

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED APRIL 13, 2017

**NEW ISSUE: SERIAL BONDS
BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY
NOT BANK QUALIFIED**

**MOODY'S RATING: "Aa2"
S & P RATING: "AAA"
See "Ratings" herein**

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the Village, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Bonds 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 Bonds is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations under the Code; such interest, however, is included in the adjusted current earnings of certain corporations for purposes of calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed on such corporations. In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the Village, under existing statutes, interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York. See "Tax Matters" herein.

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

VILLAGE OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE

NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

\$9,400,000* PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT SERIAL BONDS-2017

DATED: May 1, 2017

**DUE: May 1, 2019-2032
(as shown on inside cover)**

(the "Bonds")

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

The Bonds are dated their Date of Delivery and will bear interest from that date until maturity at the annual rate or rates as specified by the purchaser of the Bonds, payable on November 1, 2017, and semiannually thereafter on May 1 and November 1 in each year until maturity. The Bonds shall mature on May 1 in each year in the principal amounts specified on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein.

Depository Trust Company ("DTC") will act as Securities Depository for the Bonds and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. Individual purchases may be made in book-entry form only, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds. Payment of the principal of and interest on such Bonds will be made by the Village to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent disbursement to the beneficial owners of such Bonds as described herein. (See "Book-Entry-Only System" herein.)

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser and subject to the receipt of the final approving opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has served a Financial Advisor to the Village in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. It is anticipated that the Bonds will be available for delivery through the offices of DTC in Jersey City, New Jersey or as otherwise agreed upon, on or about May 1, 2017.

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

Dated: April __, 2017

* Preliminary, subject to change.

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

MATURITY SCHEDULE

\$9,400,000* PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT SERIAL BONDS-2017

DATED: MAY 1, 2017

DUE: MAY 1, 2019-2032

MATURITIES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>
2019	\$550,000				2027	\$700,000**			
2020	570,000				2028	715,000**			
2021	585,000				2029	740,000**			
2022	595,000				2030	760,000**			
2023	620,000				2031	785,000**			
2024	635,000				2032	810,000**			
2025	660,000								
2026	675,000**								

*Preliminary, subject to change.

**Subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein.

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

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

FRANCIS X. MURRAY
Mayor

Trustees
NANCY HOWARD
EDWARD J. OPPENHEIMER
MICHAEL SEPE
EMILIO F. GRILLO

Comptroller
GEORGE SCHEU, CPA

Village Clerk/Treasurer
KATHLEEN MURRAY

Bond Counsel
HAWKINS DELAFIELD & WOOD LLP
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FINANCIAL ADVISOR
CAPITAL MARKETS ADVISORS, LLC
Hudson Valley * Long Island * New York City * Southern Tier * Western New York
(516) 364-6363

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
THE BONDS	1
Description of the Bonds	1
Authority For and Purpose of Issue	1
Optional Redemption	2
Nature of Obligation	2
Book-Entry-Only System	2
REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT	4
NO PAST DUE DEBT	5
MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY	5
FINANCIAL CONTROL BOARDS	6
MARKET FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCINGS OF THE	7
STATE AND MUNICIPALITIES OF THE STATE	7
CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING	7
Compliance Reviews	8
LITIGATION	8
THE STATE COMPTROLLER’S FISCAL STRESS MONITORING SYSTEM	8
TAX MATTERS	8
Opinion of Bond Counsel	8
Certain Ongoing Federal Tax Requirements and Certifications	9
Certain Collateral Federal Tax Consequences	9
Original Issue Discount	9
Bond Premium	10
Information Reporting and Backup Withholding	10
Miscellaneous	10
LEGAL MATTERS	11
RATINGS	11
MISCELLANEOUS	11

APPENDIX A -- THE VILLAGE

THE VILLAGE	A1
Description	A1
Government	A2
Electric Utility	A2
Employees	A2
Selected Listing of Major Employers	A3
Statutes Governing Village Investment Policy	A3
Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting	A4
Population Characteristics	A4
Unemployment Rate Statistics	A4
Budgetary Procedures	A4
Capital Planning and Budgeting	A5
Pension Benefits	A5
Other Post Employment Benefits	A6
FINANCIAL INFORMATION	A7
Trend of Valuations and Debt	A7
Constitutional Tax Margin	A8
Real Estate Taxes and Tax Collection Record	A8
The Tax Levy Limit Law	A8
Tax Collection Procedure	A9
Largest Taxpayers by Single Location – June 1, 2016	A9
OTHER INFORMATION	A9
Financial Statements	A9
Internal Service Funds	A10
INDEBTEDNESS OF THE VILLAGE	A10
Constitutional Requirements	A10
Statutory Procedure	A11
Computation of Debt Limit	A13
Details of Outstanding Indebtedness	A13
Calculation of Total Net Indebtedness	A13
Bond Principal and Interest Maturity Table	A13
Authorized But Unissued Items	A14
Estimated Overlapping and Underlying Indebtedness	A14

APPENDIX B – FINANCIAL STATEMENT SUMMARIES AND BUDGETS– GENERAL FUND

APPENDIX C – ELECTRIC FUND

APPENDIX D – WATER FUND

APPENDIX E – LINK TO 2016 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

APPENDIX F – FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL FOR THE BONDS

APPENDIX G – FORM OF DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING FOR THE BONDS

**OFFICIAL STATEMENT
OF THE
VILLAGE OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE
NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**Relating To
\$9,400,000* PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT SERIAL BONDS-2017**

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, inside cover page and appendices hereto, has been prepared by the Village of Rockville Centre, Nassau County, New York (the "Village," "County," and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale by the Village of \$9,400,000* Public Improvement Serial Bonds-2017 (the "Bonds").

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

THE BONDS

Description of the Bonds

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

The Bonds are dated May 1, 2017 and mature, as set forth on the inside cover page hereof. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on November 1, 2017, and semi-annually thereafter on May 1 and November 1, in each year until maturity. The record date for the Bonds will be the last business day of the month preceding each interest payment date. The Bonds will be subject to optional redemption prior to maturity as described herein. Principal and interest will be paid by the Village to the Securities Depository, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants, for subsequent distribution to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds, as described herein. The Bonds may be transferred in the manner described on the Bonds and as referenced in certain proceedings of the Village referred to therein.

The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form and when issued will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"). DTC will act as Securities Depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of \$5,000, or integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their interest in the Bonds.

Authority For and Purpose of Issue

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution, the laws of the State, including, among others, the Village Law and the Local Finance Law and various bond resolutions duly adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village.

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Date Authorized</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Electric System Improvements	9/6/16	\$ 1,200,000
Road Improvements	5/9/16	4,500,000
Water System Improvements	5/9/16	<u>3,700,000</u>
Total		<u>\$9,400,000</u>

The proceeds of the Bonds will provide original funding for the above listed purposes.

*Preliminary, subject to change.

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on or before May 1, 2025 will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds maturing on or after May 1, 2026 will be subject to redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the Village, on May 1, 2025 and thereafter on any date, as a whole or in part, and if in part in any order of their maturity and in any amount within a maturity (selected by lot within a maturity) as may be determined by the Village, at the redemption price equal to the par amount of the Bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

If less than all of the Bonds on any maturity are to be redeemed, the particular bonds of such maturity to be redeemed shall be selected by the Village in any customary manner of selection as determined by the Village Clerk/Treasurer. Notice of such call for redemption shall be given by mailing such notice to the registered holder not more than sixty (60) days nor less than thirty (30) days prior to such date. Notice of redemption having been given as aforesaid, the Bonds so called for redemption shall, on the date for redemption set forth in such call for redemption, become due and payable, together with interest to such redemption date, and interest shall cease to be paid thereon after such redemption date.

Nature of Obligation

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

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

Under the Constitution of the State, the Village is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the Village to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a statutory limitation on the Village's power to increase its annual tax levy. As a result, the power of the Village to levy real estate taxes on all the taxable real property within the Village is subject to statutory limitations set forth in Tax Levy Limit Law, unless the Village complies with certain procedural requirements to permit the Village to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes. (See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein.)

