

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED MAY 25, 2018

**NEW ISSUE
BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY BONDS**

RATINGS: (See “RATINGS” herein)

In the opinion of Bond Counsel to the County, under existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings, and court decisions, and assuming continuing compliance by the County with its covenants relating to certain requirements contained in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and the accuracy of certain representations made by the County, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes and is not an “item of tax preference” for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and, for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2018, the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations; interest on the Bonds is, however, included in “adjusted current earnings” for purposes of calculating the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations with respect to tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2018. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that under existing statutes interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). No opinion is expressed regarding other Federal or State tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds. See “TAX MATTERS” herein.

The Bonds will NOT be designated by the County as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” pursuant to the provision of Section 265 of the Code.

**COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
NEW YORK**

\$49,030,000*

**PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT SERIAL BONDS – 2018 SERIES A
(the “Bonds”)**

Date of Issue: Date of Delivery

**Maturity Dates: June 1, 2019-2038
(as shown on the inside cover)**

The Bonds are general obligations of the County of Suffolk, New York (the “County”), and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the County 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 County, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 of the State of New York. See “TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW,” herein.

The Bonds are dated their Date of Delivery and will bear interest from such date until maturity. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on June 1, 2019, December 1, 2019 and semi-annually thereafter on June 1 and December 1 in each year until maturity. The Bonds will mature on June 1st in the years and amounts as shown on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds maturing in certain years are subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity. (See “THE BONDS – Optional Redemption,” herein.)

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 (“DTC”), Jersey City, New Jersey. DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases may 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 ownership interests in the Bonds. Payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by the County to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent disbursement to the beneficial owners of the Bonds as described herein. See “THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System” herein.

The Bonds are offered when, as, and if issued by the County and accepted by the purchaser, subject to the final approving opinion of Harris Beach PLLC, Hempstead, New York, Bond Counsel to the County, and certain other conditions. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has served as Financial Advisor to the County in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. It is expected that delivery of the Bonds in book-entry form, will be made in New York, New York on June 14, 2018.

Harris Beach PLLC has not participated in the preparation of the demographic, financial or statistical data contained in this Official Statement, nor verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness thereof, and, accordingly, expresses no opinion with respect thereto.

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

Dated: May __, 2018

* Preliminary, subject to change pursuant to the accompanying Notice of Bond Sale, as described on the inside cover page hereof.

This Preliminary Official Statement and the information contained in it are subject to completion and amendment in a final Official Statement. This Preliminary Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, and there may not be any sale of the Bonds, in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to the registration or qualification under the securities laws of that jurisdiction.

The Bonds mature on June 1 in the years, subject to optional redemption, as set forth below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount*</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP***</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount*</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP***</u>
2019	\$4,275,000	%	%		2029**	\$1,590,000	%	%	
2020	4,665,000				2030**	1,625,000			
2021	4,955,000				2031**	1,640,000			
2022	5,005,000				2032**	1,620,000			
2023	4,930,000				2033**	1,295,000			
2024	2,820,000				2034**	740,000			
2025	2,910,000				2035**	755,000			
2026	2,960,000				2036**	715,000			
2027**	3,060,000				2037**	725,000			
2028**	2,035,000				2038**	710,000			

* The aggregate principal amount of the Bonds and the principal maturities thereof are subject to adjustment following their sale, pursuant to the terms of the accompanying Notice of Bond Sale to permit the County to comply with the applicable provisions of Federal tax law relating to overissuance.

** Subject to optional redemption prior to maturity.

*** CUSIP numbers have been assigned by an independent company not affiliated with the County and are included solely for the convenience of the holders of the Bonds. The County is not responsible for the selection or uses of these CUSIP numbers and no representation is made to their correctness on the Bonds or as indicated above.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SERVED AS FINANCIAL ADVISOR TO THE COUNTY REGARDING THIS FINANCING.

