OF BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM

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

DTC, the world’s largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal

debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need 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 the Notes deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of the Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Notes; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

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

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

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

Principal and interest payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the County, 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 redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the 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 to DTC.

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 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 INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPAL OF, OR PREMIUM, IF ANY, OR INTEREST ON THE NOTES; (III) ANY NOTICE WHICH IS PERMITTED OR REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO NOTEHOLDERS; (IV) THE SELECTION BY DTC OR ANY PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY PERSON TO RECEIVE PAYMENT IN THE EVENT OF A PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF THE NOTES; OR (V) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS NOTEOWNER.

REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

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

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

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

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision, the constitutionality of that portion of Title 6-A of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law enacted at the 1975 Extraordinary Session of the State legislature authorizing any county, city, town or village with respect to which the State has declared a financial emergency to petition the State Supreme Court to stay the enforcement against such municipality of any claim for payment relating to any contract, debt or obligation of the municipality during the emergency period, is subject to doubt. In any event, no such emergency has been declared with respect to the City.

Pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2 of the State Constitution, the City is required to provide an annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due and payable principal of and interest on indebtedness. Specifically this constitutional provision states: "If at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriations, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. The fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid at the suit of any holder of obligations issued for any such indebtedness." This constitutes a specific non-exclusive constitutional remedy against a defaulting municipality or school district; however, it does not apply in a context in which monies have been appropriated for debt service but the appropriating authorities decline to use such monies to pay debt service. However, Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State also provides that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set apart and apply such revenues at the suit of any holder of any obligations of indebtedness issued with the pledge of the faith of the credit of such political subdivision. In *Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp.*, 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals described this as a "first lien" on revenues, but one that does not give holders a right to any particular revenues. It should thus be noted that the pledge of the faith and credit of a political subdivision in the State is a pledge of an issuer of a general obligation bond or note to use its general revenue powers, including, but not limited to, its property tax levy, to pay debt service on such obligations, but that such pledge may or may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues. The Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes.

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

In prior years, certain events and legislation affecting a holder's remedies upon default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have generally upheld and sustained the rights of bondholders and/or noteholders, such courts might hold that future events, including a financial crisis as such may occur in the State or in political subdivisions of the State, may require the exercise by the State or its political subdivisions of emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services prior to the payment of debt service.

NO PAST DUE DEBT

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

MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY

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

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

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

The State has consented (see Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law) that any municipality in the State may file a petition with any United States district court or court of bankruptcy under any provision of the laws of the United States, now or hereafter in effect for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. However, it is noted that there is no record of any recent filings by a New York municipality. Since the New York City fiscal crisis in 1975, the State has enacted legislation establishing financial control boards and fiscal stability authorities to monitor finance matters and restructure outstanding indebtedness for the cities of Yonkers, Troy and Buffalo and for the counties of Nassau and Erie.

No current state law purports to create any priority for holders of the 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 above references to the Bankruptcy Act are not to be construed as an indication that the City is currently considering or expects to resort to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act.

FINANCIAL CONTROL BOARDS

Pursuant to Article IX Section 2(b)(2) of the State Constitution, any municipality in the State may request the intervention of the State in its “property, affairs and government” by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of its legislative body or on request of its chief executive officer concurred in by a majority of such membership. This has

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

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

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

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

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

RISK FACTORS

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

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

There can be no assurance that adverse events including, for example, the seeking by another municipality in the State or elsewhere of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Act or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Notes. In particular, if a significant default or other financial crisis

should occur in the affairs of the State or any of its municipalities, public authorities or other political subdivisions thereby possibly further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by those entities, both the ability of the City to arrange for additional borrowing(s) as well as the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Notes, could be adversely affected.

Reliance on and Uncertainty of State Aid

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

Tax Matters and Changes in Law

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

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

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

COVID-19

An outbreak of disease or similar public health threat, such as the COVID-19 outbreak, or fear of such an event, could have an adverse impact on the City’s financial condition and operating results by potentially delaying the receipt of real property taxes or resulting in a delay or reduction by the State in the payment of State aid. Currently, COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus, has spread globally, including to the United States, and has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The outbreak of the disease has affected travel, commerce and financial markets globally and is widely expected to affect economic growth worldwide. The current outbreak has caused the Federal government to declare a national state of emergency. The State also initially declared a state of emergency and the Governor took steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19. The outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the State to address it negatively impacted the State’s economy and financial condition. The continued spread of the outbreak could have a material adverse effect on the State and municipalities and school districts located in the State, including the City. The City is monitoring the situation and will take such proactive measures as may be required to maintain its operations and meet its obligations. (See “*Impacts of COVID-19*” and “*State Aid*” herein).

CYBERSECURITY

The City, like many other public and private entities, relies on technology to conduct its operations. As a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information, the City faces multiple cyber threats including, but not

limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computer and other sensitive digital networks and systems. The results of any such attack could impact business operations and/or damage City digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be substantial.

LITIGATION

Various notices of claim have been filed with the City. The allegations set forth in the claims relate to various circumstances including personal injury, condemnation proceedings, civil rights violations and administrative determinations by City officials. Certain claims assert money damages while others seek a specific action or forbearance on the part of the City.

In the opinion of the City Attorney, the resolution of such various other claims presently pending against the City will not have an adverse material effect on the City's financial position. Many of the matters are immaterial. Regardless, pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the City is authorized to issue debt to finance judgments and claims, if necessary, for matters of a material nature which are not covered by budgetary appropriations.

TAX MATTERS

Opinion of Bond Counsel

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the City, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (ii) interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code. The Tax Certificate of the City (the "Tax Certificate"), which will be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Notes, will contain provisions and procedures relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code. In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel has relied on certain representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations made by the City and others in connection with the Notes, and Bond Counsel has assumed compliance by the City with certain ongoing provisions and procedures set forth in the Tax Certificate relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code to assure the exclusion of interest on the Notes from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the City, under existing statutes, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York.

Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes, or the ownership or disposition thereof, except as stated above. Bond Counsel renders its opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the issue date, and assumes no obligation to update, revise or supplement its opinion to reflect any action thereafter taken or not taken, any fact or circumstance that may thereafter come to its attention, any change in law or interpretation thereof that may thereafter occur, or for any other reason. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to the consequence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence or the likelihood of their occurrence. In addition, Bond Counsel expresses no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel regarding federal, state or local tax matters, including, without limitation, exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Notes.

Certain Ongoing Federal Tax Requirements and Certifications

The Code establishes certain ongoing requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Notes in order that interest on such Notes be and remain excluded from gross income under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to use and expenditure of gross proceeds of the Notes, yield and other restrictions on investments of gross proceeds, and the arbitrage rebate requirement that certain excess earnings on gross proceeds be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause interest on the Notes to become included in gross income for federal income tax purposes

retroactive to their issue date, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is discovered. The City, in executing the Tax Certificate, will certify to the effect that the City will comply with the provisions and procedures set forth therein and that it will do and perform all acts and things necessary or desirable to assure the exclusion of interest on the Notes from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

Certain Collateral Federal Tax Consequences

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

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

Original Issue Discount

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

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

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

Bond Premium

In general, if an owner acquires a bond for a purchase price (excluding accrued interest) or otherwise at a tax basis that reflects a premium over the sum of all amounts payable on the bond after the acquisition date (excluding certain “qualified stated interest” that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates), that premium constitutes “bond premium” on that bond (a “Premium Obligation”). In general, under Section 171 of the Code, an owner of a Premium Obligation must amortize the bond premium over the remaining term of the Premium Obligation, based on the owner’s yield over the remaining term of the Premium Obligation, determined based on constant yield principles (in certain cases involving a Premium Obligation callable prior to its stated maturity date,

the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on such bond). An owner of a Premium Obligation must amortize the bond premium by offsetting the qualified stated interest allocable to each interest accrual period under the owner's regular method of accounting against the bond premium allocable to that period. In the case of a Premium Obligation, if the bond premium allocable to an accrual period exceeds the qualified stated interest allocable to that accrual period, the excess is a nondeductible loss. Under certain circumstances, the owner of a Premium Obligation may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the Premium Obligation even though it is sold or redeemed for an amount less than or equal to the owner's original acquisition cost. Owners of any Premium Obligations should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of bond premium for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and state and local tax consequences, in connection with the acquisition, ownership, amortization of bond premium on, sale, exchange, or other disposition of Premium Obligations.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

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

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

Miscellaneous

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, or court decisions, whether at the federal or state level, could adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Notes under federal or state law or otherwise prevent beneficial owners of the Notes from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. In addition, such legislation or actions (whether currently proposed, proposed in the future, or enacted) or such decisions could affect the market price or marketability of the Notes.

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

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Notes are subject to the approving legal opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel. The opinion of Bond Counsel will be in substantially the form attached hereto in Appendix D.

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

Disclosure Undertaking for the Notes

In order to assist the purchaser in complying with Rule 15c2-12 with respect to the Notes, the City will execute a Certificate to Provide Notices of Events, the form of which is attached hereto as Appendix E.

Compliance History

The City failed to timely pay \$32,031.88 of total interest due on October 15, 2017. Although sufficient funds were available on October 15, 2017 in an account established by the City, the City paid said interest on October 18, 2017, immediately after becoming aware of the missed payment. The City also filed a material event notice related to the late payment with the Electronic Municipal Market Access System implemented by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board on October 18, 2017. To mitigate a late payment from recurring, the City has established wire instructions with its bank for all debt service payments for the entire fiscal year. In addition, the City has established redundancy in personnel assigned to debt service payments.

RATING

The City has note applied to Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") for a rating on the Notes.

On May 20, 2021, Moody's affirmed its credit rating of "Baa2" with a negative outlook to the outstanding uninsured general obligation limited tax debt of the City.

Such ratings reflect only the view of such organization, and an explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained only from such rating agency, at the following address: Moody's Investors Service, Inc., 7 World Trade Center at 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007. There can be no assurance that such rating will continue for any specified period of time or that such rating will not be revised or withdrawn, if in the judgment of Moody's circumstances so warrant. Any such change or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of such bonds or the availability of a secondary market for those bonds and notes.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information, including the City's most recent audited financial statements, may be obtained from Mr. Michael Piccirillo, City Controller, 9 Glen Street, Glen Cove, New York, (516) 676-2789 or from the City's Municipal Advisor, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, 11 Grace Avenue, Suite 308, Great Neck, New York 11021, (516) 487-9818.

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 holders of any of the Notes.

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.

The City hereby disclaims any obligation to update developments of the various risk factors or to announce publicly any revision to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein or to make corrections to reflect future events or developments except to the extent required by Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The statements contained in this Official Statement and the appendices hereto that are not purely historical are forwardlooking statements. Such forward-looking statements can be identified, in some cases, by terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “potential,” “illustrate,” “example,” and “continue,” or the singular, plural, negative or other derivations of these or other comparable terms. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements included in this Official Statement are based on information available to such parties on the date of this Official Statement, and the City assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. The forwardlooking statements included herein are necessarily based on various assumptions and estimates and are inherently subject to various risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, risks and uncertainties relating to the possible invalidity of the underlying assumptions and estimates and possible changes or developments in various important factors. Accordingly, actual results may vary from the projections, forecasts and estimates contained in this Official Statement and such variations may be material.