Book-Entry-Only System

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), Jersey City, New Jersey, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Said Bonds will be issued as fully-registered bonds 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 bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds, 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 Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the Bonds 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 Village, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Village, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

The Village may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, 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 DTC, and the Village takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Source: The Depository Trust Company

REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

Neither the Bonds, nor the proceedings with respect thereto, specifically provide any remedies which would be available to owners of the Bonds should the Village default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds, nor do they contain any provisions for the appointment of a trustee to enforce the interests of the owners of the Bonds upon the occurrence of any such default. The Bonds are general obligation contracts between the Village and the owners for which the faith and credit of the Village are pledged and while remedies for enforcement of payment are not expressly included in the Village's contract with such owners, any permanent repeal by statute or constitutional amendment of a 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 Bonds at the suit of the owner, a Court has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings, to render judgment against the Village. The present statute limits interest on the amount adjudged due to contract creditors to nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment. A Court also has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings, to order payment of a judgment on such bonds or notes from funds lawfully available therefor or, in the absence thereof, to order the Village to take all lawful action to obtain the same, including the raising of the required amount in the next annual tax levy. In exercising its discretion as to whether to issue such an order, the Court may take into account all relevant factors, including the current operating needs of the Village and the availability and adequacy of other remedies. Upon any default in the payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds, the owners of such Bonds could, among other remedies, seek to obtain a writ of mandamus from a Court ordering the governing body of the Village to assess, levy and collect an ad valorem tax, upon all taxable property of the Village subject to taxation by the Village sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds 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 Bonds and the proceedings with respect thereto all of which are included in the contract with the owners of the Bonds. 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 Bonds 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 Bondholders, 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*, 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), where the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct Constitutional mandate.)

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

Pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2 of the State Constitution, the Village is required to provide an annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due and payable principal of and interest on indebtedness. Specifically this constitutional provision states: "If at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriations, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. The fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid at the suit of any holder of obligations issued for any such indebtedness." This constitutes a specific non-exclusive constitutional remedy against a defaulting municipality or school district; however, it does not apply in a context in which monies have been appropriated for debt service but the appropriating authorities decline to use such monies to pay debt service. However, Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State also provides that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set apart and apply such revenues at the suit of any holder of any obligations of indebtedness issued with the pledge of the faith of the credit of such political subdivision. In *Quirk v. Municipal Assistance*

Corp., 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals described this as a “first lien” on revenues, but one that does not give holders a right to any particular revenues. It should thus be noted that the pledge of the faith and credit of a political subdivision in the State is a pledge of an issuer of a general obligation bond or note to use its general revenue powers, including, but not limited to, its property tax levy, to pay debt service on such obligations, but that such pledge may or may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues. The Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes.

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

In prior years, certain events and legislation affecting a holder’s remedies upon default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have generally upheld and sustained the rights of 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 Village indebtedness is past due. The Village has never defaulted in the payment of the principal of and/or interest on any indebtedness.

MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY

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

Bankruptcy proceedings by the Village could have adverse effects on holders of bonds or notes including (a) delay in the enforcement of their remedies, (b) subordination of their claims to those supplying goods and services to the Village after the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings and to the administrative expenses of bankruptcy proceedings and (c) imposition without their consent of a reorganization plan reducing or delaying payment of the Bonds. 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 Bonds, and the obligations incurred by the Village, may become subject to Chapter IX and applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, or similar laws relating to or affecting the enforcement of creditor’s rights generally, now or hereafter in effect, equity principles which may limit the specific enforcement under State law of certain remedies, the exercise by the United States of America of the powers delegated to it by the Constitution, the reasonable and necessary exercise, in certain exceptional situations, of the police powers inherent in the sovereignty of the State and its governmental bodies in the interest of serving a significant and legitimate public purpose and the limitations on remedies against public agencies in the State. Bankruptcy proceedings, or the exercise of powers by the federal or State government, if initiated, could subject the owners of the Bonds to judicial discretion, interpretation and of their rights in bankruptcy or otherwise, and consequently may entail risks of delay, limitation, or modification of their rights.

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

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

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

FINANCIAL CONTROL BOARDS

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

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

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

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

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

MARKET FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCINGS OF THE STATE AND MUNICIPALITIES OF THE STATE

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

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

If and when an owner of any of the Bonds should elect to sell all or a part of the Bonds 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 Bonds. The market value of the Bonds is dependent upon the ability of holder to potentially incur a capital loss if such Bonds are sold prior to its maturity.

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

The Village is dependent in part upon financial assistance from the State in the form of State aid as well as grants and loans to be received ("State Aid"). The Village'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 Village fail to receive all or a portion of the amounts of State Aid expected to be received from the State in the amounts and at the times anticipated, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such moneys or by a reduction in State Aid or its elimination, the Village is authorized pursuant to the Local Finance Law ("LFL") to provide operating funds by borrowing in anticipation of the receipt of such uncollected State Aid, however, there can be no assurance that, in such event, the Village will have market access for any such borrowing on a cost effective basis. The elimination of or any substantial reduction in State Aid would likely have a materially adverse effect upon the Village requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available or a curtailment of expenditures. (See also "*State Aid*" herein.)

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

The enactment of the Tax Levy Limit Law, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the Village, without providing exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by municipalities and fire districts, may affect the market price and/or marketability for the Bonds. (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 Village could impair the financial condition of such entities, including the Village and the ability of such entities, including the Village, to pay debt service on their respective obligations.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

In order to assist the purchasers in complying with Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Rule 15c2-12") with respect to the Bonds, the Village will execute an Undertaking to Provide Continuing Disclosure, the form of which is attached hereto as Appendix G to this Preliminary Official Statement.

Compliance Reviews

On July 25, 2014, the Village filed a material event notice with EMMA regarding the change to the underlying rating of the Village by Moody's Investors Service, as a result of the recalibration of the U.S. municipal ratings from a municipal scale to the global scale in 2010, which resulted in a recalibrated rating of "Aa2". The Village was late in filing this notice. As this was a system wide recalibration by Moody's, and not considered an upgrade, a material event notice was not filed at the time.

On July 25, 2014, the Village filed a material event notice with EMMA regarding the current ratings of the bond insurer of past bonds issued by the Village. Since the fall of 2008, there have been over forty ratings actions on bond insurers by Moody's, Standard and Poor's (S&P) and Fitch Ratings (Fitch). The Village was late in filing this notice. Due to widespread knowledge of the downgrades to the bond insurer, material event notices were not filed in each instance.

LITIGATION

The Village is subject to a number of lawsuits in the ordinary conduct of its affairs. In the opinion of the Village Attorney, such suits, individually or in the aggregate, are not likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Village.

The Village is a defendant in numerous pending tax certiorari proceedings, the results of which cannot be determined at this time. Any future refunds resulting from adverse settlements will be funded in the year payments are made.

THE STATE COMPTROLLER'S FISCAL STRESS MONITORING SYSTEM

The New York State Comptroller has reported that New York State's school districts and municipalities are facing significant fiscal challenges. As a result, the Office of the State Comptroller ("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 Village as "No Designation."

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

TAX MATTERS

Opinion of Bond Counsel

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the Village, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Bonds 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 Bonds is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations under the Code; such interest, however, is included in the adjusted current earnings of certain corporations for purposes of calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed on such corporations. The Tax Certificate of the Village (the "Tax Certificate"), which will be delivered concurrently with the

delivery of the Bonds, will contain provisions and procedures relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code. In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel has relied on certain representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations made by the Village and others in connection with the Bonds, and Bond Counsel has assumed compliance by the Village with certain ongoing provisions and procedures set forth in the Tax Certificate relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code to assure the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the Village, under existing statutes, interest on the Bonds 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 regarding any other Federal or state tax consequences with respect to the Bonds. 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 after the issue date to reflect any action hereafter taken or not taken, or any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to its attention, or changes in law or in interpretations thereof that may hereafter occur, or for any other reason. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion on the effect of any action hereafter taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel on the exclusion from gross income for Federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds, or under state and local tax law.

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 Bonds in order that interest on the Bonds 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 Bonds, 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 Bonds 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 Village, in executing the Tax Certificate, will certify to the effect that the Village 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 Bonds 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 Bonds. It does not purport to address all aspects of Federal taxation that may be relevant to a particular owner of a Bond. 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 Bonds.

Prospective owners of the Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bond (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 means the first price at which a substantial amount of the Bonds of that maturity was sold (excluding sales to bond houses, brokers, or similar persons acting in the capacity as underwriters, placement agents, or wholesalers). In general, the issue price for each maturity of Bonds is expected to be the initial public offering price set forth in this Official Statement. Bond Counsel further is of the opinion that, for any Bonds having OID (a “Discount Bond”), OID that has accrued and is properly allocable to the owners of the Discount Bonds 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 Bonds.

In general, under Section 1288 of the Code, OID on a Discount Bond 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 Bond. An owner's adjusted basis in a Discount Bond is increased by accrued OID for purposes of determining gain or loss on sale, exchange, or other disposition of such Discount Bond. 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 Bond even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment.

Owners of Discount Bonds 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 Bonds.