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC
Great Neck and New York, New York
(516) 487-9817

No person has been authorized by the County 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 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, 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 County since the date hereof.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT
of the
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, NEW YORK
Relating to
\$49,030,000*
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT SERIAL BONDS – 2018 SERIES A

This Official Statement, including its cover page and appendices, presents information relating to the County of Suffolk, New York (the “County” and “State”, respectively), in connection with the sale of \$49,030,000* Public Improvement Serial Bonds – 2018 Series A (the “Bonds”), by the County.

All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State and acts and proceedings of the County 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 County relating thereto are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive form of the Bonds and such proceedings.

THE BONDS

Description

The Bonds are dated their Date of Delivery and will bear interest from such date until maturity. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on June 1, 2019, December 1, 2019 and semi-annually thereafter on June 1 and December 1 in each year until maturity. The Bonds shall mature on June 1 in the years in the principal amounts specified on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds maturing in certain years will be subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity. (See “THE BONDS – Optional Redemption” herein).

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 (“DTC”), Jersey City, New Jersey. DTC will act as Securities Depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases may be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds.

Payments of principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by the County to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants, for subsequent disbursement to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds as described under “THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System,” herein. The Bonds may be transferred in the manner described on the Bonds and as referenced in certain proceedings of the County referred to therein.

The record date for payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds will be the fifteen day of the calendar month preceding each interest payment date.

Authority for and Purpose of the Bonds

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution, the laws of the State, including the Local Finance Law and the County Charter, and various bond resolutions duly adopted by the County Legislature on their respective dates to provide funding for the purposes listed on the following pages. The proceeds of the Bonds will be used to provide additional original or original project financing for the projects listed below:

* Preliminary, subject to change pursuant to the accompanying Notice of Bond Sale, as described on the inside cover page hereof.

<u>Resolution</u>		<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount to Bonds</u>
675	2009	Improvements to County Campgrounds	\$ 130,000
802	2009	Downtown Revitalization Program - Phase IX	22,669
1064	2009	Restoration of Smith Point Park	350,000
1149	2011	Construction of the Restoration on Smith Point County Park	200,000
134	2012	Improvements to Red House at Inlet Pond County Park	8,571
1215	2013	Planning for the Peconic Bay Estuary Program	129,000
367	2014	Planning and Design Costs in Connection with the Restoration of Canaan Lake	130,000
367	2014	Site Improvements in Connection with the Restoration of Canaan Lake	270,000
875	2014	Downtown Revitalization Program - Phase XII	30,000
135	2015	Movable Bridge Rehabilitation	700,000
212	2015	Construction Improvements to County Road ("CR") 10, Elwood Road	155,007
717	2015	Building Safety Improvements	100,000
728	2015	Reconstruction of the Shinnecock Canal Locks, Town of Southampton	210,000
798	2015	Downtown Revitalization Program - Phase XIII	111,566
822	2015	Planning Improvements to County Center C-001, Riverhead	150,000
824	2015	Improvements to the Vector Control Building	100,000
944	2015	Engineering Costs for Improvements to CR 41 Springs/Fireplace Road	250,000
946	2015	Engineering for Improvements to CR 1, County Line Road	300,000
948	2015	Engineering Costs in connection with Improvements to CR 40 three Mile Harbor Road	240,000
1022	2015	Acquisition of Land for Workforce Housing Program	500,000
1030	2015	Equipment Used for Marine Monitoring of the Peconic Bay Estuary Program	62,041
1102	2015	Planning Costs Associated with the Supplemental Environment Project for the Acquisition of Land	6,336
1111	2015	Planning Associated with the Environmental Quality Geographic Information and Database Management System	454,282
1118	2015	Improvements for the Stabilization, Preservation and Restoration of Historic Structures at County Parks	100,000
1122	2015	Planning for the Restoration of West Neck Farm (aka Coindre Hall) Town of Huntington	50,000
1122	2015	Construction Restoration of West Neck Farm (aka Coindre Hall) Town of Huntington	9,561
1157	2015	Planning Associated with Improvements to CR 80, Montauk Hwy at CR 31, Old Riverhead Road, Town of Southampton	50,000
163	2016	Decommissioning and Demolition of County Facilities	300,000
287	2016	Improvements to County Golf Courses	100,000
391	2016	Water Quality Protection and Restoration Program (Nissequogue Tributary Headwaters, Northeast Branch)	318,402
413	2016	A Sewering Feasibility Study for Downtown Central Islip	50,000
467	2016	New Enhanced Suffolk County Water Quality Protection Program-2014-Referendum-Land Purchases	3,810,694
495	2016	Underground Injection Control Management Program	100,000
499	2016	Construction of Improvements to the Riverside Traffic Circle	500,000