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 GLEN COVE
NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

By: _____
Michael Piccirillo
City Controller & Chief Fiscal Officer

DATED: May __, 2022

APPENDIX A

THE CITY

THE CITY

General Information

The City, which was founded in 1668 and served for decades as a lumber, flour and starch milling center, was incorporated in 1918. Due to its location on the north shore of Long Island, the City's history has been closely linked to its waterfront. Located in Nassau County only 30 miles from New York City, the area became a popular summer resort before the Civil War, catering to affluent New Yorkers who could commute to New York by steamboat. By the end of the 19th century, many of the prominent New York financiers and industrialists decided to build permanent summer homes in Glen Cove, which was one of the premier "Gold Coast" addresses.

The City has 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, which was adopted on September 18, 1981, and in accordance with other statutes including the General City Law, the General Municipal Law, the Local Finance Law and the Real Property Tax Law, to the extent that these statutes apply to a city operating pursuant to a charter.

As of 2020, the City's population was estimated to be 28,365 (according to 2020 U.S. Census). The City also has a diverse economic base. While land use is predominantly residential, (including numerous surviving Gold Coast estates, upper-to-middle income homes, and a variety of multi-family structures and affordable homes), there is also manufacturing and commercial activity within the City

The City has long been a center of electrical assembly, chemical manufacturing and other industrial activity. The City's retail trade includes many specialty shops and an established downtown commercial district that is undergoing a major revitalization with the development and redevelopment of retail and office space. (See "*Downtown Revitalization*" herein).

The City has renewed its interest in its historic waterfront and developed plans for the revitalization of the 214-acre waterfront district, including both recreational and commercial marine activities. (See "*Waterfront Development*" herein). After nearly twenty years of working with Federal and State and local agencies, the sale of the 52-acre City agency-controlled waterfront property was completed in November of 2016. Construction and development of the property began in April 2017. The project will benefit the City, its residents and the County by reclaiming blighted industrial waterfront property for public benefit and create open space, luxury and workforce housing and retail/office space. (See also "*Waterfront Redevelopment*" herein).

Elected and Appointed Officials

The City Council is the legislative body of the City and consists of six members elected at large to serve two-year terms, plus the Mayor. It is the responsibility of the City Council to approve all legislation, including ordinances and local laws, to adopt and modify, as required, operating and capital budgets, to levy real property taxes and to authorize the issuance of all indebtedness.

The Mayor is elected at a general election for a two-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 the Council and is eligible to vote on matters before the City Council. The current Mayor, Pamela D. Panzenbeck, was elected in November 2021 and currently serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the City.

The Department of Finance is the central fiscal control and accounting agency of the City and is responsible for control and administration of its fiscal affairs. The Department of Finance is responsible for accounting for all revenues and disbursements of the City, for preparation and payment of employee payrolls, for custody and investment of all City funds, supervision of tax billing, tax and revenue collections including school tax billing and collection, administration of tax lien sales, management of bank accounts, the preparation and monitoring of the annual operating budget and five-year capital plan, and maintenance of the City's assessment records.

City Services

The City is responsible for and provides the following services: police, fire, sanitation, water, and street maintenance. The City also operates various park and recreational facilities. Pursuant to State law, Nassau County, rather than the City, is responsible for providing health and social services. Public education is provided by the City School District of the City of Glen Cove. The school district has a separately elected governing body and has independent taxing and debt issuance authority.

Employees

The City provides services through 183 full-time and 142 part-time employees, some of whom are represented by one of two unions. The Civil Service Employees Association (“CSEA”) represents clerical workers and various labor groups, including certain supervisory personnel. The Patrolmen Benevolent Association (“PBA”) is the collective bargaining agent for the City police and superior officers. The CSEA contract expires on December 31, 2024. The PBA contract expires on December 31, 2025.

Employee Pension 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. As of April 9, 2022, Tier 5 and 6 members only need five years of service credit to be vested. This affects members of both ERS and PFRS. Previously, Tier 5 and 6 members needed 10 years of service to be eligible for a service retirement benefit. 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 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 five years of employment and will continue to make employee pension contributions throughout employment.

City 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 has advised the City that municipalities can elect to make employer contribution payments in December or the following February, as required. If such payments are made in December prior to the scheduled payment date in February, such payments may be made at a discounted amount. The City prepaid its employer contributions in December 2020.

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. Employer contribution rates for the State's Retirement System continue to be higher than the minimum contribution rate established by Chapter 49. To mitigate the expected increases in the employer contribution rate, legislation was enacted in 2010 that authorized local governments and school districts to borrow a portion of their required payments from the State pension plan at interest rates which vary each year. The legislation also required those local governments and school districts, who decide to amortize their pension obligations pursuant to the new law, to establish reserve accounts to fund payment increases that are a result of fluctuations in pension plan performance. The City amortized a portion of its required ERS and PFRS contributions in the amount of \$735,795 for 2011, \$833,161 for 2012, \$977,090 for 2013 and \$687,732 for 2014, with applicable interest rates applied to amortized amounts of pension contributions of 3.75%, 3.00%, 3.67% and 3.15%, respectively. The City did not amortize any portion of the required contributions for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 through 2021, inclusive. The City does not intend to amortize any portion of the required contribution for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2022.

In Spring 2013, the State and ERS approved a Stable Contribution Option ("SCO"), which modified its existing SCO adopted in 2010, that gives municipalities the ability to better manage the spikes in Actuarially Required Contribution rates ("ARCs"). The plan allows municipalities to pay the SCO amount in lieu of the ARC amount. The City has not and will not be participating in the modified ERS SCO at this time or in the foreseeable future.

On August 25, 2021, the State Comptroller announced for Fiscal Year 2022-23, the average contribution rate for ERS increasing from 16.2% to 11.6%. Projections for required contributions will vary by employer depending on factors such as retirement plans, salaries and the distribution of their employees among six retirement tiers. The employer contribution rates announced will apply to each employer's salary base during the period of April 1, 2022 through March 31, 2023. Payments based on those rates are due by February 1, 2023, but may be prepaid by December 15, 2022. The City prepaid its ARC in December of 2021 and plans to prepay its contributions in December of 2022.

Other Post Employment 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 December 31, 2018. GASB 75 requires state and local governments to account for and report their costs associated with post-retirement healthcare benefits and other non-pension benefits, known as other post-employment benefits ("OPEB"). GASB 75 generally requires that employers account for and report the annual cost of OPEB and the outstanding obligations and commitments related to OPEB similarly to GASB Statement No. 68 reporting requirements for pensions.

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

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

The City's total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2020 was \$131,174,930 using a discount rate of 1.93% 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 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. In addition, 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.

Related Entities

The **Glen Cove Community Development Agency** (the "CDA") is a public benefit corporation created by State legislation to promote sound growth and development of the City. The CDA board consists of the Mayor, who serves as chairman, and six other members appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the City Council. The CDA administers over \$3.8 million in Section 8 Housing funds and \$600,000 in Community Development Block Grants on behalf of the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. The contract for Community Development Block Grants is between the City and Nassau County and approved by the City Council. The CDA is authorized to issue debt. The City is liable for CDA bonds and notes. Prior to the sale of the waterfront properties, the CDA had \$4,729,000 in outstanding loans guaranteed by the City, with maturity dates ranging from July 2017 through July 2021. The outstanding loans of the CDA totaling \$4,729,000 were paid from the proceeds of the sale of the waterfront properties. See "*Waterfront Redevelopment*" herein.

The **Glen Cove Industrial Development Agency** (the "IDA") is a public benefit corporation created to promote the economic welfare and prosperity of the City's inhabitants. The IDA members have complete responsibility for management of the agency and accountability for its fiscal matters. Prior to the sale of the waterfront properties, the IDA had \$2,182,592 in loans outstanding, which were guaranteed by the City. The outstanding loans of the IDA totaling \$2,182,592 were paid from the proceeds of the sale of the waterfront property. See "*Waterfront Redevelopment*" herein.

The **Glen Cove Local Economic Assistance Corporation** (the "LDC"), established July 2014, is a not-for-profit corporation created to assist and encourage the development and/or retention of industry in the City. The LDC Board is appointed by the City of Glen Cove City Council and is responsible for the management and accountability of its fiscal affairs. The LDC is the special purpose vehicle selected by the City to issue bonds to finance public improvements required in connection with the redevelopment of the waterfront. (See "*Waterfront Redevelopment*" herein.) The City is not liable for any bonds, notes or other obligations of the LDC.

The **Glen Cove Housing Authority** is a public housing agency whose board has complete responsibility for its management and fiscal matters. The City is not liable for bonds, notes or other obligations of the Glen Cove Housing Authority. The City does not presently guarantee debt of the Glen Cove Housing Authority.

The **City School District of the City of Glen Cove** (the "District") is governed by school board members who are elected by the qualified voters of the District. The District derives its revenues from property taxes, the assessment of which is based on the City's taxing procedures. The City is responsible for billing and collecting District taxes and makes the District whole for any uncollected taxes (see "*Real Property Tax Collection Procedures and History*" herein). The City guarantees collection on any District taxes in arrears. The Board of Education of the District

appoints management and exercises complete responsibility for all fiscal matters. The City is not liable for bonds, notes or other obligations of the District issued for District purposes.

The **Glen Cove Library** (“Library”) is governed by library trustees who are elected by the qualified voters of the Glen Cove City School District. The Library derives its revenues from property taxes, the assessment of which is based on the City's taxing procedures. The City is responsible for billing and collecting Library taxes; however it is the City School District that makes the Library whole for any uncollected taxes (see "*Real Property Tax Collection Procedures and History*" herein). The City guarantees collection on any Library taxes in arrears. The Library Board appoints management and exercises complete responsibility for all fiscal matters. The City is not liable for bonds, notes or other obligations of the Library.

FINANCIAL FACTORS

Basis of Accounting

The City utilizes the modified accrual basis of accounting for recording transactions in all governmental type funds. Under this method, (1) revenues are recorded when received in cash except for revenues which are material and susceptible to accrual (measurable and available to finance the current year's operations) which are recorded when earned, and (2) expenditures, other than retirement plan contributions, vacation and sick pay, and accrued interest on bond anticipation notes and general long-term debt, are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

Independent Audits

The single audits of the City's financial statements were conducted by the independent auditor, PKF O’Connor Davies, LLP. A summary of the City’s General Purpose Financial Statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016 through 2020, inclusive, is contained in Appendix B hereto.

Annual Financial Report Update Document (Unaudited)

New York State General Municipal Law Article 3, Section 30 requires every municipal corporation to make an annual report of its financial condition available to the Office of the State Comptroller. This report is not audited or prepared in accordance with GAAP. Filing deadlines for this Annual Financial Report Update Document (unaudited) (“AUD”) vary according to the municipal corporation’s fiscal year end. The City’s filing deadline is May 1 of each year for the prior fiscal year ended December 31. The City filed its 2021 AUD in April 2022.

Fund Structures and Accounts

The General Fund and the Special Revenue Funds are the principal funds used to account for the City's financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund accounts for substantially all of the City's operating and maintenance costs. The Special Revenue Funds are used to account for proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that are restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. Special Revenue Funds maintained by the City are the Water fund. There is also a Debt Service Fund which is used to account for transfers from all funds for the payment of debt service on the long-term obligations of these funds, and a Capital Projects Fund which is used to account for financial resources such as proceeds from bonds, notes, transfers from government funds, and federal and state grants which are to be applied for permanent or semi-permanent capital improvements. The City also maintains an Internal Service fund to account for its self-insurance program for workers compensation and general liability claims.