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 Bond"). In general, under Section 171 of the Code, an owner of a Premium Bond must amortize the bond premium over the remaining term of the Premium Bond, based on the owner's yield over the remaining term of the Premium Bond, determined based on constant yield principles (in certain cases involving a Premium Bond 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 Bond must amortize the bond premium by offsetting the qualified stated interest allocable to each interest accrual period under the owner's regular method of accounting against the bond premium allocable to that period. In the case of a tax-exempt Premium Bond, 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 Bond may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the Premium Bond 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 Bond 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 Bonds.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information reporting requirements apply to interest on tax-exempt obligations, including the Bonds. 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 Bond 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 Bonds from gross income for Federal income tax purposes. Any amounts withheld pursuant to backup withholding would be allowed as a refund or a credit against the owner's Federal income tax once the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Miscellaneous

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

marketability of the Bonds.

Prospective bondholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Bonds are subject to the approving legal opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel, which will be available at the time of delivery of the Bonds, in substantially the form attached hereto in Appendix F to this Preliminary Official Statement.

RATINGS

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) has assigned the Bonds the rating of Aa2. Standard & Poor's (S&P) has assigned the Bonds the rating of AAA with a stable outlook. Such ratings reflect only the view of such organizations and an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from such rating agencies as follows: Moody's Investors Service, Inc., 7 World Trade Center and 250 Greenwich Street, Public Finance Group – 23rd Floor, New York, New York 10007, (212) 553-0300; Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, 55 Water Street – 40th Floor, New York, NY 10041. There is no assurance that such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that one or more will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by the rating agency that issued it, if, in the judgment of such rating agency, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of any such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS

Any statements made in this Official Statement and indicated to involve matters of opinion or estimates are represented to be opinions or estimates in good faith. No assurance can be given, however, that the facts will materialize as so opined or estimated. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement which may have been made verbally or in writing is to be construed as a contract with the holders of the Bonds.

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 sourced documents to digital format, and neither the Village nor Capital Markets Advisors, LLC assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC and the Village disclaim any duty or obligation either to update or to maintain the 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 Village also assumes no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

Additional information may be obtained upon request from Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, (516) 364-6363 or from the Village Comptroller (516) 678-9228.

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

VILLAGE OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE

**Dated: Rockville Centre, New York
April 13, 2017**

**By: KATHLEEN MURRAY
Village Clerk/Treasurer**

APPENDIX A

THE VILLAGE

THE VILLAGE

Description

The Village, incorporated under the Village Law in 1893, is a residential community located on the south shore of Long Island, approximately five miles east of the New York City limits and twenty-one miles by rail from Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan.

Its population of 24,128 (2014 Census) makes it one of the larger villages in the State. The Village encompasses an area of approximately 3.3 square miles.

Commuting facilities include hourly train service provided by the Long Island Railroad. All railroad grade crossings have been eliminated and the station has an escalator and an elevator for the handicapped to access the elevated platform. A network of bus lines offers public transportation to the New York City subways in Jamaica and to Hempstead, Freeport, Long Beach and to nearly all other Nassau County communities. There is bus and taxi service within the Village.

The Village enjoys all modern public services, such as the municipally-owned and operated electric generating plant and distribution system, and water pumping treatment and storage facilities along with its own distribution system.

A sanitary sewer system was installed over 50 years ago. Collection sewers, which are maintained by the Village, empty into the Nassau County sewage disposal system.

The Village has its own Police Force of 55 personnel with all vehicles equipped for two-way radio communication. The Fire Department, with approximately 350 volunteers, has up-to-date fire fighting equipment.

The Recreation Department is a special part of Village life. Oriented toward a community with a broad range of interests, programs are offered in sports, creative expression and cultural activities.

The Village has its own Senior Center which offers socialization, transportation, classes and health screenings to the Village's increasing senior population. One full-time social worker provides aid and counseling to senior citizens.

There are three senior citizen housing developments in the Village that provide 309 living units. One of these developments, the Halandia Senior Citizen Housing Complex, built under the Federal Section 8 Housing Assistance program, was the last parcel of land in the Rockville Centre Urban Renewal Project. This Complex contains 165 apartments. The development costs were approximately \$6.5 million. It contains several community rooms, two elevators, spacious private grounds and has an active tenants organization. Additionally, there is a nursing home and a health related facility.

The Phillips House Museum, which receives occasional funding from the Village, is staffed by volunteers. There are changing exhibits, classes and special programs including an annual spring tour of Village homes and trips to nearby historic sites.

The Guild for the Arts presents programs featuring renowned musical artists, summer concerts in the park, theatre, poetry readings, juried art and photography shows, museum tours and an annual Artfest.

Molloy College, middle and senior public high schools, five grade schools, a full service public library and a Roman Catholic grade school constitute the educational facilities located in the Village.

Churches of most denominations and two synagogues are located in the Village. The Diocesan Headquarters of the Diocese of Rockville Centre embraces all of the Counties of Nassau and Suffolk and is located in the Village.

Mercy Hospital, with a bed capacity of 387, an 18 bed cancer care unit for the terminally ill, plus emergency and out-patient facilities, services the Village and adjacent communities. There are six professional medical centers located in the Village.

The Village has long been known for its banking facilities. Branches of many of the larger commercial banks in the country, and branches of some of the large metropolitan savings banks are located in the Central Business District of the Village.

A diversified retail business section, that includes a significant number of restaurants, attracts patrons from surrounding communities as well as the Village. Twenty-six municipal parking fields, strategically located, accommodate shoppers and commuters and aid in traffic control by providing approximately 3,500 off-street parking spaces.

Several areas of the Village are zoned for light industry. A modern attractive industrial park is part of the Village's Urban Renewal development. During recent years, the Village has seen an increase in the growth of office space provided to doctors, lawyers, CPA's, computer firms, and commerce by the use of new and renovated buildings. The Village's business district is located 15 minutes from Kennedy Airport and 35 minutes by train from mid-town Manhattan.

The Village has entered into agreements with Nassau County and the Federal Government to participate in Community Development Block Grant Programs. These monies are used to fully fund a wide range of projects such as: Youth Employment, Improvements for the Disabled, Senior Citizen Services and Acquisition and Expansion of Community Facilities.

By participation in Community Development Block Grant programs approximately \$12.6 million in federal funds have been made available to the Village to implement said projects over 40 years.

Government

The governing body of the Village is the Board of Trustees which consists of the Mayor and four Trustees, all of whom are elected for four-year terms. There are two Village Justices who are the only other elected officials and who serve four-year terms. Elections are held every two years in odd number years. The Village Clerk/Treasurer, Village Attorney, Tax Assessor, Comptroller and other department heads are appointed by the Mayor with consent of the Board of Trustees.

Electric Utility

The Village has owned and operated its own electric system since 1898. Recognizing that the availability of reliable, safe and low-cost electricity has been a hallmark of life in the Village, the Board of Trustees approved the construction of a new substation to increase the Village's ability to import electricity while improving the reliability of the distribution system. The Village now has a combined import and generation capacity that will meet projected demand and energy needs for residents and businesses well into the future.

As a result of the substation project, the electric system of the Village has a total capacity of approximately 75,000 kilowatts (kw), which consists of 45,000 kw of import capacity and 30,000 kw of in-house generation. This compares with a fiscal year 2016 peak load of 50,700 kw. The project, completed in January of 2008, included the addition of two transformers, each rated at 20,000 kw, and switchgear that will connect up to 20 distribution circuits. The additional import capacity allows the Village to purchase energy from the grid whenever this is more economical than utilizing in-house generation. In addition, the project allows for the separation of distribution circuits that were previously connected to a single circuit breaker which significantly reduces the number of customers impacted by circuit outages.

The Village is currently importing approximately 99% of its energy needs on an annual basis with most of the energy coming from a low cost hydropower allocation. The remaining 1% is provided through in-house generation. While the use of in-house generation has decreased as a result of the substation project and the deregulated energy market, the advantage of in-house generation was made clear during the Northeast blackout of 2003 and Superstorm Sandy. Though millions of people were without electricity during these events, electricity was still provided in the Village.

In fiscal year 2016, the average rate paid by the Village electric customers was approximately 10.6 cents per kilowatt hour (kwh) with sales of approximately 203,000,000 kwh.

Employees

The Village provides services through 226 full-time equivalent employees.

Uniformed members of the Police Department belong to the Rockville Centre Police Benevolent Association whose contract expired on December 31, 2016. The Village completed an initial contract with the CSEA Supervisors Unit which

expires on May 31, 2017. Other Village employees are members of the CSEA Local 1000 whose contract expired on May 31, 2016.

The Police Department with 55 personnel, has a Commissioner, an Inspector, three lieutenants, seven sergeants and 43 police officers. The Auxiliary Police force has 18 volunteer members.