<u>Resolution</u>		<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount to Bonds</u>
581	2016	Engineering for Improvements to CR 1, County Line Road	\$ 150,000
587	2016	Application and Removal of Lane Markings	150,000
589	2016	Acquisition of New Hybrid-Electric Transit Buses for Public Transportation	560,000
592	2016	Pavement Resurfacing of CR 80, Montauk Hwy from Vicinity of CR 101, Sills Road to the Vicinity of NY24	414,766
596	2016	Pavement Resurfacing of CR 94, Nugent Drive, from the Vicinity of River Road to the Vicinity of CR 51, East Moriches-Riverhead Road	280,000
693	2016	Planning for Alterations to Public Works Materials Testing Lab, Yaphank	60,000
695	2016	Construction Improvements to the Vector Control Building	250,000
797	2016	Complete Streets	250,000
860	2016	New Enhanced Suffolk County Water Quality Protection Program-2014 Referendum-Construction of Mud Creek Aquatic Restoration System at Mud Creek County Park, Town of Brookhaven	750,000
874	2016	Construction Improvements to the County Correctional Facility C-141 Riverhead	500,000
972	2016	New Enhanced Suffolk County Water Quality Protection Program-2014 Referendum-Reconstruction of Riverside Roundabout Riverhead	250,000
996	2016	Planning for the Restoration and Preservation of the Cedar Island Lighthouse	50,000
1012	2016	Purchase of Medium Duty Transit Buses for Suffolk County Transit	600,000
1014	2016	Upgrades to the Paratransit Reservation System for the Suffolk County Accessible Transportation (SCAT) Program	50,000
1025	2016	Building Safety Improvements	100,000
1030	2016	Planning for Traffic Signal Improvements	125,000
1030	2016	Equipment for Traffic Signal Improvements	300,000
1034	2016	Planning for the Public Works Material Testing Laboratory	15,000
1086	2016	Site Improvements in Connection with the Restoration of Canaan Lake	420,000
1146	2016	Planning Costs in Connection with Start-Up/NY/Suffolk /County-Town of Islip	680,000
1146	2016	Planning Costs in Connection with Start-Up/NY/Suffolk County-Town of Smithtown	185,000
1146	2016	Planning Costs in Connection with Start-Up/NY/Suffolk County-Village of Lindenhurst	120,000
46	2017	Renovation of Surrogate's Court-Riverhead County Center	1,500,000
76	2017	Construction of Wastewater Upgrades at Lake Ronkonkoma County Park Under The Enhanced Suffolk County Water Quality Protection Program	138,003
93	2017	Purchase of Heavy Duty and Other Equipment for Vanderbilt Museum	11,700
128	2017	Acquisition of Equipment for Med-Legal Investigations and Forensic Sciences	15,000
233	2017	Rehabilitation of Parking Lots, Sidewalks, Drives and Curbs at Various County Facilities	58,770
255	2017	Façade Restoration at Suffolk County Vanderbilt Museum	50,000
282	2017	Replacement of Major Building Operations Equipment at Various County Facilities	125,000
284	2017	Elevator Controls and Safety Upgrading at Various County Facilities	175,000