Water Fund. The Water Fund is used to account for transactions relating to the operation and maintenance of the City-owned water supply and distribution system. Substantially all of the fund's activities are financed through the sale of water; no tax moneys are contributed for the support of this service.

Impacts of COVID-19

The City has incurred certain expenses associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, including but not limited to, costs related to maintaining the safety of City employees and providing the necessary resources to certain employees working remotely while continuing to perform normal operating functions. These costs included personal protective equipment (“PPE”) such as masks, gloves, gowns, face shields and other supplies to promote safety. Additionally, the City expended funds on certain cleaning supplies, disinfectants, sanitizers and certain products and materials to construct and enforce appropriate social distancing measures. The City paid such costs from appropriations within the City’s 2020 adopted budget. The City’s State Aid for the 2020 fiscal year was initially reduced by approximately 20%, however the State restored this reduction in full. The increased costs did not had a material adverse impact on the finances of the City.

On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed into law the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. Included in this bill was \$350 billion in direct aid to state and local governments. Payments to local governments will be made in two tranches, the first half 60 days after enactment and the second half one year later. The funding is available through, and must be spent by, the end of calendar year 2026.

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

Currently, the City is eligible to receive \$2,786,248.03 and received the first tranche of funding on July 22, 2021 in the amount of \$1,387,459.35. The City will direct the received funds towards government services.

Revenues

Property Taxes. The City derives a major portion of its General Fund revenues from a tax on real property (see “*Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance*” in Appendix B, herein). *Based on preliminary, unaudited results, subject to change,* property taxes accounted for approximately 64.5% of total General Fund revenues for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

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The following table sets forth total General Fund revenues and real property tax revenues during each of the last five audited fiscal years, the most recent unaudited fiscal year and the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year.

Property Tax Revenues

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>Real Property Taxes⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Real Property Taxes to Revenues</u>
2016 ⁽²⁾	\$46,744,078	\$31,230,832	66.9%
2017 ⁽³⁾	52,989,349	32,648,904	61.6
2018	42,946,743	31,967,938	74.4
2019	44,811,694	32,361,840	72.2
2020	46,408,828	31,181,411	67.6
2021 (Unaudited)	51,316,356	33,103,709	64.5
2022 (Adopted Budget)	50,814,844	33,346,951	65.6

Source: Audited Financial Statements, Unaudited Financial Statements and Adopted Budget of the City.

- (1) The Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a tax levy limitation upon the 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. (See “*Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein.)
- (2) Total Revenues for the 2016 Audited Financial Statements included \$3.5 million from the sale of City-owned land in connection with waterfront redevelopment. (See “*Waterfront Redevelopment*” and “*2016 Audited Results*” herein.)
- (3) Total Revenues for the 2017 Audited Financial Statements include a \$3.863 million contribution from the IDA from monies received following the sale of the waterfront property. (See “*Waterfront Redevelopment*” and “*2017 Audited Results*” herein.)

State Aid. The City also receives a portion of its revenues in the form of State aid. *Based on preliminary, unaudited results, subject to change*, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, State aid represented 10.0% of the total General Fund revenues of the City.

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

The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue State aid to the City. No assurance can be given that present State aid levels will be maintained in the future. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the Governor initially declared a state of emergency and took steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19. The outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the State to address it have negatively impacted the State’s economy and financial condition. The full impact of COVID-19 upon the State is not expected to be known for some time. The use of federal stimulus funds has allowed the State to avoid gap closing measures; however, the State may be required to implement gap closing measures in the future. Such actions may include but are not limited to reductions in State agency operations and/or delays or reductions in payments to local governments in the State. If this were to occur, reductions in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of local governments in the State, including the City. (See also “RISK FACTORS” herein.)

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

The State’s 2020-2021 Adopted Budget authorized the State’s Budget Director to make periodic adjustments to nearly all State spending, including State Aid, in the event that actual State revenues come in below 99% percent of estimates or if actual disbursements exceed 101% of estimates. Specifically, the legislation provides that the State Budget Director will determine whether the State’s 2020-2021 budget is balanced during three “measurement periods”: April 1 to April 30, May 1 to June 30, and July 1 to Dec. 31. According to the legislation, if “a General Fund imbalance has occurred during any Measurement Period,” the State’s Budget Director will be empowered to “adjust or reduce any general fund and/or state special revenue fund appropriation . . . and related cash disbursement by any amount needed to maintain a balanced budget,” and “such adjustments or reductions shall be done uniformly across the board to the extent practicably or by specific appropriations as needed.” The legislation further provides that prior to making any adjustments or reductions, the State’s Budget Director must notify the Legislature in writing and the Legislature has 10 days following receipt of such notice to prepare and approve its own plan. If the Legislature fails to approve its own plan, the Budget Director’s reductions take effect automatically.

The State’s 2021-22 Enacted Budget provided \$10.8 billion in State funding to local governments. This funding available for use over multiple years, is designed to support essential workers and government employees, assist COVID-19 vaccination efforts, boost local economies, and support local government services.

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

The following table sets forth total General Fund revenues and State aid during each of the last five audited fiscal years, the most recent unaudited fiscal year and the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>State Aid</u>		<u>State Aid to Revenues</u>
	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>State Aid</u>	
2016 ⁽¹⁾	\$46,657,663	\$4,027,416	8.6%
2017 ⁽²⁾	52,989,349	3,967,209	7.9
2018	42,946,743	3,975,923	9.3
2019 ⁽³⁾	44,811,694	1,308,842	2.9
2020	46,108,828	4,105,059	8.9
2021 (Unaudited)	51,316,356	5,119,276	10.0
2022 (Adopted Budget)	50,814,844	2,837,667	5.6

Source: Audited Financial Statements, Unaudited Financial Statements and Adopted Budget of the City.

- (1) Total Revenues for the 2016 Audited Financial Statements include \$3.5 million from the sale of City-owned land in connection with waterfront redevelopment. (See “*Waterfront Redevelopment*” and “*2016 Audited Results*” herein.)
- (2) Total Revenues for the 2017 Unaudited Financial Statements include a \$3.863 million contribution from the IDA from monies received following the sale of the waterfront property. (See “*Waterfront Redevelopment*” and “*2017 Unaudited Results*” herein.) Unaudited results are subject to change.
- (3) In the City’s audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, Aid and Incentives for Municipalities (“AIM”) revenue of \$2,837,667 was reclassified as Miscellaneous revenue.

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

Reductions in federal funding levels could have a materially adverse impact on the State budget. In addition to the potential fiscal impact of policies that may be proposed and adopted by the federal administration and Congress, the

State budget may be adversely affected by other actions taken by the federal government, including audits, disallowances, and changes to federal participation rates or other Medicaid rules.

Deficit Legislation

On July 18, 2007, Chapter 337 of the Laws of 2007 (“Chapter 337”) was enacted authorizing the City to issue serial bonds to fund the City’s accumulated deficit as of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. The legislation authorized the City to issue serial bonds, and bond anticipation notes in anticipation of such bonds, in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$12,800,000 for the purpose of liquidating the accumulated deficits in the City’s General Fund, Water and Sewer Fund, Debt Service Fund, Recreation Fund and Self Insurance Fund as of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. In December 2007, pursuant to Chapter 337 of the Laws of 2007 and a bond ordinance adopted by the City Council, the City issued \$12,800,000 Deficit Serial Bonds – 2007 (the “Deficit Bonds”), which had a final maturity of November 1, 2017. The City complied with provisions of the deficit legislation as required and made all payments due on the Deficit Bonds on a timely basis. No Deficit Bonds are currently outstanding.

Discussion of Recent Financial Operations

The following is a summary of the City’s recent audited financial operations for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016 through December 31, 2020 as well as the Adopted Budgets for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022.

2016 Audited Results

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the City generated an operating deficit of (\$1,932,513) and, after realizing the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles, ended the year with a \$3,234,034 fund balance in its General Fund. The operating surplus of \$1,932,513 in the General Fund is the result of several factors including revenues received from the \$3.5 million sale of City-owned land in connection with waterfront redevelopment (See also “*Waterfront Redevelopment*” herein). The total cumulative deficit in all of the City’s operating funds was approximately (\$86,809), consisting of a positive fund balance of \$3,234,034 in the General Fund, a deficit in the Water Fund of (\$180,256), a deficit in the Recreation Fund of (\$406,400), a deficit in the Debt Service Fund of (\$493,305), a deficit in the Insurance Fund of (\$2,257,275) and a surplus in the Special Purpose Fund of \$16,393.

2017 Audited Results

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, the City generated an operating surplus of \$2,694,448 and, after realizing the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles, ended the year with a \$6,079,499 fund balance in its General Fund. The operating surplus of \$2,694,448 in the General Fund is the result of several factors including revenues received from the \$3.863 million contribution from the IDA from monies received following the sale of the waterfront property (See also “*Waterfront Redevelopment*” herein). The total cumulative surplus in all of the City’s operating funds was approximately \$3,724,900, consisting of a positive fund balance of \$6,079,499 in the General Fund, a deficit in the Water Fund of (\$165,393), a deficit in the Recreation Fund of (\$332,930), a deficit in the Debt Service Fund of (\$245,908), a deficit in the Insurance Fund of (\$1,649,693) and a surplus in the Special Purpose Fund of \$39,325.

2018 Audited Results

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, the City generated an operating deficit of (\$2,117,514) and, after realizing the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles, ended the year with a \$4,019,602 fund balance in its General Fund. The total cumulative surplus in all of the City’s operating funds was approximately \$2,218,922, consisting of a positive fund balance of \$4,019,602 in the General Fund, a balance in the Water Fund of \$0, a balance in the Recreation Fund of \$0, a balance in the Debt Service Fund of \$0, a deficit in the Insurance Fund of (\$1,816,861) and a surplus in the Special Purpose Fund of \$16,181.

2019 Audited Results

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, the City generated an operating deficit of (\$4,131,781) and, after realizing the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles, ended the year with a \$58,679 fund balance in its General Fund. The total cumulative deficit in all of the City's operating funds was approximately (\$522,685), consisting of a positive fund balance of \$58,679 in the General Fund, a surplus in the Water Fund of \$130,500, a surplus in the Debt Service Fund of \$30,739, a deficit in the Insurance Fund of (\$754,807) and a surplus in the Special Purpose Fund of \$12,204.

2020 Audited Results

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the City generated an operating deficit of (\$4,204,217) and ended the year with a (\$1,448,953) fund balance deficit in its General Fund. The total of the cumulative deficits in all of the City's operating funds was approximately (\$1,848,058), consisting of a deficit of (\$1,448,953) in the General Fund, a surplus in the Water Fund of \$298,071, a surplus in the Debt Service Fund of \$348,010, a deficit in the Insurance Fund of (\$1,057,390) and a surplus in the Special Purpose Fund of \$12,204.

2021 Unaudited Results

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2021, *based on preliminary, unaudited results, subject to change*, the City generated an operating surplus of \$2,249,723 and ended the year with a \$800,770 surplus in the General Fund.