Fire protection and rescue ambulance services are provided by the Village's Volunteer Fire Department with approximately 350 volunteers operating out of five firehouses.

The Electric Department has 42 full-time employees. The Water Department has 10 full-time employees.

Street maintenance, snow removal and street cleaning are provided by the Village Street Maintenance Department with 10 full-time employees.

Refuse and garbage collections are provided by the Village Sanitation Department with 16 full-time employees.

Park and recreation services are provided by the Village Parks And Recreation Department with 11 full-time employees.

Storm and sanitary sewer services are provided by the Village Public Works Department with 5 full-time employees.

The Section 8 Office is staffed by 2 full-time employees responsible for the administration of the Section 8 Office Rent Subsidy Program.

Social services and health services, to the extent provided on a public basis, are essentially County responsibilities.

Selected Listing of Major Employers (2016)

<u>Employer</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Approx. No. of Employees</u>
Mercy Hospital	Medical Care	950
RVC Union Free School District	Education	825
Better Home Health Care	Health Care	635
Molloy College	Education	574
Orlin & Cohen	Medical	375
Inc. Village of Rockville Centre	Government	220
Nassau Inter-County Express	Transportation	154
Diocese of Rockville Centre	Religious	120
Karp Volvo	Car Dealership	116
Rockville Centre Nursing Home	Health Care	110
U.S. Post Office	Government	49

Statutes Governing Village Investment Policy

Investment, in and of itself, is not a Village purpose. The Village, however, is authorized to temporarily invest moneys on hand pending their ultimate use for Village purposes. Pursuant to State statutes, the Village is permitted to invest only in the following investments: (1) special time deposits in, or certificates of deposits issued by, a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State; (2) obligations of the United State of America; (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; (4) obligations of the State; (5) with the approval of the State Comptroller, tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes issued by any New York municipality or district corporation, other than the Village; (6) obligations of New York public benefit corporations which are made lawful investments in which the Village may invest pursuant to another provision of law; (7) certain certificates of participation issued on behalf of political subdivisions of the State; and, (8) in the case of Village moneys held in certain reserve funds established pursuant to law, obligations issued by the Village. These statutes further require that all bank deposits, in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, be secured by a pledge of eligible securities, as that term is defined in the law. The Village has an adopted investment policy which complies with the statutes as described above.

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

For each of the fiscal years ending 1987 through 2015 (excluding 1995), the Village was awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), an international professional group that monitors the activities of all levels of government. The highest award given in the area of government accounting and finance, the Certificate of Achievement cited Rockville Centre for its comprehensive annual financial report. Rockville Centre is one of the few government entities in New York State to qualify for the award.

Population Characteristics

The Village's population has shown the following trends:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1970</u>
New York State	19,594,330	19,378,102	18,976,457	17,990,455	17,558,165	18,241,391
Nassau County	1,350,601	1,339,532	1,334,544	1,287,348	1,321,582	1,428,838
Town of Hempstead	765,852	759,757	755,924	725,639	738,517	801,592
Village of Rockville Centre	24,128	24,023	24,568	24,727	25,405	27,444

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Unemployment Rate Statistics

	<u>Year Average</u>				
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Village of Rockville Centre	6.5%	5.8%	4.4%	4.1%	3.8%
Nassau County	7.0%	5.9%	4.8%	4.3%	3.9%
New York State	8.5%	7.7%	6.3%	5.3%	4.8%

	<u>2017 Monthly Figures</u>		
	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
Village of Rockville Centre	3.8%	N/A	N/A
Nassau County	4.1%	N/A	N/A
New York State	4.9%	5.1%	N/A

Source: State of New York, Department of Labor. (Note: Figures not seasonally adjusted).

Budgetary Procedures

The Budget Officer is the Comptroller of the Village. The Budget Officer sends budget request forms to the various departments and the approximate timetable for budget development is as follows:

January 10	Comptroller's pro forma budget workpapers to all Department Heads.
January 25	All Department Heads return estimates to Comptroller.
March 20	Tentative budget filed with Village Clerk by this date.
March 20-March 30	Meetings with a diverse group of residents. Notice of Public Hearing published.
April 15	Public Hearing on budget by this date.
May 1	Adoption of budget and salary scale, and setting of tax rate by this date.

Note: The budget is not subject to referendum.

Capital Planning and Budgeting

The Board of Trustees has not formally adopted a capital program. Section 99-g of the General Municipal Law calls for a six-year program; such program is permissive, not mandatory. However, the Village has developed a five-year plan for projects, in order to establish priorities and determine impact on the tax rate of the Village.

State Aid and Other Revenue Matters

The Village also receives certain State aid (per capita, programmatic aid and mortgage tax). In the General Fund budget for the 2017 fiscal year, State Aid represents approximately 2.0% of the operating revenues.

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

The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue State aid to the Village. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that present State aid levels will be maintained in the future. State budgetary restrictions which may eliminate or substantially reduce State aid could have materially adverse effects upon the Village requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available or a curtailment of expenditures. (See also "*Market Factors and Bondholder Risks*").

Historically, the Village has realized surplus funds from operations. These funds have in part been used to fund, from time-to-time during the course of a fiscal year, supplemental appropriations for anticipated Village needs.

Pension Benefits

Substantially all employees of the Village eligible for pension or retirement benefits under the Retirement and Social Security Law of the State of New York ("Retirement System Law") 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"). It should be noted that the Village does not employ firefighters. Fire protection is provided through 343 volunteers. (These systems are referred to collectively hereinafter as the "Retirement Systems" where appropriate). These Retirement Systems are cost-sharing multiple public employer retirement systems. The Retirement Systems offer a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability benefits and optional methods of benefit payments. All benefits generally vest after ten years of credited service. The Retirement System Law generally provides that all participating employers in each 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 Systems. The Retirement Systems are 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 3% of gross annual salary toward the cost of retirement programs until they attain ten years in the Retirement System, at such time contribution become voluntary. Members hired after January 1, 2010 must contribute 3%, or more of their gross annual salary toward the cost of retirement programs for the duration of their employment.

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

During its 2004 Session the New York State Legislature enacted pension relief which among other things changed the pension payment date for all local governments from December 15 to February 1. The New York State Retirement System

has advised the Village that municipalities can elect to make employer contribution payments in the December or the following February, as required. If such payments are made in the December prior to the scheduled payment date in February, such payments may be made at a discount amount. The Village has prepaid its employer contributions each December at the discounted amount since the option was made available in 2004.

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

Village employees who are members of the ERS are divided into Tiers 1 thru 6. Village police officers who are members of PFRS are divided into Tiers 2, 5 and 6. The plans adopted for ERS and PFRS employees are noncontributory for Tiers 1 and 2. Tiers 3, 4 and 5 require a 3% employee contribution from members. ERS and PFRS members hired after April 1, 2012 are in Tier 6, which 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 between 3% and 6% percent dependent on their annual salary, for their entire working career.

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

As a result of significant capital market declines in the recent past, in certain years the State's Retirement System portfolio has experienced negative investment performance and severe downward trends in market earnings. As a result of the foregoing, it is anticipated that the employer contribution rate for the State's Retirement System in future years may be higher than the minimum contribution rate established under applicable law. Since 2010, various forms of legislation have been enacted to allow local governments and school districts the option of amortizing required contributions to the Retirement System. However, although these options reduce near term payments, it will require higher than normal contributions in later years. The Village has not found it necessary to amortize any payments to the retirement system to date; however, the option to do so in future years is expected to be made available to the Village through these various forms of legislation.

In 2013, the State 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"). Each plan allows municipalities to pay the SCO amount in lieu of the ARC amount, which is higher, and defer the difference in payment amounts as described below. The Village will not be participating in the SCO plan at this time; however, the Village has the option to do so in future years in accordance with existing legislation.

Other Post Employment Benefits

It should also be noted that the Village provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs may be expected to rise substantially in the future. A recently enacted accounting rule, GASB Statement No. 45 ("GASB 45") of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), requires governmental entities, such as the Village, to account for post-retirement healthcare benefits with respect to vested pension benefits. GASB 45 has become fully implemented for governmental entities, including the Village.

OPEB refers to "other post-employment benefits," meaning benefits other than pension benefits. OPEB consists primarily of health care benefits and may include other benefits such as disability benefits and life insurance. Until recently, these benefits have generally been administered on a pay-as-you-go basis and have not been reported as a liability on governmental financial statements.

GASB 45 requires municipalities and school districts to account for OPEB liabilities in the same manner as they already account for pension liabilities. It requires them to adopt the actuarial methodologies used for pensions, with adjustments for the different characteristics of OPEB and the fact that most municipalities and school districts have not set aside any funds against this liability. Unlike GASB 27, which covers accounting for pensions, GASB 45 does not require municipalities or school districts to report a net OPEB obligation at the start.