<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount to Bonds</u>
286	2017 Replacement/Clean-Up of Fossil Fuel, Toxic and Hazardous Material Storage Tanks	\$ 100,000
333	2017 Planning of Traffic Signal Improvements for CR 21 in Proximity to Rocky Point Schools	50,000
363	2017 Fencing and Surveying of Various County Parks	50,000
382	2017 Repair of Yaphank Correctional Facility Tower	150,000
389	2017 Construction for the Strengthening and Improving of County Roads	399,906
397	2017 Alterations to Criminal Courts Building, Southampton	50,000
401	2017 Construction of Civil Court Renovations and Additions-Courtrooms, Riverhead	50,000
412	2017 Countywide Licensing Program for the Department of Labor, Licensing and Consumer Affairs	240,000
468	2017 Reconstruction of Spillways in County Parks	200,000
482	2017 Acquisition of Marine Equipment	51,927
487	2017 Weatherproofing of County Buildings	100,000
489	2017 Construction of Energy Improvements at Various County Facilities	2,000,000
491	2017 Construction for Modifications for Compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act	100,000
494	2017 Pavement Resurfacing of CR 50, Union Boulevard for the Vicinity of NY 109 to the Vicinity of NY 27A, Towns of Islip and Babylon	500,000
496	2017 Reconstruction of the Shinnecock Canal Locks, Town of Southampton	250,000
504	2017 Feasibility Study for Sidewalks on CR 39, Town of Southampton	240,000
540	2017 Safety Improvements at Suffolk County Vanderbilt Museum	40,000
558	2017 Improvements to County Marinas	25,000
562	2017 Acquisition of Heavy Duty Equipment for County Parks	100,000
576	2017 Construction Improvements to Various Sheriff's Office Facilities	200,000
576	2017 Furniture and Equipment for Various Sheriff's Office Facilities	50,000
585	2017 Site Improvements in Connection with the Dredging of County Waters	2,500,000
585	2017 Equipment in Connection with the Dredging of County Waters	330,000
587	2017 Replacement of Dredge Support Equipment	197,000
589	2017 Improvements to CR16, Horseblock Road	1,500,000
595	2017 Planning Costs Associated with Traffic Safety Improvements for CR 9, Greenlawn Road	50,000
597	2017 Purchase and Replacement of Nutrition Vehicles for the Office for the Aging	109,000
641	2017 Acquisition of Equipment for the Environmental Health Laboratory	259,802
703	2017 National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Wetland Restoration in Suffolk County Project, Under the New Enhanced Suffolk County Water Quality Protection Program	100,000
733	2017 Construction of Improvements to the Suffolk County Fire Training Center	500,000
743	2017 Construction for the Strengthening and Improving of County Roads	1,900,000
764	2017 Decommissioning and Demolition of County Facilities	132,193
836	2017 Acquisition of Equipment for Groundwater Monitoring and Well Drilling	78,770

<u>Resolution</u>		<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount to Bonds</u>
862	2017	Construction of Improvements to Transportation Oriented Facilities-Connect Long Island	\$ 470,146
1068	2017	Acquisition of Two Parcels of Land Pursuant to the Suffolk County Supplemental Environmental Project for land Acquisition	228,780
1084	2017	Planning, Design and an Investigation/Feasibility Study for the Brownfields Program (Former Yaphank Fire Training Center Site)	250,000
1153	2017	Building Renovations, Upgrades and Improvements to the Forensic Sciences Medial and Legal Investigative Consolidated Laboratory	500,000
122	2018	Acquisition of Communications Equipment for the Sheriff's Office	295,000
697	2016	Purchase of Public Works Fleet Maintenance Equipment	23,105
31	2017	Planning for Acquisition of Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS)	480,000
458	2017	Fiber Cabling Network and WAN Technology Upgrades	812,000
460	2017	Planning for the Suffolk County Disaster Recovery Project	60,000
460	2017	Equipment for the Suffolk County Disaster Recovery Project	180,000
462	2017	Planning for the Acquisition of Hardware and Related Software for Globally Managed Network Protection and Security	22,000
462	2017	Equipment for the Acquisition of Hardware and Related Software for Globally Managed Network Protection and Security	400,000
938	2017	Countywide Replacement of Computer Equipment/Infrastructure	450,000
449	2017	Judgement in a General Liability Case Against the County	471,847
611	2017	Planning for the Building Extension for the Property Bureau	125,000
90	2017	Improvements to Suffolk County Sewer District ("SD") No. 3-Southwest-Ronkonkoma Hub Project	5,000,000
1142	2015	Construction Improvements to Suffolk County SD No. 7-Medford	125,000
919	2010	Improvements to Suffolk County SD No. 9-College Park	30,000
1036	2013	Improvements to Suffolk County SD No. 9-College Park	100,000
1136	2012	Construction of Improvements to Suffolk County SD No. 10-Stony Brook	100,000
850	2014	Construction of Improvements to Suffolk County SD No. 11-Selden	140,000
892	2016	Planning for Improvements to Suffolk County SD No. 11-Selden	125,000
1144	2015	Construction Improvements to Suffolk County SD No. 16-Yaphank	40,156
501	2016	Planning for Improvements for Suffolk County SD No. 20-William Floyd (Leisure Village)	125,000
848	2017	Construction Improvements to Suffolk County SD No. 21-SUNY	170,000
921	2010	Improvements to Suffolk County SD No. 23-Coventry Manor	127,000
969	2012	Furniture and Equipment for the Learning Resource Center-Grant Campus-Suffolk County Community College ("SCCC")	200,000
103	2013	Planning for Parking Expansion-Ammerman Campus-SCCC	20,000
357	2014	Planning of the Renewable Energy and Stem Center-Grant Campus-SCCC	100,000
384	2014	Construction of the Health and Sports Facility-Eastern Campus-SCCC	4,306,250
384	2014	Equipment for the Health and Sports Facility - Eastern Campus-SCCC	525,000
437	2014	Planning Renovations to the Sagtikos Building - Grant Campus-SCCC	50,000
810	2014	Design and Construction of Parking Expansion-SCCC - Ammerman Campus	250,000