2022 Adopted Budget

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2022, General Fund revenues are budgeted at \$50.81 million and General Fund expenditures and other uses are budgeted at \$50.81 million.

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 "moderate" with a fiscal score of 61.7 and an Environmental Score of 10.0 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020.

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 July 16, 2021. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether the City of Glen Cove Industrial Development Agency ("GCIDA") Board of Directors and officials properly approved and monitored projects with appropriate and measurable goals and took action when goals were not met for the period January 1, 2017 through September 30, 2019. The complete report can be obtained from OSC's website.

See the State Comptroller's official website for more information regarding the foregoing. References to websites and/or website addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only and implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein. Unless specified otherwise, such websites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement.

Financial Plan

The Mayor and the City administration continue to work diligently to develop solutions to ensure the City's long term fiscal stability. The City has developed and continues to refine a financial recovery plan that is targeted toward restoring fiscal balance to City financial operations.

Beginning in 2014, the City began a series of initiatives to close on the sale of its waterfront and other outstanding projects of significance, increase recurring revenues, identify new revenue sources, re-purpose underperforming assets, reduce borrowing, re-zone certain areas of the City for maximum beneficial use, and increase fines and penalties.

For a description of the development associated with the Garvies Point Project, which commenced in the April of 2017, see "*Waterfront Redevelopment*" herein. For a description of the City's efforts to revitalize its downtown, see "*Downtown Revitalization*" herein.

Improved budgeting practices have been implemented to better control departmental expense and significant focus on expenditure reduction is expected to result in recurring annual savings. The 2021 renegotiation of the PBA contract resulted in annual increases below that of 2.5% per year average for comparable police departments on Long Island. In addition, the PBA has agreed to take termination payouts over the course of two years, allowing the City to budget for termination pay without having to issue bonds or notes to pay such termination payouts. The City has installed and implemented an automated billing system to enhance efficiencies streamline workload and centralize services. The City is in the process of implementing a utility billing system for the water department and anticipates its completion in late 2022. Additionally, the City has been looking at new and incremental revenue opportunities within each City department, most recently, certain fees and rates have been revised relating to the golf course, filming rates, building department permits and certain finance department fees estimated to add approximately \$250,000 annually. The City has also renegotiated certain licensing and rental agreements which are expected to add approximately \$150,000 annually, in addition to, implementing new revenue streams related to a mortgage and rental registry and restored taxes which are expected to generate annual revenues of approximately \$205,000. The City continues to reevaluate its fees to increase revenue, explore new revenue opportunities and reduce expenditures, all in an effort to address the operating and cumulative deficits of the past several fiscal years.

Bonds for Separation Payments

The City has issued bonds and notes in some recent years to fund certain separation payment to retiring City employees. Such payments have been financed pursuant to special legislation enacted for the City by the State. The legislation, enacted in 2012, authorizes the City to amortize the costs of payments to employees upon separation of service to the City. To date, the City has issued bonds or notes totaling \$6,969,000 pursuant to this legislation. In order to help reduce borrowing by the City for purpose in the future, the City has entered into an agreement with its PBA union that permits termination pay to be paid out over two years from date of retirement. The City does not plan to borrow for these payments going forward.

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Enhanced Non-Tax Revenues

The administration identified a number of opportunities which substantially increased non-tax revenues, including: a comprehensive approach to investment management; stepped-up building code enforcement which increased fines for illegal conversions and non-complying use; and establishment of an ambulance fee which generated annual revenues as follows:

Ambulance Fee Revenues

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Fee Revenue</u>
2016	\$ 1,013,385
2017	1,045,232
2018	1,006,006
2019	938,324
2020	855,892
2021 (Unaudited) ⁽¹⁾	844,020
2022 (Adopted Budget)	950,000

(1) Preliminary, subject to change.

Expansion of the Tax Base

The City continues to work to enhance its tax base through a combination of economic development and encouragement of rational land use. Much of the City's redevelopment effort and success has been focused on the downtown and waterfront revitalization efforts which are discussed below. Success has been evidenced by a current retail occupancy rate in the downtown of approximately 90%, the highest in over 20 years.

Downtown Revitalization

The Glen Cove Industrial Development Agency ("IDA") closed on the Village Square property with RXR Glen Cove Village Square Owner LLC, in December 2017. This 2.5-acre, five story, mixed-use project is located in the Downtown Business Improvement District ("BID") and centered on a large public plaza, which will help revitalize the downtown area by creating approximately 146 residential rental housing units, including 13 workforce units, approximately 15,000 square feet of commercial space and, including approximately 1,900 square feet of medical office space and 171 parking spaces on site. The IDA estimates 15-25 full time jobs will be created from this project as well as 100-150 construction jobs. The City received a Payment In Lieu Of Parking ("PILOP") fee for \$207,000. The project began in August 2017, with RXR starting the demolition of the buildings on the property. Construction continued in 2019, with the completion of most of the vertical and façade work. The large public plaza was also substantially completed in 2019. Construction concluded in 2020 with a ribbon cutting held in October 2020. Additionally, a lottery for the 13 affordable units was held in June 2020 with the support of the Long Island Housing Partnership. Pre-leasing began in summer 2020, with full lease-up of the residential units in 2021; demand for the units is high. In December 2020, the City and RXR held a dedication ceremony for the public plaza. In 2021, the BID hosted the Downtown Sounds summer musical series in the plaza, with nearby restaurants participating in outdoor dining opportunities. In 2021, the plaza and retail space continued to host the Deep Roots Farmers Market, tree lighting, and Winter Festival during the winter months. During 2021, RXR executed a lease with Chase; Chase relocated their former retail branch on Forest Avenue to a space in the ground floor retail of Village Square. Currently, RXR is negotiating ground level retail leases with a Mexican eatery and smoothie shop, both with anticipated outdoor seating.

The Glen Cove Community Development Agency ("CDA") has an active commercial rehabilitation project funded through the Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") Community Development Block Grant ("CDGB") program that has positively impacted reinvestment into the downtown business district as well as other business districts in the City. The CDA program includes façade and signage matching grants. The CDA has contacted numerous new businesses and existing businesses who have worked with the building department on major renovations to their commercial façade of the storefront in the downtown area in 2020. The CDA awarded a total of \$3,400 in 2021 to businesses consisting of signage installation in the downtown business district. The CDA Executive Director is a

member of the BID board of directors and continually reminds the local businesses of funding availability for signage and commercial façade rehabilitation. The CDA is working with the Department of Public Works on wayfinding signage that will focus on the downtown parking garages and other key locations in the BID. A total of \$6,000.00 is allocated toward this phase. The Building Department and the Business Improvement District report a retail occupancy rate in the downtown of approximately 90%, the highest in over 20 years.

The City created a new corporation, the Glen Cove Local Economic Assistance Corporation (“GCLEAC”), to assist the National Healthplex, (d/b/a “The Regency at Glen Cove”) The ability to refinance their debt has allowed the Regency to: increase the assisted living unit count from 96 units to 99 units; create additional common space and other aesthetic and functional improvements within the building; improve the School Street façade and construct 22 new memory care units, for a total of 121 units. The improvements should significantly enhance the quality of life for the residents. This project began construction in May 2016 and will create 16 new full-time jobs as well as 11 construction phase jobs. The construction of the Alzheimer’s units was completed in late 2019 and produced 752 full time equivalent construction and construction related jobs. The ribbon cutting for the newly named Safe Harbor took place on January 30, 2020.

Waterfront Redevelopment

The New York State Department of State recognized Glen Cove Creek as one of three places on Long Island Sound suitable for concentrated waterfront development. They worked closely with the City on developing a “Glen Cove Creek Waterfront Revitalization Plan”. HUD along with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and 14 other federal agencies recognized the City of Glen Cove as a Brownfields Showcase Community for its efforts in cleaning up and redeveloping the Glen Cove Creek area.

The City, CDA and IDA is working with its redeveloper partner to create a mixed-use, smart growth development known as Garvies Point, with residences, retail shops, a restaurant and other eateries, and extensive public amenities, including parks and other active and passive recreational public open spaces. The City anticipates that the Garvies Point Project will generate hundreds of jobs, and millions of dollars in real property taxes, sales taxes and income tax revenues to local governments, as well as, County, State and federal governments. This plan has received support and grants from federal, State, and County agencies.

The Amended Planned Unit Development includes the current development program for the Project: 1,110 residential units, approximately 75,000 gross square feet (gsf) of retail/office space, approximately 1,644,932 gsf of total residential development, approximately 1,719,932 gsf of total private development, and approximately 28 acres of public amenities and open spaces.

On November 22, 2016, the IDA/CDA and the redeveloper closed on approximately 44 acres of the Project Site, pursuant to the Land Disposition Agreement that was entered into in 2003. The closing proceeds were used, in part, to pay off the aforementioned debt regarding IDA’s purchase of the property. Also on November 22, 2016, the Glen Cove Local Economic Assistance Corporation (“LDC”) sold Public Improvement Bonds, in an aggregate principal amount of \$124,562,832.65, to finance a portion of the Project’s “Public Use Improvements” (ex. parks and playgrounds, bulkheads, marinas, stormwater facilities, utilities, esplanade, boardwalks and other walkways, ecology pier, etc.). The Public Use Improvements will be constructed by the developer, as agent of IDA, within the “Public Use Easement Areas” on the Project Site. The developer is obligated to reimburse the IDA for 100% of the costs to maintain the Public Use Improvements in perpetuity. These LDC Bonds are non-recourse to the City and its agencies. The IDA and developer have entered into a Master Tax Agreement pursuant to which the developer will make certain in-lieu of tax payments (the “PILOT”) to the IDA for the benefit of the bondholders, as well as the School District, the City of Glen Cove, Nassau County and the Glen Cove Public Library (collectively, the “Affected Tax Jurisdictions”). Each Affected Tax Jurisdiction has granted consent to distribute the PILOT payments in a manner other than in the same proportion as taxes would be distributed.

The IDA closed on the Waterfront Revitalization Project (“Garvies Point”) in November 2016 and continues to work with RXR in constructing the Public Amenities and green space for use by the residents of Glen Cove. This project will benefit the City of Glen Cove, its residents, and Nassau County by reclaiming blighted industrial waterfront property for public benefit and enjoyment through creating open space, luxury and workforce housing and retail/office space. RXR (developer of Garvies Point waterfront destination) will create more than 460 direct and

indirect jobs per year during construction and will support more than 220 jobs post-completion. There will also be new tax revenues and money infused into the Glen Cove economy. Three residential buildings are being developed during phase I of construction. Building H-rentals (177 units) and Building I-rentals (208 units), also known as Harbor Landing is open for occupancy, with Building H resident move-ins that started during fall 2019. Brendel's Bagels and Building I at Harbor Landing opened in fall 2020. As of 2021, Harbor Landing is fully leased. The Building B-condos (167 units known as The Beacon) leasing office opened at the end of 2019, with closings and move-ins which began in early 2020. At the end of 2021, Building B had approximately 65% of the units sold and in contract. In 2021, work on Phase 1 (east of the Ferry Terminal) of the public amenities was substantially completed and opened to the public. The U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers ("ACOE") issued its Bulkhead/Marina Permit for the project on August 17, 2018, with subsequent amendments approved in the following years. The old Angler's Club was removed and replaced with a new building in 2019. The Certificate of Occupancy was issued in early 2020, with a ribbon cutting held thereafter. The Angler's Club Marina was completed in 2020; however, installation of the finger docks had been put on hold pending a waiver request for 20 ft docks to the ACOE (granted in 2021). The longer finger docks are on-site for installation in early 2022. Additional work to stabilize the open cell bulkhead at the Transient Marina was completed in 2021. Public roadway work in Phase I (Dickson Street, Road F and Road G) is complete and open to the public. Phase 2 (west of the ferry terminal) of the public amenities was completed in 2021 and opened to the public; this includes Road D parking adjacent to the ferry terminal and dog park as well as a public parking lot adjacent to Building B and Garvies Point Park. The Deep Roots Farmer's Market is located in the public parking lot near Building B during the summer months. All of the outside furniture has been installed and the Ecology Pier and playground were completed and opened to the public in 2021. The dog park was previously completed and opened to the public in Winter 2021. The entire Phase I and Phase II Waterfront Esplanade was completed and opened to the public by the end of 2021. Both gazebos have been constructed and furnished. The public bathrooms on the west of the ferry terminal and boat attendant building (with public bathrooms) at the terminus of Garvies Point Road were completed and opened to the public in 2021. A total of \$70,990,659 has been spent on the Public Amenities at the Waterfront, as of December 31, 2021.