Under GASB 45, based on actuarial valuation, an annual required contribution ("ARC") will be determined for each municipality or school district. The ARC is the sum of (a) the normal cost for the year (the present value of future benefits

being earned by current employees) plus (b) amortization of the unfunded accrued liability (benefits already earned by current and former employees but not yet provided for), using an amortization period of not more than 30 years. If a municipality or school district contributes an amount less than the ARC, a net OPEB obligation will result, which is required to be recorded as a liability on its financial statements.

GASB 45 does not require that the unfunded liability actually be amortized nor that it be advance funded, only that the municipality or school district account for its unfunded accrued liability and compliance in meeting its ARC. The Village hired Danziger & Markhoff LLP for the actuarial valuation and as of May 31, 2016, said firm calculated an ARC of \$7,310,769 and a UAAL of \$71,111,830. Should the Village be required to fund its unfunded actuarial accrued OPEB liability, it could have a material adverse impact upon the Village's finances and could force the Village to reduce services, raise taxes or both. At the present time, however, there is no current or planned requirement for the Village to partially fund its actuarial accrued OPEB liability. Actuarial valuation will be required every 2 years for OPEB plans with more than 200 members, every 3 years if there are less than 200 members.

In April 2015, the State Comptroller proposed legislation to create an optional investment pool to help the State and local governments fund retiree health insurance and other post-employment benefits. The State Comptroller's proposal would authorize the creation of irrevocable OPEB trusts so that the State and its local governments can help fund their OPEB liabilities, establish an OPEB investment fund in the sole custody of the State Comptroller for the investment of OPEB assets of the State and participating eligible local governments, designate the president of the Civil Service Commission as the trustee of the State's OPEB trust and the governing boards as trustee for local governments and allow school districts to transfer certain excess reserve balances to an OPEB trust once it is established. Under the State Comptroller's proposal, there are no limits on how much a local government can deposit into the trust. The Village cannot predict whether the proposed legislation will be enacted into law.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Trend of Valuations and Debt

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
<u>Valuations:</u>					
Assessed Valuation (Taxable)	\$ 60,465,438	\$ 59,978,349	\$ 59,703,751	\$ 59,636,027	\$ 59,434,116
State Equalization Rate	1.41%	1.48%	1.53%	1.48%	1.41%
Full Valuation	\$4,288,328,936	\$4,052,591,149	\$3,902,205,948	\$4,029,461,284	\$4,215,185,392
 <u>Debt Outstanding</u>					
<u>End of Year:</u>					
Subject to Debt Limit	\$18,920,500	\$24,362,000	\$30,125,000	\$29,575,000	\$26,235,000
Not Subject to Debt Limit	<u>21,305,500</u>	<u>19,465,000</u>	<u>22,965,000</u>	<u>27,880,000</u>	<u>25,095,000</u>
Total Debt Outstanding	<u>\$40,226,000</u>	<u>\$43,827,000</u>	<u>\$53,090,000</u>	<u>\$57,455,000</u>	<u>\$51,330,000</u>
 <u>Total Debt as a</u>					
<u>Percentage of:</u>					
Assessed Valuation	66.53%	73.07%	88.92%	96.34%	86.36%
Full Valuation	0.94%	1.08%	1.36%	1.43%	1.22%

Constitutional Tax Margin

For the fiscal years ending May 31, 2016 and May 31, 2017 the constitutional tax margins have been computed as follows:

	2015-2016	2016-2017
Five-Year Average Full Valuation	<u>\$4,314,732,180</u>	<u>\$4,116,573,421</u>
2% of Five-Year Average Full Valuation	86,294,644	82,331,468
Total Additions	<u>4,074,743</u>	<u>4,011,096</u>
Total Village Taxing Power	90,369,387	86,342,564
Tax Levy for General Village Purposes	<u>28,124,350</u>	<u>28,688,848</u>
Constitutional Tax Margin	<u>\$ 62,245,037</u>	<u>\$ 57,653,716</u>

Real Estate Taxes and Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Years Ending May 31:	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Tax Rate Per \$1,000 Assessed	\$ 394.70	\$ 421.40	\$ 439.10	\$ 458.60	\$ 471.60	\$ 482.70
Tax Levy and Tax Collections:						
Taxes on Roll	24,157,998	25,480,135	26,336,493	27,380,140	28,124,350	N/A ¹
Additions/(Cancellations)						
During Year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	N/A
Net Taxes	<u>24,157,998</u>	<u>25,480,135</u>	<u>26,336,493</u>	<u>27,380,140</u>	<u>28,124,350</u>	N/A
Less:						
Collections During Year	<u>24,145,914</u>	<u>25,479,238</u>	<u>26,335,591</u>	<u>27,378,755</u>	<u>28,123,445</u>	N/A
Total Uncollected Taxes						
End of Year	\$12,084	\$897	\$902	\$1,385	\$905	N/A
% Collected Taxes End of Year	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	N/A

¹Pending.

The Tax Levy Limit Law

Prior to the enactment of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 as amended (the "Tax Levy Limit Law"), all the taxable real property within the Village has been subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Bonds of the Village and interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a tax levy limitation upon the Village for any fiscal year commencing after January 1, 2012 continuing through June 15, 2020 (or later as provided in the Tax Levy Limit Law), without providing an exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by the Village. As a result, the power of the Village to levy real estate taxes on all the taxable real property within the Village, without limitation as to rate or amount is subject to statutory limitations, according to the formulas set forth in Tax Levy Limit Law.

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

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

to calculate its tax levy limit for the upcoming year in accordance with the provision above and provide all relevant information to the New York State Comptroller prior to adopting its budget. The Tax Levy Limit Law sets forth certain exclusions to the real property tax levy limitation of the Village, including exclusions for certain portions of the expenditures for retirement system contributions and tort judgments payable by the Village. The governing board of the Village may adopt a budget that exceeds the tax levy limit for the coming fiscal year, only if the governing board of the Village first enacts, by a vote of at least sixty percent of the total voting power of the governing board of the Village, a local law to override such limit for such coming fiscal year.

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

Tax Collection Procedure

The Village collects its own taxes. Property taxes are collected semi-annually during the months of June and December without penalty. A 5% penalty for the first month is added to all taxes for the first half remaining unpaid after July 1, and for the second half remaining unpaid after December 31. There is an additional penalty of 1% per month on the uncollected portions on the first half effective August 1 and on the second half effective February 1. This additional penalty is adjusted in October of each year by the New York State Commissioner of Taxation and Finance in accordance with Section 924-a of the Real Property Tax Law. Such penalty shall in no event be less than one per centum per month. The Village holds Annual Tax Sales of properties that remain delinquent in the payment of taxes.

Largest Taxpayers by Single Location – June 1, 2016 (June 1, 2016 – May 31, 2017)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u> ¹
National Grid/KeySpan	Utility-Gas/Electric	\$ 801,831 ²
100 Merrick Road LLC.	Professional Building	250,344 ²
RVC Associates	Professional Building	240,314
Public Storage	Storage Facility	176,852 ²
HCRI NY-NJ Properties	Professional Building	160,000
MJER 2000 LLC	Hotel	156,830 ²
Eldan	Professional Building	155,953 ²
Sunoce Properties	Regular Shopping Center	154,284
Rockville Centre Medical	Professional Building	152,000
Nirvana Manor LLC	Motel	150,766

¹ As is common with many Nassau County municipalities, there may be tax certioraris pending for some or all of the entities listed above.

² Assessed Valuation represents all properties by said taxpayer in the Village.

OTHER INFORMATION

Financial Statements

Although not required by State law, the Village has, for many years past, made it a practice to have an independent audit of its books, including those of the electric and water departments. The audit for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2016 was completed by the firm of R.S. Abrams & Co., LLP., a link to the report can be found in Appendix E. In addition, the financial affairs of the Village are subject to periodic audit by the State Comptroller, i.e. the Division of Local Government and School Accountability.

The accounting policies for the General Village Funds of the Village conform to those prescribed by the New York State Comptroller in its "Uniform System of Accounts for Villages". In general, revenue and expense transactions are recorded on a modified accrual basis. However, the Electric and Water Funds are recorded on a full accrual basis.

Capital additions are not recorded as assets in the Village's General Fund, and depreciation is not provided. However, the Village does comply with the GASB Statement No. 34 that requires additional financial statements for the General Fund where capital additions and depreciation are recorded. Amounts authorized by the Board of Trustees for capital additions are recorded in the Capital, Electric and Water Funds along with proceeds from the issuance of bond anticipation notes and expenditures for such additions. Principal and interest payments for bonds are recorded in the Debt Service, Electric and Water Funds.