<u>Resolution</u>		<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Amount to Bonds</u>
1098	2015	Construction for Capital Improvements to New and Existing Facilities-SCCC	\$ 50,000
1098	2015	Equipment for Capital Improvements to New and Existing Facilities-SCCC	50,000
220	2017	Construction of the Health and Sports Facility-Eastern Campus-SCCC	<u>1,693,750</u>
Total:			<u>\$ 49,030,000</u>

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on or before June 1, 2026 are not subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity. The Bonds maturing on or after June 1, 2027 will be subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity, at the option of the County, on any date on or after June 1, 2026, in 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), at the redemption price of 100% of the par amount of the Bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

The County may select the maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed and the amount to be redeemed of each maturity selected, as the County shall determine to be in the best interest of the County at the time of such redemption. If less than all of the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed prior to maturity, the particular Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed shall be selected by the County by lot in any customary manner of selection as determined by the County Comptroller. Notice of such call for redemption shall be given by mailing such notice to the registered owner 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 of redemption set forth in such call for redemption, become due and payable, together with accrued interest to such redemption date, and interest shall cease to be paid thereon after such redemption date.

Nature of Obligation

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

The Bonds will be general obligations of the County and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the County for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon. For the payment of such principal and interest, the County has the power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all taxable real property in the County, subject to applicable statutory limits (see “TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW” herein).

Under the Constitution of the State, the County 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 County to levy taxes on real estate therefor. However, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 of the State of New York imposes a statutory limitation on the County’s power to increase its annual tax levy (See “TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW” herein).

Book-Entry-Only System

The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), Jersey City, New Jersey, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds, in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, 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 County, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the County, 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 County. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

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

The Tax Levy Limitation Law restricts, among other things, the amount of real property taxes (including assessments of certain special improvement districts) that may be levied by or on behalf of a municipality in a particular year, beginning with fiscal years commencing on or after January 1, 2012. It expires on June 16, 2020 unless extended. Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the tax levy of a municipality cannot increase by more than the lesser of (i) two percent (2%) or (ii) the annual increase in the consumer price index ("CPI"), over the amount of the prior year's tax levy. Certain adjustments would be permitted for taxable real property full valuation increases or changes in physical or quantity growth in the real property base as defined in Section 1220 of the Real Property Tax Law. A municipality may exceed the tax levy limitation for the coming fiscal year only if the governing body of such municipality first enacts, by at least a sixty percent vote of the total voting strength of the board, a local law (resolution in the case of fire districts and certain special districts) to override such limitation for such coming fiscal year only. There are permissible exceptions to the tax levy limitation provided in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, including expenditures made on account of certain tort settlements and certain increases in the average actuarial contribution rates of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System, the Police and Fire Retirement System, and the Teachers' Retirement System. Municipalities are also permitted to carry forward a certain portion of their unused levy limitation from a prior year. Each municipality prior to adoption of each fiscal year budget must submit for review to the State Comptroller any information that is necessary in the calculation of its tax levy for each fiscal year.