In September 2020, the IDA Board granted an extension of the sales tax benefit at Garvies Point to RXR, consistent with a PUD Amendment RXR is seeking approval of from the Planning Board and an updated construction timetable. The IDA Board also consented to RXR's application to the Planning Board for the PUD Amendment and noted special considerations for the Planning Board in their review within the approving resolution. As of the end of 2021, the PUD Amendment is pending Planning Board approval.

In April 2020, the IDA Board approved the addition of the Garvies Point Brewery as part of the RXR Garvies Point project at the Waterfront, along with modifications to the original Marina Building #1. RXR sought to activate the east end of the project and public amenities with the addition of the Brewery, with indoor and outdoor dining space, which relocates an existing Waterfront business looking to expand operations to another location across the road. The Brewery building will retain the office space and public restrooms that were envisioned for the original marina building. At this time, the IDA Board also appointed the Garvies Point Master Association, Inc. (HOA) to an initial five-year term to oversee and manage the maintenance of the Public Use Easement Areas and Public Improvements. This requires the HOA to enter into a Maintenance Agreement with the IDA. As of the end of 2021, the Brewery is approximately 60% complete, with a targeted late spring opening.

In August 2020, the IDA granted sales and mortgage tax exemptions to the Georgica Green Ventures LLC affordable housing project at Garvies Point. This project will provide 55 units of affordable rental housing to the City at the Waterfront. In 2019, the IDA Board consented to the transfer of Block G (part of Garvies Point) from RXR to Georgica Green. The closing on the property occurred in 2021 following IDA Board approval of a PILOT extension with construction approximately 30% complete (foundations, footings, and elevator shafts installed) as of the end of the year.

The Ferry Terminal Building was completed in December 2015 and full project close-out was completed in 2017 with all grant funding reimbursed. Paving and striping of the Ferry Terminal parking lot was completed in 2021 in coordination with RXR and the public amenities work. The City released an RFP for a Ferry Operator in November 2017. Two respondents submitted proposals. The City of Glen Cove accepted the proposal of Hornblower Metro Ferry LLC with the commencement of service targeted for May 2020. The City requested an extension from FHWA and NYSDOT who were the funding agencies for the project and approval was granted to delay the commencement of ferry service to May 2020, to allow time for the Garvies Point (Phase I), Village Square, and Herb Hill/Garvies

Point Road projects to be completed reducing the hazardous construction conditions that would be at and around the ferry terminal site. A detailed action plan with milestones to achieve this goal was developed in 2018 and approved for implementation by the FHWA and NYSDOT during 2019. The IDA assisted the City in the RFP process for operator and the City entered into a letter of intent to contract with Hornblower Metro Ferry, LLC in January 2020. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the NYSDOT and FHWA have agreed to an indefinite postponement of the City's commuter ferry service at this time. The City entered into a one-year agreement with Eastern Star Dinner/Event Cruises in May 2019 for a one-year term at an annual cost of \$15,000.00. Eastern Stars operations were impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and the City and Eastern Star are negotiating terms for a potential future agreement.

The Herb Hill/Garvies Point Road Reconstruction contract was awarded in January 2017. The team worked with NYSDEC to develop an Excavation Work Plan (EWP) approved by NYSDEC in early November 2017. In 2019, substantial work (approximately 80%) was completed on the project, including the installation of underground utilities (sewer, water, drainage, telecommunications) from the terminus at the west end of Garvies Point Road to near the Slant Fin property. The installation of a temporary bypass at the intersection of Herb Hill Rd., Garvies Point Rd. and Dickson St. was also completed by RXR to facilitate work on the project in 2019. As of late spring 2020, the project was fully completed, transforming the one mile, degraded and inadequate roadway into a corridor for the Waterfront, with new pedestrian sidewalks; sanitary sewer, water, telecommunications, electrical utilities; and stormwater management infrastructure. In addition, the roadway was elevated, with utilities relocated underground, providing resiliency measures for major storm events. Funding for the road project will be provided by NYSDOT, \$6.5 million and \$2.5 million by Empire State Development. The balance of the funding will be paid from bond proceeds totaling \$15,942,847 for the road. Due to escalation caused by project delays and cost increases resulting from the requirements imposed by the NYSDEC and water management issues, the City worked with the IDA, GCLEAC, and RXR to make up to approximately \$13.7M available from the Public Amenities account to the City account for the Road project, as needed. This was memorialized in several agreements executed between the parties, including the First Amendment to the Trust Indenture, PIF Agreement, and Road Agreement. As of the end of 2021, approximately \$7,534,194 was transferred to the City account from the Public Amenities account for the road. Approximately \$28,904,142 has been spent on the road construction, with the final payment for construction being held due to a restraining notice and subpoena related to the contractor. NYSDOT has been notified by the CDA of the situation. As of the end of 2021, approximately \$6,667, 595 has been reimbursed by NYSDOT for the project. During 2021, ESD Board approval for the grant reimbursement was received; the Grant Disbursement Agreement was reviewed and executed; and the CDA responded to numerous ESD audit requests. The full \$2,500,000 grant reimbursement from ESD was received in December 2021 closing out the grant. The CDA received approval for all project close-out materials for NYSDOT submitted in 2021. Once the final construction payment issue is resolved, the CDA will invoice for the remaining approximately \$425,468 in NYSDOT funding.

Other Developments

As part of the Northwell Health System, the North Shore University Hospital at Glen Cove has been designated as the special surgery hospital for orthopedic surgery and rehabilitation. This designation has led to growth at the City's three nursing home facilities that provide post-surgery patient rehabilitation. In addition, there has been strong demand for medical office space in Glen Cove.

The Atria Senior Living has completed renovations to its existing building at an approximate cost of approximately \$10 million.

In July 2021, the IDA closed on the Breton Hills property with Arcadia Landing LLC. The IDA Board approved sales tax exemptions for the project in April 2020. Breton Hills is comprised of 72 age-restricted residential units. The IDA Board approved the assignment and transfer of the Avalon South PILOT and related documents to Fairfield Glen Cove South Owner LLC in June 2021. IDA staff conducted an on-site visit of the Fairfield South property in October 2021. The IDA closed on the property known as The Villas with 135 Glen Cove Avenue Corp. in December 2021 and received administrative fees of \$421,238. The project will consist of 6 residential buildings of 176 units aggregating 353,394 sq. ft. of space. 16 of those residential units will be affordable. The IDA Board had approved sales and mortgage recording tax exemptions for the project, in addition to a 10 year PILOT with an option for the PILOT to be extended to 12 years if the following conditions are met: (a) at least 30% of the employees engaged by the Company in the construction of the project are Glen Cove residents earning a prevailing

wage; and (b) the Company has made a good faith effort to fill the anticipated 6 FTEs after completion of the project with Glen Cove residents.

The Glen Cove Mansion, a 54.5-acre property in the estate section of Glen Cove, currently has plans to develop a 15-acre parcel of land for the purpose of constructing 40 high-end housing units and also to expand their catering and hotel capabilities for a total cost of approximately \$30 million. The property has been approved by the City Council for rezoning. In the winter of 2015 a fire caused extensive damage to one wing of the main mansion building. The new owner of the mansion has initiated renovations.

Construction Activity

The number of building permits issued within the City and the estimated cost of construction based on permits issued for each of the last five years is set forth below.

<u>Building Permits</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Permits</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
2017	194	\$ 9,752,545
2018	181	8,602,527
2019	169	11,475,456
2020	134	9,253,993 ⁽¹⁾
2021	160	27,137,660

(1) Includes construction activity related to in waterfront redevelopment. (See “*Waterfront Redevelopment*”)

Source: City Officials

Budget Process

The budget process begins in late summer at which time department heads prepare estimates of revenues and expenditures for the following year. Pursuant to the City Charter, departmental estimates must be submitted to the City Controller by September 1.

The Mayor submits a proposed budget to the City Council on or before October 1. The City Council reviews the proposed budget and may make changes or revisions that they deem necessary. During the City Council's review period, by October 10, notice is given of a public hearing on the proposed budget.

The public hearing on the proposed budget is to be held no later than October 15, at which time members of the public may express their views on such budget. Following the public hearing, the City Council may make whatever additional revisions that it deems necessary. The final budget for the next fiscal year is adopted by ordinance of the City Council by the last Tuesday in October.

In addition, all tax levies for budgets adopted for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2012 and thereafter are subject to the Tax Levy Limit Law. (See also “*Tax Levy Limit Law*”.)

Investment Policy

The City Council has adopted an Investment Policy, which includes as eligible investments: certificates of deposit and time deposit accounts in banks or trust companies authorized to do business in New York State; obligations of the State or the U.S. Treasury (including federal agencies where principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America); and, with approval of the State Comptroller, obligations of other local governments as well as of the City itself.

The Investment Policy further stipulates that:

- Certificates of deposit and time deposit accounts must be fully secured by insurance of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or collateralized with obligations of the U.S. Treasury, the State, or obligations of local governments within the State. Collateral shall be delivered to the City or to an approved custodial bank. The market value of collateral shall at all times equal or exceed the principal value of the certificate of deposit, marked to market no less frequently than weekly.
- Repurchase agreements shall provide for payment to the provider only upon delivery of U.S. Treasury obligations to an approved custodial bank or, in the case of a book-entry transaction, when the obligations of the U.S. Treasury are credited to the approved custodial bank account.
- Repurchase agreements shall be entered into only with banks or trust companies registered as primary dealers in government securities, with a minimum 105% collateralization, marked to market weekly.
- The investments will be audited annually by the City's independent auditor, and the Investment Policy will be reviewed annually by the City Council.

Consistent with the above statutory limitations, it is the City's current policy to invest in: (1) certificates of deposit or time deposit accounts that are fully secured as required by statute, (2) obligations of the United States of America or (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America. In the case of obligations of the United States government, the City may purchase such obligations pursuant to a written repurchase agreement that requires the purchased securities to be delivered to a third-party custodian.