The accounting policies of the Village's utility funds conform to those prescribed by the Public Service Commission of the State.

The auditing procedures of the State Comptroller are in accordance with the laws of the State. The books and accounts of the Electric Department are subject to audit by a State regulating agency.

Internal Service Funds

As a result of a severe rise in the insurance rates for certain types of insurance, the State Legislature enacted Chapter 819, Laws of 1986, which amended certain provisions of the General Municipal Law so as to enable local government entities as defined in General Municipal Law, Section 2, to establish an insurance reserve fund out of which payment may be made for any loss, claim, action or judgment for which a municipal corporation is authorized or required to purchase or maintain insurance excepting for certain kinds of risks for which insurance is authorized pursuant to certain sections of the Insurance Law.

The Village established, effective January 6, 1987, a risk retention fund into which certain payments have been made and into which other payments as authorized by Chapter 819, Laws of 1986, will continue to be made until or unless the Board of Trustees determines in accordance with provisions of subdivision 13 of Section 1 of said Chapter that such fund is no longer needed.

With respect to certain types of risks for which the Village had formally purchased insurance, specifically those covered by Automobile Liability, General Liability, Police Professional Liability, Unemployment and Workers' Compensation, the Village has become a self-insurer.

No assurance can be given, of course, that the amount in such reserve fund will be sufficient to cover all of the Village's potential liabilities as a result of legal actions brought against it. To the extent that such insufficiencies occur, the Village may finance the same pursuant to the Local Finance Law. The Village has insurance coverage and an umbrella policy in the amount of \$10,000,000 for aggregate claims for its liability self insurance program in excess of \$300,000 with certain exceptions including auto liability which is in excess of \$250,000. It also has an Excess Workers' Compensation Policy for aggregate claims in excess of \$500,000 for all employees except police officers and volunteer firefighters where excess is \$750,000.

The program is administered by a professional program administrator and a claims administrator. Payments from the fund are supervised by the Village Comptroller, who has established the accounts as recommended by the program and claims administrators and approved by the Village.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE VILLAGE

Constitutional Requirements

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

Purpose and Pledge. Subject to certain enumerated exceptions, the Village shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual or private corporation or private undertaking or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any of the foregoing or any public corporation.

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

General. The Village 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 Village to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. However, the Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 imposes a statutory limitation on the Village’s power to increase its annual tax levy, unless the Village complies with certain procedural requirements to permit the Village to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes. (See “*The Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein).

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

Debt Limit. The Village has the power to contract indebtedness for any Village purpose so long as the principal amount thereof shall not exceed seven per centum of the most recent five-year average full valuation of taxable real estate of the Village and subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as water and certain sewer facilities and cash 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 Village 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 Village to increase its annual tax levy, unless the Village complies with certain procedural requirements to permit the Village to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes. (See “*The Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein).

Pursuant to Article VIII of the Constitution and Title 8 of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law, the debt limit of the Village is calculated by taking 7% of the latest five year average of the full valuation of all taxable real property.

Statutory Procedure

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

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the Village authorizes the incurrence of indebtedness, including bonds and bond anticipation notes issued in anticipation of such bonds, by the adoption of a bond resolution, approved by at least two-thirds of the members of the Village Board, the finance board of the Village. Certain such resolutions are be subject to permissive referendum, or may be submitted to the Village voters at the discretion of the Village Board.

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

The Local Finance Law also provides a twenty-day statute of limitations after publication of a bond resolution, which, in effect, estops thereafter legal challenges to the validity of obligations authorized by such bond resolution, except for alleged constitutional violations. The Village has complied with such procedure for the validation of the bond resolutions pursuant to which the Bonds are being issued.

Statutory law in New York permits bond anticipation notes to be issued. Bond anticipation notes may be renewed each year, provided annual principal installment payments are made in reduction of the total amount of such notes, commencing no later than two years after the date of the first of such notes and provided that, other than for assessable projects, such renewals do not extend 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 resolution, the Village Board may delegate, and has delegated, power to issue and sell bonds and notes, to the Village Clerk/Treasurer, the chief fiscal officer of the Village.

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

Computation of Debt Limit

The following table sets forth the calculation of the Village’s debt limit as of May 31, 2016.

Fiscal Year Ending <u>May 31:</u>	Assessed Valuation of Taxable <u>Real Estate</u>	State Equalization <u>Rate</u>	Full Valuation of Taxable <u>Real Estate</u>
2013	\$60,465,438	1.41%	\$4,288,328,936
2014	59,978,349	1.48	4,052,591,149
2015	59,703,751	1.53	3,902,205,948
2016	59,636,027	1.48	4,029,461,284
2017	59,434,116	1.41	4,215,185,392
Total five year full valuation.....			\$20,487,772,709
Five year average full valuation.....			4,097,554,542
Debt Limit - 7% of average five year full valuation			\$286,828,818

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the Village as of April 13, 2017.

	<u>Maturity</u> 2018-2031	<u>Amount</u>
Bonds		\$51,330,000
Total Debt Outstanding		<u>\$51,330,000</u>

Calculation of Total Net Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the calculation of the Village’s Net Indebtedness as of April 13, 2017.

Debt Limit		\$286,828,818
Inclusions:		
Bonds	\$51,330,000	
Refunded Bonds ¹	<u>0</u>	
Total Inclusions		<u>\$51,330,000</u>
Exclusions:		
Refunded Bonds ¹	0	
Water Indebtedness: ²	<u>16,125,000</u>	
Total Exclusions		<u>\$16,125,000</u>
Total Net Indebtedness.....		35,205,000
Debt Contracting Margin		<u>\$ 251,623,818</u>
Percent of Debt Contracting Power Exhausted		12.27%

¹Excluded pursuant to Local Finance Law 136.00(10-a).

²Excluded pursuant to Local Finance Law §136.00.

Bond Principal and Interest Maturity Table

The following table sets forth the annual debt service requirements on all outstanding Village Bonds. This includes all Village long term general obligation debt regardless of the source of payment.

Fiscal Year Ending May 31st:	Principal	Interest	Total Principal and Interest
2017	\$6,125,000	\$1,534,234	\$7,659,234
2018	6,085,000	1,361,288	7,446,288
2019	5,570,000	1,191,318	6,761,318
2020	5,305,000	1,038,719	6,343,719
2021	4,905,000	895,643	5,800,643
2022	4,565,000	764,369	5,329,369
2023	4,225,000	645,256	4,870,256
2024	3,930,000	538,000	4,468,000
2025	3,730,000	438,449	4,168,449
2026	3,200,000	341,350	3,541,350
2027	2,730,000	256,368	2,986,368
2028	2,740,000	184,650	2,924,650
2029	2,120,000	118,925	2,238,925
2030	1,575,000	66,750	1,641,750
2031	650,000	19,500	669,500
Totals	<u>\$57,455,000</u>	<u>\$9,394,819</u>	<u>\$66,849,819</u>

¹Table does not take into account principal and interest payments that may have been paid year to date.

Authorized But Unissued Items

After the issuance of the Bonds, the Village will have \$750,000 authorized but unissued indebtedness for reconstruction of various Village buildings, \$200,000 authorized but unissued indebtedness for fire fighting vehicles, and \$2,400,000 authorized but unissued indebtedness for improvements to the Sunrise Highway water storage tank. The Village adopted bond resolutions on April 3, 2017 for \$6,000,000 for road improvements, \$5,000,000 for the construction of water system improvements, \$1,300,000 construction of streetscape improvements, \$500,000 improvements to village hall, \$400,000 for construction of a salt storage shed, \$1,500,000 improvements to sewer pump and \$2,700,000 in electric system improvements. The Village will pursue financing these new projects in the future.

Estimated Overlapping and Underlying Indebtedness

In addition to the Village, the following political subdivisions have the power to issue bonds and to levy taxes or cause taxes to be levied on taxable real property in the Village. Estimated bonds and bond anticipation notes are listed as of the close of the latest available fiscal year of the respective municipalities and no exclusions have been deducted from the Outstanding Indebtedness figures and Applicable Indebtedness figures.

Overlapping Units	Outstanding Indebtedness	Approximate Percent Within Village	Applicable Indebtedness
County of Nassau	\$4,375,113,419	2.09%	\$ 91,439,870
Town of Hempstead	301,443,999	4.68%	14,107,579
Rockville Centre UFSD	14,811,826	89.6%	13,271,396
East Rockaway UFSD	20,951,000	0.5%	104,755
Malverne UFSD	15,591,180	1.3%	202,685
Baldwin UFSD	23,015,497	0.7%	161,108
Hempstead UFSD	35,820,000	0.3%	107,460
Oceanside UFSD	23,246,208	1.7%	395,185
Total			<u>\$119,645,048</u>

Source: New York State Comptroller's Special Report on Municipal Affairs for local Fiscal Year Ending in 2013.