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

Article 8 Section 2 of the State Constitution requires every issuer of general obligation notes and bonds in the State to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon. This has been interpreted by the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, in *Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), as follows:

“A pledge of the city’s faith and credit is both a commitment to pay and a commitment of the city’s revenue generating powers to produce the funds to pay. Hence, an obligation containing a pledge of the City’s “faith and credit” is secured by a promise both to pay and to use in good faith the city’s general revenue powers to produce sufficient funds to pay the principal and interest of the obligation as it becomes due. That is why both words, “faith” and “credit”, are used and they are not tautological. That is what the words say and that is what courts have held they mean.”

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

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

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

“So, too, although the Legislature is given the duty to restrict municipalities in order to prevent abuses in taxation, assessment, and in contracting of indebtedness, it may not constrict the city’s power to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness previously contracted....While phrased in permissive language, these provisions, when read together with the requirement of the pledge of faith and credit, express a constitutional imperative: debt obligations must be paid, even if tax limits be exceeded”.

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

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

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

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

The financial condition of the County as well as the market for the Bonds could be affected by a variety of factors, some of which are beyond the County's control. There can be no assurance that adverse events in the State, including, for example, the seeking by a municipality 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. If a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or at any of its agencies or political

subdivisions thereby further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by borrowers within the State, both the ability of the County to arrange for additional borrowings and the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Bonds, could be adversely affected.

The County is dependent in part on financial assistance from the State in the form of State aid. No delay in payment of State aid to the County is presently anticipated although no assurance can be given that there will not be a delay in payment thereof. In some recent years, the County received delayed payments of State aid, which resulted from the State's delay in adopting its budget and appropriating State aid to municipalities and school districts, and consequent delay in State borrowing to finance such appropriations.

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

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Harris Beach PLLC, Bond Counsel to the County, based on existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and court decisions and assuming compliance by the County with certain covenants and the accuracy of certain representations, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes.

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

Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Bonds is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of Federal alternative minimum tax on individuals and, for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2018, the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations; interest on the Bonds is, however, included in "adjusted current earnings" for purposes of calculating the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations with respect to tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2018. Corporate purchasers of the Bonds should consult their tax advisors concerning the computation of any alternative minimum tax.

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

The Bonds will NOT be designated as "qualified tax exempt obligations" within the meaning of, and pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

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

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

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

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

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

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the authorization and issuance of the Bonds will be covered by the approving legal opinion of Harris Beach PLLC, Bond Counsel, Hempstead, New York. Such legal opinion will state that in the opinion of Bond Counsel (i) the Bonds have been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and such Bonds constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the County, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon, subject to the applicable statutory limitations set forth in Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 of the State of New York (See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein); provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Bonds may be limited by any applicable existing or future bankruptcy, insolvency or other law (State or Federal) affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights; (ii) under existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and court decisions, interest on the Bonds is excluded from the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum taxes imposed on individuals and, for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2018, the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations; interest on the Bonds is, however, included in "adjusted current earnings," for purposes of calculating the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations with respect to tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2018; (iii) interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including the City of New York); and (iv) based upon Bond Counsel's examination of law and review of the arbitrage certificate to be executed by the County Comptroller in connection with the issuance of the Bonds pursuant to Section 148 of the Code and the regulations thereunder, the facts, estimates and circumstances as set forth in said arbitrage certificate are sufficient to support the conclusion that the Bonds will not be "arbitrage bonds" within the meaning of said section, and no matters have come to Bond Counsel's attention which makes unreasonable or incorrect the representations made in said arbitrage certificate. Bond Counsel will express no opinion regarding other Federal or State income tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds.