REAL PROPERTY TAXES

Limitation on Real Estate Tax Levy

The City is responsible for levying taxes for City purposes. The City's real property tax levying powers, other than for debt service and certain other enumerated purposes, are limited by the State Constitution to 2.0% of the five-year average full valuation of taxable real property of the City. The City Charter, however, limits the City's real property tax levying power to 1.5% of the five-year average full valuation or \$64,472,603 as of fiscal year ending December 31, 2022.

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The following table sets forth the computation of the City's real estate tax levying limitation and the determination of its tax margin under the State Constitution.

Real Property Tax Assessment and Rates

Fiscal Year Ending <u>December 31:</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>	State Equalization <u>Ratio</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>
2018	\$3,955,321,677	1.0000%	\$3,955,321,677
2019	4,220,614,662	1.0000	4,220,614,662
2020	4,235,214,271	0.9500	4,458,120,285
2021	4,234,078,073	0.9500	4,456,924,287
2022	4,267,890,190	0.9700	<u>4,399,886,794</u>
Total Five-Year Full Valuation			<u>\$21,490,867,705</u>
Five-Year Average Full Valuation			<u>4,298,173,541</u>
1.5% of Five-Year Average Full Valuation			<u>64,472,603</u>
Total Tax Levy – General City Purposes			33,346,951
Less: Total Exclusions (Debt Service)			<u>6,940,191</u>
Tax Levy Subject to Tax Limit			<u>26,406,760</u>
Constitutional Tax Margin			<u>\$ 38,065,843</u>
Percentage of Tax Limit Exhausted			<u>59.04%</u>

Sources: State Board of Real Property Services and the City of Glen Cove Controller's Office.

Tax Levy Limit Law

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

The following is a brief summary of certain relevant provisions of Tax Levy Limit Law. The summary is not complete and the full text of the Tax Levy Limit Law should be read in order to understand the details and implications thereof.

The Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a limitation on increases in the real property tax levy of the City, subject to certain exceptions. The Tax Levy Limit Law permits the City to increase its overall real property tax levy over the tax levy of the prior year by no more than the “Allowable Levy Growth Factor”, which is the lesser of one and two-hundredths or the sum of one plus the Inflation Factor; provided, however that in no case shall the levy growth factor be less than one. The "Inflation Factor" is the quotient of: (i) the average of the 20 National Consumer Price Indexes determined by the United States Department of Labor for the twelve-month period ending six months prior to the start of the coming fiscal year minus the average of the National Consumer Price Indexes determined by the United States Department of Labor for the twelve-month period ending six months prior to the start of the prior fiscal year, divided by: (ii) the average of the National Consumer Price Indexes determined by the United States Department of Labor for the twelve-month period ending six months prior to the start of the prior fiscal year, with the result expressed as a decimal to four places. The City is required to calculate its tax levy limit for the upcoming year in accordance with the provision above and provide all relevant information to the New York State Comptroller

prior to adopting its budget. The Tax Levy Limit Law sets forth certain exclusions to the real property tax levy limitation of the City, including exclusions for certain portions of the expenditures for retirement system contributions and tort judgments payable by the City. The City Council may adopt a budget that exceeds the tax levy limit for the coming fiscal year, only if the City Council first enacts, by a vote of at least sixty percent of the total voting power of the governing board of the City, a local law to override such limit for such coming fiscal year.

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

The City exceeded the Tax Levy Limit for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2021.

Real Property Tax Collection Procedures and History

Total real property taxes in the City are comprised of three separate taxing elements: (1) City, (2) County and (3) School. Real property taxes become payable upon the levy of such taxes by the City Council, the Nassau County Legislature and the local Board of Education, respectively.

Preparation of the tax assessment roll is the statutory responsibility of the City under the Real Property Tax Law. The City Assessment Office undertakes regular inspections of property to ensure that new construction, improvements or demolitions are reflected in the annual roll of taxable properties.

The taxes as levied by the City become a lien on December 1; County taxes are billed on a single statement and are levied January 1. City taxes are one half payable on December 1 and one-half payable on June 1. County taxes are one half payable January 1 and one-half payable July 1. The Glen Cove City School District (the "District") taxes are levied August 1 and are one half payable August 1 and one-half payable February 1.

School taxes are collected by the City until March 1. On March 20, a five percent administrative fee is added to all delinquent District tax bills in addition to interest expense, which accrues from March 1 at 0.50% per month. The City guarantees the District the full amount of its tax levy. County taxes are remitted to the County only to the extent they are actually collected by the City. According to the Real Property Tax Law, unpaid school taxes are paid to the District as they are collected or at such time as the unpaid tax is included in the tax sale. All unpaid school taxes and unpaid prior year City taxes are included in the annual tax lien sale held no later than the last Friday in June.

Delinquent City and District taxes are enforced by the City under Article 11, Title 3 of the Real Property Tax Law which provides for foreclosure by "action in rem" after two years from the date of the first lien. In general, this section of the law permits foreclosure actions to be instituted for all tax liens due and unpaid for a period of at least two years. The City has elected to use the two-year period in order to strengthen its real property tax enforcement procedures.

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The following table reflects the real property tax levies and the total amounts collected in each of the last five fiscal years.

Real Property Tax Levies and Collections

<u>Period Ending⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Gross Tax Levy</u>	<u>Total Taxes Collected</u>	<u>Percentage of Taxes Collected</u>
2017	\$29,495,179	\$29,183,185	98.94%
2018	30,035,133	29,705,892	98.90
2019	30,570,515	30,190,949	98.76
2020	31,084,417	30,673,470	96.68
2021	33,208,508	32,469,325	97.77

(1) The City has an 18-month collection cycle on real estate taxes; the collections and percentage of taxes collected reflect amounts for the full 18-month cycle for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2017 through 2021, inclusive.

Valuations and Tax Data

The table below shows the trend during each of last five years for taxable assessed valuations, State equalization rates, full valuations, real property tax levies and real property tax rates.

Assessed Valuations

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Assessed Value	\$3,955,321,677	\$4,218,031,041	\$4,235,214,271	\$4,234,078,073	\$4,267,890,190
Equal. Ratio	100.00%	100.00%	95.00%	95.00%	97.00%
Full Value	3,955,321,677	4,218,031,041	4,458,120,285	4,456,924,287	4,399,886,794
Tax Levy	30,035,551	30,496,535	31,072,297	33,194,696	33,346,951
Tax Rate ⁽¹⁾	\$7.50	\$7.23	\$7.34	\$7.84	\$7.81

(1) Per \$1,000 assessed value.

Source: New York State Office of Real Property Services and City officials.

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Ten Largest Taxpayers

The following table presents the assessments of the City's ten largest taxpayers for the 2022 assessment roll.

Taxable Assessments

<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>% of Total Assessed Valuation⁽¹⁾</u>
Fairfield GC North Owner LLC	Apartment Rental	\$15,965,000	0.37%
Walker & Walker	Real Estate	14,706,500	0.34
Glen Arms Group	Apartment Rental	11,832,000	0.28
Martin Carey ⁽²⁾	Residential	11,791,500	0.28
Trousdell Village	Co-ops	10,348,000	0.24
Glengariff Corp.	Senior Housing	9,361,000	0.22
Glen Cove Mansion Holding	Hotel	9,007,500	0.21
GC Shopping Center	Shopping Center	8,650,500	0.20
KIR Glen Cove, LLC	Shopping Center	8,516,000	0.20
Minicozzi, F&B	Real Estate	<u>8,434,000</u>	<u>0.20</u>
	Totals:	<u>\$108,612,000</u>	<u>2.54%</u>

(1) The City's total taxable assessed value for the 2022 fiscal year is \$4,267,890,190.

(2) Small Claim Assessment Review currently pending which has not yet been settled, but would be immaterial to the City's finances.

Source: City officials.

CITY INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

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

Purpose and Pledge. 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 in one of the two fiscal years immediately succeeding the fiscal year in which such indebtedness was contracted, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose (as determined by statute) or, in the alternative, the weighted average period of probable usefulness of the several objects or purposes for which such indebtedness is to be contracted; no installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment, unless the City has authorized the issuance of indebtedness having 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 and bond anticipation notes.

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 "*Nature of Obligation*", 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 Limit Law imposes a statutory limitation on the City's power to increase its annual tax levy, unless the City complies with certain procedural requirements to permit the City to levy certain year to year increases in real property taxes. (See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein).

Debt Limit. The City has the power to contract indebtedness for any City purpose so long as the principal amount thereof shall not exceed seven per centum of the most recent five-year average full valuation of taxable real estate of the City and subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as water and certain sewer facilities and cash appropriations for current debt service. The constitutional method for determining full valuation is by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the last completed assessment roll and applying thereto the final equalization rate as determined by the State Board of Real Property Services. The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such rate shall be determined. The average full valuation is determined by taking the sum of full valuations of such last completed assessment roll and the four preceding assessment rolls, and dividing such sum by five.

There is no constitutional limitation on the amount that may be raised by the City by tax on real estate in any fiscal year to pay principal of and interest on all indebtedness. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law, imposes a statutory limitation on the power of the City to increase its annual tax levy, unless the City complies with certain procedural requirements to permit the City to levy certain year to year increases in real property taxes. (See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein).

Statutory Procedure

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

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law and the City Charter, the City authorizes the incurrence of indebtedness by the adoption of an ordinance approved by at least two-thirds of the members of the City Council. Certain improvements, the cost for which will be specially assessed against benefited property, are subject to public hearing.

The Local Finance Law also provides a twenty-day statute of limitations after publication of a bond ordinance which, in effect, estops thereafter legal challenges to the validity of obligations authorized by such bond ordinance 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.

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

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

In addition, under each bond ordinance, the City Council may delegate, and has delegated, power to issue and sell bonds and notes, to the City Controller, the chief fiscal officer of the City under its Charter.

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

Constitutional Debt Limit

The following table sets forth the constitutional debt limit of the City.

<u>Constitutional Debt Limit</u>			
Fiscal Year Ending <u>Dec. 31:</u>	Assessed <u>Valuation</u>	State Equalization <u>Ratio</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>
2018	\$ 3,955,321,677	1.0000	\$ 3,955,321,677
2019	4,220,614,662	1.0000	4,220,614,662
2020	4,458,120,285	0.9500	4,458,120,285
2021	4,234,078,073	0.9500	4,456,924,287
2022	4,267,890,190	0.9700	<u>4,399,886,794</u>
Total Five-Year Valuation			<u>\$21,490,867,705</u>
Average Five-Year Valuation			4,298,173,541
Debt Limit – 7% of Average Full Valuation			<u>\$ 300,872,148</u>

Source: City of Glen Cove, Assessor's Office and the New York State Office of Real Property Services.

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Statement of Debt Contracting Power

Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness (as of May 19, 2022)

Debt Contracting Limitation		\$300,872,148
Gross Direct Indebtedness		
Serial Bonds ⁽¹⁾ :		
General Purpose	\$36,078,168	
Water	10,068,454	
Sewer ⁽²⁾	<u>33,378</u>	
		<u>\$ 46,180,000</u>
Bond Anticipation Notes:		
General Purpose	<u>1,643,224</u>	
Total Gross Direct Indebtedness		<u>\$ 47,823,224</u>
Exclusions and Deductions:		
Water Bonds	\$10,068,454	
Appropriations in Current Budget to Pay Non-Exempt Debt Maturing During Remainder of Fiscal Year	<u>895,000</u>	
Total Exclusions and Deductions		10,963,454
Total Net Indebtedness		<u>\$ 36,859,770</u>
Net Debt-Contracting Margin		<u>\$264,012,378</u>
Percentage of Debt-Contracting Limitation Exhausted		<u>12.25%</u>

(1) Exclusive of the City's lease purchase obligations. See "*Lease Purchase Obligations Debt Service Schedule*" herein.