End of Appendix A

APPENDIX B

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT SUMMARIES
GENERAL FUND AND BUDGETS**

VILLAGE OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
General Fund

APPENDIX B

Year Ended May 31:	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	\$23,847,540	\$25,318,497	\$26,129,571	\$27,312,754	\$27,959,151
Real Property Tax Items	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tax Items	604,914	685,808	811,969	906,877	866,363
Departmental Revenue	4,109,212	4,438,766	4,619,993	4,675,783	4,707,082
Use of Money and Property	104,246	111,943	107,380	92,705	113,660
Licenses & Permits	1,290,007	1,310,731	1,557,488	1,736,837	2,051,526
Fines & Forfeitures	1,569,642	1,483,819	1,299,847	1,308,490	1,396,097
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	107,023	84,858	77,282	104,280	141,724
Intergovernmental Charges	5,170,758	5,324,065	5,327,832	4,829,783	4,223,405
Miscellaneous	928,349	943,821	796,801	913,448	884,506
Federal Aid	117,830	425,000	227,894	828,494	221,924
State Aid	740,073	923,805	921,711	933,182	986,423
Total Revenues	38,589,594	41,051,113	41,877,768	43,642,633	43,551,861
EXPENDITURES					
General Government Support	5,868,186	5,654,447	5,344,680	6,079,330	4,999,579
Public Safety	11,550,625	11,836,117	12,503,350	12,435,766	12,229,734
Public Health	51,366	51,526	53,009	53,176	91,160
Transportation	1,907,273	2,293,896	2,636,430	2,708,131	2,620,012
Economic Opp. & Development	89,519	78,170	84,095	92,532	90,269
Culture & Recreation	2,865,520	3,319,388	3,355,816	3,139,571	3,308,183
Home & Community Services	3,193,641	3,466,923	3,327,475	3,281,524	3,734,357
Employee Benefits	9,368,991	10,192,435	11,101,839	10,712,215	10,254,976
Debt Service	0	3,043	2,434	1,811	0
Total Expenditures	34,895,121	36,895,945	38,409,128	38,504,056	37,328,270
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	3,694,473	4,155,168	3,468,640	5,138,577	6,223,591
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Issuance of Serial Bonds	0	0	220,000	0	0
Interfund Transfers Out ¹	(3,199,352)	(2,883,561)	(2,997,046)	(3,734,430)	(4,624,743)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(3,199,352)	(2,883,561)	(2,777,046)	(3,734,430)	(4,624,743)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	495,121	1,271,607	691,594	1,404,147	1,598,848
Balance June 1	2,689,873	3,184,994	4,456,601	5,148,195	6,552,342
Prior Period Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0
Balance May 31	\$3,184,994	\$4,456,601	\$5,148,195	\$6,552,342	\$8,151,190

¹ Includes transfer to Debt Service fund.

Source: Annual audited (2012-2016) financial statements of the Village of Rockville Centre. Summary itself not audited.

VILLAGE OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE
Operating Budgets
General Fund

APPENDIX B-1

Year Ending May 31:	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance June 1	\$0	\$0
<u>REVENUES</u>		
Real Property Taxes	28,124,350	28,688,848
Real Property Tax Items	630,088	691,592
Non Property Tax Items	231,749	231,749
Departmental Revenue	4,903,600	4,925,600
Use of Money and Property	99,000	108,000
Licenses & Permits	1,510,000	1,480,000
Fines & Forfeitures	1,380,000	1,400,000
Sale of Property & Compensation for Loss	104,000	114,000
Interfund Revenues & Transfers	4,378,855	4,045,676
Miscellaneous	855,552	872,498
State Aid	876,671	911,671
Federal Aid	100,000	100,000
Total Revenues	<u>\$43,193,865</u>	<u>\$43,569,634</u>
Balance and Revenues	<u><u>\$43,193,865</u></u>	<u><u>\$43,569,634</u></u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>		
General Government Support	6,240,189	5,924,243
Public Safety	11,900,833	12,406,441
Public Health	55,558	68,489
Transportation	2,594,003	2,638,771
Economic Assistance	92,000	92,000
Culture & Recreation	3,107,986	3,164,036
Home & Community Services	3,370,053	3,367,758
Employee Benefits	11,158,500	11,296,800
Debt Service	4,074,743	4,011,096
Other Charges	600,000	600,000
Total Expenditures	<u><u>\$43,193,865</u></u>	<u><u>\$43,569,634</u></u>
Excess of Revenues and other Sources (Uses) over (Under) Expenditures (Uses)	\$0	\$0

Source: Annual adopted budgets of the Village of Rockville Centre. Summary itself not audited.

VILLAGE OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE
Balance Sheets
General Fund

APPENDIX B-2

As of May 31:	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$9,598,780	\$10,116,420
Taxes Receivable	37,864	7,634
Receivables:		
Accounts, net of allowance	5,161	110,856
State and Federal aid	104,935	99,000
Due from Other Governments	67,157	85,953
Due From Other Funds	<u>223,645</u>	<u>103,545</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>10,037,542</u>	<u>10,523,408</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</u>		
Accounts Payable	547,411	437,056
Accrued Liabilities	1,542,162	1,094,923
Due to Other Governments	1,803	2,001
Due to Other Funds	29,095	51,181
Deferred Revenues	284,340	145,154
Due to Retirement Systems	<u>1,080,389</u>	<u>641,903</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>3,485,200</u>	<u>2,372,218</u>
<u>FUND BALANCES</u>		
Restricted	1,797,172	1,803,922
Assigned (Taxes)	1,399,956	2,024,956
Assigned (Encumbrances)	313,438	567,995
Unassigned	<u>3,041,776</u>	<u>3,754,317</u>
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>6,552,342</u>	<u>8,151,190</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	<u>\$10,037,542</u>	<u>\$10,523,408</u>

Source: Annual audited (2015) and (2016) financial statements of the Village of Rockville Centre. Summary itself not audited.

APPENDIX C

ELECTRIC FUND

VILLAGE OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets
Electric Fund

APPENDIX C

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OPERATING REVENUES:					
Metered Sales	\$22,046,097	\$24,512,089	\$27,133,374	\$24,798,043	\$23,267,136
Penalty Income	78,464	77,709	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	232,313	1,528,201	110,550	152,706	312,549
Total Operating Revenues	22,356,874	26,117,999	27,243,924	24,950,749	23,579,685
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Purchased Power	9,349,389	11,273,197	12,215,145	11,476,806	10,598,755
Depreciation	1,496,500	1,409,134	1,466,065	1,496,099	1,499,750
Maintenance	29,983	6,560	32,328	14,229	80,432
Interfund Charges	3,766,672	3,803,369	3,721,056	3,313,174	2,949,736
Production	2,257,965	2,653,853	2,118,964	2,114,815	1,712,544
Transmission and Distribution	1,160,882	1,065,275	1,132,479	1,122,874	1,182,947
Street Lighting	288,207	323,142	329,082	260,440	275,702
General and Administrative	1,554,206	1,388,878	1,225,768	1,176,395	1,172,021
Employee Benefits	2,730,271	3,068,776	3,378,092	2,761,516	2,748,250
Customer Deposit Interest	0	8,680	8,680	9,841	1,423
Insurance	678,889	392,158	391,841	258,333	291,667
Total Operating Expenses	23,312,964	25,393,022	26,019,500	24,004,522	22,513,227
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(956,090)	724,977	1,224,424	946,227	1,066,458
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES):					
Interest Income	17,935	15,606	38,197	44,375	57,878
Interest Expense	(424,844)	(324,488)	(328,023)	(307,847)	(312,941)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(406,909)	(308,882)	(289,826)	(263,472)	(255,063)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(1,362,999)	416,095	934,598	682,755	811,395
TOTAL NET POSITION					
Beginning of Year	23,206,408 ¹	21,843,409	22,929,736	23,864,334	24,547,089
PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT	0	670,232 ²	0 ²	0 ²	(127,841) ³
NET ASSETS					
End of Year	<u>\$21,843,409</u>	<u>\$22,929,736</u>	<u>\$23,864,334</u>	<u>\$24,547,089</u>	<u>\$25,230,643</u>

¹ Restated Fund Balance reflects a prior period adjustment of (\$145,185).

² Adjustment to Fund Balance reflects prior year understated billings.

Source: Annual audited (2012-2016) financial statements of the Village of Rockville Centre. Summary itself not audited.

³ Adjustment to Fund Balance reflects GASB statement No. 68 implementation.