(2) The City is contractually required to pay debt service related to the issuance of serial bonds by the City for sewer improvements and the County is contractually required to reimburse the City for such expenditures.

In addition to the foregoing, the City is liable for bonds and notes issued by its Community Development Agency. As of May 16, 2022, the Community Development Agency had no bonds or notes outstanding. See "*Related Entities*".

Source: City Controller

Bond Anticipation Notes

On June 8, 2021, the City issued \$1,634,224 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2021 Series A, which mature on June 8, 2028. These notes will be redeemed with proceeds from the sale of the Notes, along with available funds in the amount of \$536,991.

Cash Flow Borrowings

The City has not issued tax or revenue anticipation notes in the last five fiscal years. The City has no current plans to issue tax or revenue anticipation notes during the 2022 fiscal year.

Trend of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table provides information relating to the capital indebtedness outstanding at year end not including previously described lease purchases for the past five fiscal years.

<u>Outstanding Indebtedness</u>					
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021⁽¹⁾</u>
Bonds	\$39,403,566	\$53,759,498	\$48,115,000	\$47,960,000	\$50,360,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>12,655,914</u>	<u>860,468</u>	<u>860,468</u>	<u>2,136,252</u>	<u>1,643,224</u>
Totals:	<u>\$52,059,480</u>	<u>\$54,619,966</u>	<u>\$48,975,468</u>	<u>\$50,096,252</u>	<u>\$52,003,224</u>

(1) Unaudited.

Source: Audited Financial Statements and City estimates.

Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness

The real property taxpayers of the City are responsible for a proportionate share of outstanding debt obligations of the County and the City School District of the City of Glen Cove. 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 unit's total values. The table below sets forth both the total outstanding principal amount of debt issued by the City and the approximate magnitude of the burden on taxable property in the City of the debt instruments issued and outstanding by such other political units. Authorized but unissued debt has not been included.

Statement of Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness

Gross Direct Indebtedness	\$47,823,224
Exclusions and Deductions	<u>10,963,454</u>
Net Direct Indebtedness	<u>\$36,859,770</u>

Overlapping Debt

<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>	<u>As of</u>	<u>Share</u>	<u>Amount Applicable to City</u>
Nassau County	\$3,029,044,000	02/17/21	1.88%	\$56,946,027
Glen Cove City SD	1,250,000	06/30/21	100.00%	<u>1,250,000</u>
Total Net Overlapping Debt				\$58,196,027
Total Net Direct Debt				<u>36,859,770</u>
Total Net Direct and Overlapping Debt				<u>\$95,055,797</u>

Sources: Data provided by City, County, and District Officials.

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Debt Ratios

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

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Debt Per Capita⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Debt to Full Value⁽²⁾</u>
Net Direct Indebtedness	\$36,859,770	\$1,299.48	0.84%
Net Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness	95,055,797	3,351.17	2.16

(1) The population of the City is estimated at 28,365 according to the 2020 U.S. Census.

(2) The City's full value of taxable real property for fiscal year 2022 is \$4,399,886,794.

Sources: Data provided by City Officials and the US Census Bureau.

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Debt Service Schedule

The following table sets forth all principal and interest payments required on the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the City, exclusive of economically defeased obligations and lease purchase obligations.

Bond Principal and Interest Maturity

<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ending December 31:</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Annual</u> <u>Debt Service</u>
2022 ⁽¹⁾	\$5,075,000	\$1,865,191	\$6,940,191
2023	5,380,000	1,534,001	6,914,001
2024	3,965,000	1,367,546	5,332,546
2025	4,105,000	1,199,041	5,304,041
2026	4,280,000	1,013,750	5,293,750
2027	3,040,000	858,305	3,898,305
2028	3,155,000	739,640	3,894,640
2029	3,125,000	623,292	3,748,292
2030	2,880,000	522,168	3,402,168
2031	2,895,000	431,885	3,326,885
2032	2,345,000	341,457	2,686,457
2033	1,440,000	282,029	1,722,029
2034	1,215,000	240,801	1,455,801
2035	1,155,000	205,776	1,360,776
2036	1,195,000	170,513	1,365,513
2037	1,230,000	133,747	1,363,747
2038	600,000	107,197	707,197
2039	620,000	91,131	711,131
2040	640,000	74,200	714,200
2041	655,000	57,201	712,201
2042	175,000	45,738	220,738
2043	180,000	39,525	219,525
2044	185,000	33,091	218,091
2045	195,000	26,298	221,298
2046	200,000	19,188	219,188
2047	210,000	11,781	221,781
2048	<u>220,000</u>	<u>3,987</u>	<u>223,987</u>
Totals:	<u>\$50,360,000</u>	<u>\$12,038,464</u>	<u>\$62,398,464</u>

(1) For the entire fiscal year.

Source: City officials and Audited Financial Statements, City of Glen Cove

Capital Financing and Improvement Programs

As a continuation of the fiscal planning process, the Mayor and the City Council, in conjunction with the Controller, have initiated a multi-year planning process, which involves all City department heads. A five-year capital plan has been prepared to support the City's infrastructure and public safety needs and improvements. Projects typically included in the plan include construction, acquisition, improvements to roads, water facilities, public safety, recreation facilities, and computer equipment for City departments. The 2020 capital borrowing consisted of bonds and bond anticipation notes for capital projects and termination payments. The 2020 bond borrowing was primarily to fund 2019 capital plan which was delayed. The 2021 borrowing plan was exclusively for capital projects and did

not include termination or tax certiorari payments. The 2022 Capital plan includes significant water infrastructure rehabilitations and enhancements, improvements to roads, parks, beaches, and the City’s golf course. Additionally, the City has included substantial improvements for our public safety and emergency services departments, including, but not limited to, the acquisition of first responder vehicles and life-saving equipment and machinery.

Over the past several years, the City has reviewed its water system infrastructure and has made significant capital investment to both rehabilitate and expand this aging system. Bonds previously secured will be combined with a \$3 million grant from the Environmental Facilities Corporation WIIA program and additional grant funding from DASNY is pending to rehabilitate the Seaman Road Well and install a PTAS in order to remove contaminants and re-open this vital well. Contracts have been awarded for the Seaman Road Well project and work is underway. In addition, the City has completed work at the Duck Pond Road Wells, including the installation of an air stripper and noise attenuation system. The City has invested in engineering efforts to identify and study the feasibility of locations for the installation of more wells to provide additional supply for current redevelopment efforts and also to plan for growth moving forward. In order to sustainably fund key investments in the City’s water network and to maintain a state of good repair, the City approved a water rate increase of 15% in 2018, with water billings reflecting the increase in 2019, which resulted in approximately \$300,000 in additional revenue toward improvements. The City has been awarded federal grant funding for the Nancy Court Pump Station project. Engineering and design work is underway.

Authorized and Unissued Long-Term Debt

Following the issuance of the Notes, the City will have \$2,080,000 in authorized but unissued debt relating to the dredging of the Glen Cove Creek and the disposal of sediment collected in connection with such dredging.

Also, the City has \$3,000,000 of authorized but unissued debt related to the construction of a Packed Tower Aeration System (PTAS) to remove certain contaminants from the Duck Pond Road Station wells.

In May 2022, the City expects to approve a bond resolution authorizing up to \$5.9 million for various capital projects, which the City expects to finance in Summer 2022.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population

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

	<u>Population Trend</u>		<u>Percentage Change</u>
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2010/2020</u>
City	26,964	28,365	5.20%
County	1,339,532	1,395,774	4.20
State	19,378,102	20,201,249	4.25

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 census.

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Income

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

	<u>Median Income</u>		<u>Percentage Change</u>
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2010/2020</u>
City	\$73,624	\$79,131	7.48%
County	93,613	120,036	28.23
State	55,603	71,117	27.90

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year estimate and 2020 census.

Employment and Unemployment

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

	<u>Civilian Labor Force</u> (Thousands)				
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
City	14.1	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.1
County	705.7	705.6	708.3	698.9	708.3
State	9,549.0	9,511.2	9,507.1	9,289.2	9,441.5

Source: New York State Department Labor. Information not seasonally adjusted.

Unemployment rates for the City, County and the State are set forth below.

	<u>Yearly Average Unemployment Rates</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
2017	4.1%	4.1%	4.6%
2018	3.7	3.5	4.1
2019	3.4	3.3	3.8
2020	7.7	8.0	9.9
2021	4.4	4.5	6.9

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

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Monthly Unemployment Rates

<u>Month</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
April 2021	4.7%	5.0%	7.7%
May	4.0	4.5	7.0
June	4.2	4.9	7.5
July	4.0	4.7	7.1
August	3.9	4.4	6.7
September	3.6	3.7	5.7
October	3.5	3.4	5.3
November	2.9	3.0	4.9
December	2.5	2.6	4.5
January 2022	4.0	3.3	5.3
February	4.6	3.5	5.1
March	4.1	3.2	4.7

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

Figures in this section are historical and do not speak as to current or projected employment rates. Unemployment has drastically increased since March 2020 due to the COVID-19 global pandemic and this trend is expect to continue into the foreseeable future. See “*RISK FACTORS*” herein for further detail.

Financial Institutions and Communications

There are four commercial banks, Bank of America N.A., Capital One, N.A., American Community Bank and Citibank, located in the City. The City is served by the major New York metropolitan area newspapers, radio and television stations. In addition, the City has two local newspapers, The *Glen Cove Record Pilot* and *The Gold Coast Gazette*. Cablevision, a private corporation, provides cable television service to City residents.

Utilities

Electricity is supplied to the City by the Long Island Power Authority and natural gas is supplied by National Grid. Telephone service is provided by Verizon and Cablevision. The City provides water supply distribution to its residents and is responsible for financing the construction, operation and maintenance of this system.

Transportation

Rail transportation is provided by the Oyster Bay branch of the Long Island Railroad. Highways serving the City include the Long Island Expressway and the Northern State Parkway. The area is covered by an extensive network of County roads. In addition, public bus transportation is available by the Metropolitan Suburban Bus Authority. The City also operates a shuttle bus for downtown shoppers.