APPENDIX D

WATER FUND

VILLAGE OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets
Water Fund

APPENDIX D

Fiscal Year Ending May 31:	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<u>OPERATING REVENUES:</u>					
Metered Sales	\$4,553,222	\$4,707,820	\$4,621,079	\$4,440,216	\$4,872,694
Penalty Income	152,691	136,039	140,475	121,727	116,094
Miscellaneous	11,650	17,776	16,708	18,083	38,241
Total Operating Revenues	4,717,563	4,861,635	4,778,262	4,580,026	5,027,029
<u>OPERATING EXPENSES:</u>					
Purchased Power	144,694	147,803	173,354	201,601	174,161
Depreciation	672,156	701,119	690,845	698,299	790,124
Maintenance	259,038	245,974	357,387	374,158	324,179
Interfund Charges	847,455	903,110	882,902	751,627	601,016
Transmission and Distribution	828,182	818,447	902,850	771,242	752,905
General and Administrative	834,720	939,330	1,148,439	1,172,542	1,165,228
Employee Benefits	391,191	428,070	554,646	470,284	412,672
Insurance	115,555	88,235	88,235	75,000	41,666
Total Operating Expenses	4,092,991	4,272,088	4,798,658	4,514,753	4,261,951
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	624,572	589,547	-20,396	65,273	765,078
<u>NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES):</u>					
Rental and Interest Income	565,365	578,681	577,159	576,592	591,491
Interest Expense	(312,228)	(324,087)	(330,956)	(312,638)	(367,908)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	253,137	254,594	246,203	263,954	223,583
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	877,709	844,141	225,807	329,227	988,661
NET ASSETS					
Beginning of Year	15,402,007 ¹	16,279,716	17,123,857	17,349,664	17,678,891
PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT	0	0	0	0	(33,930)
NET ASSETS	\$16,279,716	\$17,123,857	\$17,349,664	\$17,678,891	\$18,633,622
End of Year					

¹ Restated Fund Balance reflects a prior period adjustment of (\$20,358).

² Adjustment to Fund Balance reflects GASB statement No. 68 implementation.

Source: Annual audited (2012-2016) financial statements of the Village of Rockville Centre. Summary itself not audited.

APPENDIX E

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2016**

**Can be accessed on the Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) website
of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”)
at the following link:**

<http://emma.msrb.org/ES1005790-ES787893-ES1189186.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. R.S. Abrams & Co., LLP has not been requested by the Village to further review and/or update such Financial Statements or opinion in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Official Statement.

APPENDIX F

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
28 Liberty Street
New York, New York 10005

May 1, 2017

The Board of Trustees of
the Village of Rockville Centre,
in the County of Nassau, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the Village of Rockville Centre (the “Village”), 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 \$9,400,000 Public Improvement Serial Bonds-2017 (the “Bonds”) of the Village, dated and issued 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 Bonds are valid and legally binding general obligations of the Village for which the Village has validly pledged its faith and credit and, unless paid from other sources, all the taxable real property within the Village is subject to the levy of ad valorem real estate taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011, as amended. The enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to such Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bonds is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations under the Code; such interest, however, is included in the adjusted current earnings of certain corporations for purposes of calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed on such corporations.

The Code establishes certain requirements which must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order that the interest on the Bonds 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 Bonds, restrictions on the investment of proceeds of the Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bonds, the Village will execute a Tax Certificate relating to the Bonds containing provisions and procedures pursuant to which such requirements can be satisfied. In executing the Tax Certificate, the Village 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 Bonds 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 Village'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 Bonds, and (ii) compliance by the Village with the procedures and representations set forth in the Tax Certificate as to such tax matters.

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

Except as stated in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, we express no opinion regarding any other federal, state or local tax consequences with respect to the Bonds or the ownership or disposition thereof. Further, we express no opinion herein as to the effect of any action hereafter taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel on the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds, or under state and local tax law.

We render our opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the date of issuance of the Bonds, and we assume no obligation to update, revise or supplement this opinion after the issue date to reflect any action hereafter taken or not taken, or any facts or circumstances, or any change in law or in interpretations thereof, or otherwise, that may hereafter come to our attention, or changes in law or interpretations thereof that may hereafter arise or occur, or for any other reason.

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

Very truly yours,

/s/ Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP

APPENDIX G

UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

Section 1. Definitions

“Annual Information” shall mean the information specified in Section 3 hereof.

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

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

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

“Issuer” shall mean the **Village of Rockville Centre**, 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, or any successor thereto or to the functions of the MSRB contemplated by this Agreement.

“Purchaser” shall mean the financial institution referred to in the Certificate of Award, executed by the Village Treasurer as of April 20, 2017.

“Rule” shall mean Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (17 CFR Part 240, §240.15c2-12), as amended, as in effect on the date of this Undertaking, including any official interpretations thereof issued either before or after the effective date of this Undertaking which are applicable to this Undertaking.

“Securities” shall mean the Issuer’s **\$9,400,000 Public Improvement Serial Bonds-2017**, dated May 1, 2017, maturing in various principal amounts on May 1 in each of the years 2019 to 2032, inclusive, and delivered on the date hereof.

Section 2. Obligation to Provide Continuing Disclosure. (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, to the EMMA System:

- (i) no later than six months following the end of each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending May 31, 2017, the Annual Information relating to such fiscal year, together with audited financial statements of the Issuer for such fiscal year if audited financial statements are then available; provided, however, that if audited financial statements

are not then available, unaudited financial statements shall be provided with the Annual Information no later than six months following the end of each fiscal year, and audited financial statements, if any, shall be delivered to the EMMA System within sixty (60) days after they become available and in no event later than one (1) year after the end of each fiscal year; provided further, however, that the unaudited financial statement shall be provided for any fiscal year only if the Issuer has made a determination that providing such unaudited financial statement would be compliant with federal securities laws, including Rule 10b-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17 (a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933; and

- (ii) in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of such event, notice of any of the following events with respect to the Securities:
- (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
 - (2) non-payment related defaults, if material;
 - (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
 - (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
 - (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
 - (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Securities, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Securities;
 - (7) modifications to rights of Securities holders, if material;
 - (8) bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
 - (9) defeasances;
 - (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Securities, if material;
 - (11) rating changes;
 - (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Issuer;

Note to clause (12): For the purposes of the event identified in clause (12) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for

the Issuer in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Issuer, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Issuer;

- (13) 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; and
- (14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material.

- (iii) in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of such event, notice of a failure to provide by the date set forth in Section 2(a)(i) hereof any Annual Information required by Section 3 hereof.

(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. Annual Information. (a) The required Annual Information shall consist of the financial information and operating data for the preceding fiscal year, in a form generally consistent with the information contained or cross-referenced in the Issuer's final official statement relating to the Securities under the heading: "LITIGATION" and in Appendix A under the headings: "THE VILLAGE," "FINANCIAL INFORMATION" and "INDEBTEDNESS OF THE VILLAGE" and in Appendix B.

(b) All or any portion of the Annual Information may be incorporated in the Annual Information by cross reference to any other documents which are (i) available to the

public on the EMMA System or (ii) filed with the SEC. If such a document is a final official statement, it also must be available from the EMMA System.

(c) Annual Information for any fiscal year containing any modified operating data or financial information (as contemplated by Section 7(e) hereof) for such fiscal year shall explain, in narrative form, the reasons for such modification and the effect of such modification on the Annual Information being provided for such fiscal year. If a change in accounting principles is included in any such modification, such Annual Information shall present a comparison between the financial statements or information prepared on the basis of the modified accounting principles and those prepared on the basis of the former accounting principles.

Section 4. Financial Statements. The Issuer's annual financial statements for each fiscal year, if prepared, shall be prepared in accordance with GAAP or New York State regulatory requirements as in effect from time to time. Such financial statements, if prepared, shall be audited by an independent accounting firm. The Issuer's Annual Financial Report Update Document prepared by the Issuer and filed annually with New York State in accordance with applicable law, shall not be subject to the foregoing requirements.

Section 5. 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 6. 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 7. 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 modify the contents, presentation and format of the Annual Information from time to time to conform to changes in accounting or disclosure principles or practices and legal requirements followed by or applicable to the Issuer or to reflect changes in the identity, nature or status of the Issuer or in the business, structure or operations of the Issuer or any mergers, consolidations, acquisitions or dispositions made by or affecting any such person; provided that any such modifications shall comply with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such modification; or
- (f) 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 7 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 8. 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 pursuant to the 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.

In addition, this Agreement, or any provision hereof, shall be null and void in the event that those portions of the Rule which require this Agreement, or such provision, as the case may be, do not or no longer apply to the Securities, whether because such portions of the Rule are invalid, have been repealed, or otherwise.

Section 9. 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 10. 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 May 1, 2017.

VILLAGE OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE

By _____
Village Treasurer