END OF APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

FINANCIAL STATEMENT SUMMARIES

CITY OF GLEN COVE
Statement of Budgeted Revenues and Expenditures
Operating Funds
Fiscal Year Ended December 31:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
REVENUES		
General	\$ 15,765,020	\$ 17,467,893
Water/Sewer Fund	3,901,500	3,824,250
Debt Service Fund	7,842,554	6,964,839
Insurance Fund	985,000	882,000
Ferry Fund	2,275,000	2,220,000
Fund Balance Appropriation	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Revenues other than taxes	30,769,074	31,358,982
Amount to be raised by taxes	<u>33,194,696</u>	<u>33,346,951</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>\$ 63,963,770</u>	<u>\$ 64,705,933</u>
EXPENDITURES:		
General		
General Government Support	\$ 6,266,862	\$ 7,925,983
Public Safety	14,526,196	14,926,464
Health	816,291	905,791
Transportation	2,402,979	2,471,681
Economic Assistance	10,800	12,200
Culture and Recreation	4,119,638	4,244,650
Home & Community Services	3,004,137	3,166,132
Employee Benefits	10,261,559	10,768,125
Debt Service	6,692,254	5,658,818
Transfers	859,000	735,000
Water/Sewer Fund	3,901,500	3,824,250
Debt Service Fund	7,842,554	6,964,939
Insurance Fund	985,000	882,000
Ferry Fund	2,275,000	2,220,000
Fund Balance Appropriation	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	<u>\$ 63,963,770</u>	<u>\$ 64,706,033</u>

Source: Adopted Budgets of the City.

CITY OF GLEN COVE
Comparative Balance Sheet - General Fund
Fiscal Year Ended December 31:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021⁽¹⁾</u>
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 10,061,412	\$ 11,357,230	\$ 8,321,728
Receivables			
Taxes and Liens	24,615,018	21,955,464	25,648,268
Accounts	829,498	748,522	693,229
Other	0	0	439,850
Prepaid Expenses	34,256	1,179,762	1,778,304
Due from Other Funds	496,413	372,933	557,803
Due from Other Governments	893,541	1,043,277	1,524,523
State and Federal Aid	18,600	709,682	88,077
Restricted Assets	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,928,818</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 36,948,738</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 37,366,870</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 41,980,600</u></u>
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	762,820	1,078,050	1,334,928
Accrued Liabilities	865,802	1,197,165	1,193,934
Other Deposits	0	465,656	828,708
Employee Payrol Deductions	0	784,794	0
Due to Retirement Systems	2,394,615	0	0
Other Liabilities	0	0	1,839,879
Overpayments	168,195	173,695	0
Due to Other Funds	97,698	18,863	243,487
Due to Other Governments	301,306	404,571	578,079
Deferred Tax Revenues	32,286,469	34,598,989	35,160,815
Deferred Revenues	<u>13,154</u>	<u>94,040</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Liabilities	<u><u>\$ 36,890,059</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 38,815,823</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 41,179,830</u></u>
Fund Balances:			
Nonspendable	\$ 574,382	\$ 1,179,762	\$ 1,778,304
Restricted	2,618,227	2,755,264	2,928,818
Assigned	0	0	0
Unassigned (Deficit)	<u>(3,133,930)</u>	<u>(5,383,979)</u>	<u>(3,906,352)</u>
Total Fund Equity	<u><u>\$ 58,679</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (1,448,953)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 800,770</u></u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	<u><u>\$ 36,948,738</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 37,366,870</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 41,980,600</u></u>

(1) Unaudited results, subject to change.

Source: Audited and Unaudited Financial Statements of the City. Summary itself not audited.

CITY OF GLEN COVE
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - General Fund
Fiscal Year Ended December 31:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021⁽¹⁾</u>
Revenues:						
Real Property Taxes	\$ 29,519,108	\$ 30,985,450	\$ 30,236,590	\$ 30,110,816	\$ 31,181,411	\$ 33,103,709
Other Tax Items	1,711,724	1,663,454	1,731,348	2,251,024	2,487,802	2,901,935
Non-Property Tax Items	2,276,047	2,364,884	2,408,011	2,478,141	2,400,686	2,730,195
Departmental Income	1,816,404	1,649,613	1,823,287	3,000,538	2,989,181	3,061,682
Intergovernmental Charges	4,083,000	9,033,841	83,000	84,500	84,000	89,000
Licenses and Permits	1,707,035	1,678,026	1,015,556	618,257	427,335	1,283,565
Fines and Forfeitures	468,805	391,065	493,621	412,498	160,706	158,180
Use of Money and Property	605,619	614,649	738,551	916,785	1,235,226	1,329,976
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	7,750	0	0	843	142,638	569,318
State Aid	4,027,416	3,967,209	3,975,923	1,308,842	4,105,059	5,119,276
Federal Aid	439,596	481,513	355,401	367,345	462,065	439,097
Net change in fair value of investments	11,982	54,805	(16,981)	80,023	66,122	0
Miscellaneous Revenues	69,592	104,840	102,436	3,182,082	366,597	530,423
Total Revenues	\$ 46,744,078	\$ 52,989,349	\$ 42,946,743	\$ 44,811,694	\$ 46,108,828	\$ 51,316,356
Expenditures:						
General Government	\$ 5,938,467	\$ 9,681,505	\$ 6,743,542	\$ 7,878,172	\$ 6,913,033	\$ 7,806,653
Public Safety	16,414,691	16,717,375	16,807,096	13,634,264	14,581,075	14,142,378
Health	749,254	732,485	963,472	1,000,812	820,757	798,647
Transportation	2,049,564	2,082,234	2,228,261	2,275,281	2,240,566	2,191,627
Economic Opportunity and Development	469,292	433,918	472,097	398,824	0	4,627
Culture and Recreation	1,905,087	1,930,367	1,836,604	4,135,151	3,675,965	3,889,046
Home and Community Service	2,757,106	2,749,594	2,827,129	2,795,579	3,110,722	3,637,195
Employee Benefits	4,965,050	5,134,123	5,815,628	9,963,455	9,828,950	9,904,206
Debt Service	61,844	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	\$ 35,310,355	\$ 39,461,601	\$ 37,693,829	\$ 42,081,538	\$ 41,171,068	\$ 42,374,379
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers from Other Funds	\$ 587,763	\$ 648,550	\$ 612,919	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfers to Other Funds	(10,391,152)	(11,330,833)	(10,025,730)	(6,691,079)	(6,705,266)	(6,692,254)
Proceeds from Debt	0	0	0	0	800,000	0
Bond Anticipation Notes Issued	0	0	0	0	0	0
Settlement Income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of property	402,077	0	2,100,000	0	0	0
State Funding - Retirement System	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) and Other Uses	\$ (9,401,312)	\$ (10,682,283)	\$ (7,312,811)	\$ (6,691,079)	\$ (5,905,266)	\$ (6,692,254)
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ 2,032,411	\$ 2,845,465	\$ (2,059,897)	\$ (3,960,923)	\$ (967,506)	\$ 2,249,723
Fund Balance, Beginning of the Year:						
	\$ (937,214)	\$ 3,234,034	\$ 6,079,499	\$ 4,019,602	\$ 58,679	\$ (1,448,953)
Prior Period Adjustment:	0	0	0	0	(540,126)	0
Results of Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	2,032,411	2,845,465	(2,059,897)	(3,960,923)	(967,506)	2,249,723
Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle	2,138,837	0	0	0	0	0
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 3,234,034	\$ 6,079,499	\$ 4,019,602	\$ 58,679	\$ (1,448,953)	\$ 800,770

(1) Unaudited results, subject to change.

Source: Audited and Unaudited Financial Statements of the City. Summary itself not audited.

APPENDIX C

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 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/P11593040.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’Conner 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

FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

FORM OF OPINION OF NOTE COUNSEL

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

June 7, 2022

The City Council of the
City of Glen Cove, in the
County of Nassau, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the City of Glen Cove (the “City”), in the County of Nassau, New York, a municipal corporation of the State of New York, and have examined a record of proceedings relating to the authorization, sale and issuance of the \$1,106,233 Bond Anticipation Notes-2022 Series A (the “Notes”), dated and delivered on the date hereof.

In such examination, we have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals and the conformity with originals of all documents submitted to us as copies thereof.

Based on and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, as of the date hereof, we are of the following opinions:

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

2. Under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and (ii) interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code.

The Code establishes certain requirements which must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Notes in order that the interest on the Notes be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to the use and expenditure of proceeds of the Notes, restrictions on the investment of proceeds of the Notes prior to expenditure and the requirement that certain earnings be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause the interest on the Notes to become subject to federal income taxation retroactive to the date of issuance thereof, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is ascertained.

On the date of issuance of the Notes, the City will execute a Tax Certificate relating to the Notes containing provisions and procedures pursuant to which such requirements can be satisfied. In executing the Tax Certificate, the City represents that it will comply with the provisions and procedures set forth therein and that it will do and perform all acts and things necessary or desirable to assure that the interest on the Notes will, for federal income tax purposes, be excluded from gross income.

In rendering the opinion in this paragraph 2, we have relied upon and assumed (i) the material accuracy of the City's representations, statements of intention and reasonable expectations, and certifications of fact contained in the Tax Certificate with respect to matters affecting the status of the interest on the Notes, and (ii) compliance by the City with the procedures and representations set forth in the Tax Certificate as to such tax matters.

3. Under existing statutes, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York.

We express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes, or the ownership or disposition thereof, except as stated in paragraphs 2 and 3 above. We render our opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the date hereof, and assume no obligation to update, revise or supplement our opinion to reflect any action hereafter taken or not taken, any fact or circumstance that may hereafter come to our attention, any change in law or interpretation thereof that may hereafter occur, or for any other reason. We express no opinion as to the consequence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence or the likelihood of their occurrence. In addition, we express no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel regarding federal, state or local tax matters, including, without limitation, exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Notes.

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

Very truly yours,

/s/ Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP

APPENDIX E

**FORM OF UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS
FOR THE NOTES**

UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

Section 1. Definitions

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

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

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

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

“Issuer” shall mean the **City of Glen Cove**, in the County of Nassau, a municipal corporation of the State of New York.

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

“Purchaser” shall mean the financial institution(s) referred to in the Certificate of Determination, executed by the City Controller as of June 7, 2022.

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

“Securities” shall mean the Issuer’s \$1,106,233 Bond Anticipation Notes-2022 Series A, dated June 7, 2022 maturing on June 7, 2023, and delivered on the date hereof.

Section 2. Obligation to Provide Notices of Events. (a) The Issuer hereby undertakes, for the benefit of Holders of the Securities, to provide or cause to be provided either directly or through Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, 11 Grace Avenue, Suite 308, Great Neck, New York 11021 to the Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) System implemented by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established pursuant to Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto or to the functions of such Board contemplated by the Undertaking, in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of any such event, notice of any of the following events with respect to the Securities:

- (i) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (ii) non-payment related defaults, if material;
- (iii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

- (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (vi) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Securities, or other events affecting the tax status of the Securities;
- (vii) modifications to rights of Securities holders, if material;
- (viii) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
- (ix) defeasances;
- (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Securities, if material;
- (xi) rating changes;
- (xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Issuer;

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

- (xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Issuer or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;
- (xiv) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material;

- (xv) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which affect security holders, if material; and
- (xvi) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) to comply with or conform to any changes in Rule 15c2-12 (whether required or optional);
- (b) to add a dissemination agent for the information required to be provided hereby and to make any necessary or desirable provisions with respect thereto;
- (c) to evidence the succession of another person to the Issuer and the assumption of any such successor of the duties of the Issuer hereunder;

- (d) to add to the duties of the Issuer for the benefit of the Holders, or to surrender any right or power herein conferred upon the Issuer;
- (e) to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision hereof which may be inconsistent with any other provision hereof, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under this Undertaking which, in each case, comply with Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such amendment or change;

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

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

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Undertaking as of June 7, 2022.

CITY OF GLEN COVE

By _____
Controller and Chief Fiscal Officer