Such legal opinion will also state that (i) in rendering the opinion expressed therein, Bond Counsel has assumed the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records, documents and proceedings examined by Bond Counsel which have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacities and has not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof, and Bond Counsel also has assumed the genuineness of the signatures appearing upon such public records, documents and proceedings and such certifications thereof; (ii) the scope of Bond Counsel's engagement in relation to the issuance of the Bonds has extended solely to the examination of the

facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein; (iii) the opinions expressed therein are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of real property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the County together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the County to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same respectively become due and payable; (iv) reference should be made to the Official Statement for factual information which, in the judgment of the County, would materially affect the ability of the County to pay such principal and interest; and (v) while Bond Counsel has participated in the preparation of the Official Statement, Bond Counsel has not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the factual information contained therein and, accordingly, no opinion is expressed by Bond Counsel as to whether the County, in connection with the sale of the Bonds has made any untrue statement of a material fact, or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make any statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

At the time of the delivery of the Bonds, the County will provide an executed copy of its “Undertaking to Provide Continuing Disclosure” (the “Undertaking”). Said Undertaking will constitute a written agreement or contract of the County for the benefit of holders of and owners of beneficial interests in the Bonds, to provide, or cause to be provided to the Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) System implemented by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established pursuant to Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto or to the functions of such Board contemplated by the Undertaking:

(1) (i) certain annual financial information, in a form generally consistent with the information contained or cross-referenced in this Official Statement in Appendix A under the headings: “THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK,” “INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY,” “CAPITAL PLANNING AND BUDGETING,” “FINANCIAL FACTORS,” “RECENT OPERATING RESULTS,” “REAL PROPERTY TAXES,” “STATISTICAL INFORMATION” and “LITIGATION” on or prior to the end of the sixth month following the end of each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2017 and (ii) the audited financial statement, if any, of the County for each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2017 on or prior to the end of the six month following the end of such fiscal year, unless such audited financial statement, if any, shall not then be available in which case the unaudited financial statement shall be provided by the end of the sixth month following the end of such fiscal year and an audited financial statement shall be provided within 60 days after it becomes available and in no event later than the end of the twelfth month after the end of each fiscal year;

(2) timely notice, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of such event, of the occurrence of any of the following events:

(i) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (ii) non-payment related defaults, if material; (iii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (vi) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (vii) modifications to rights of Bondholders, if material; (viii) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (ix) defeasances; (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (xi) rating changes; (xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the County; [note to clause (xii): For the purposes of the event identified in clause (xii) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the County 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 County, 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 County]; (xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the County

or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the County, 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 (xiv) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material.

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

(3) in a timely manner, notice of a failure to provide the annual financial information by the date specified.

The County may disseminate any other information in addition to that referred to in paragraph (1) above in the manner described herein or in any other manner. If the County disseminates any such other additional information, it shall have no obligation to update such information or to include it in any subsequent materials disseminated pursuant to the Undertaking.

The County's Undertaking shall remain in full force and effect until such time as the principal of, redemption premiums, if any, and interest on the Bonds shall have been paid in full or in the event that those portions of the Rule which require the Undertaking, or such provision, as the case may be, do not or no longer apply to the Bonds. The sole and exclusive remedy for breach or default under the Undertaking is an action to compel specific performance of the undertakings of the County, and no person or entity, including a holder of the Bonds, shall be entitled to recover monetary damages thereunder under any circumstances. Any failure by the County to comply with the Undertaking will not constitute a default with respect to the Bonds.

The County reserves the right to amend or modify the Undertaking under certain circumstances set forth therein; provided that any such amendment or modification will be done in a manner consistent with Rule 15c2-12, as amended, and provided further that such amendment or modification shall not adversely affect the interests of the holders of the Bonds in any material respect. In making such determinations, the County shall rely upon an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel.

Compliance History

The continuing disclosure undertakings or agreements executed by the County in accordance with the Rule with respect to each of its general obligation serial bond borrowings required the County to annually file with EMMA, certain annual financial information in the form generally consistent with the information contained in or cross-referenced in the official statements for such serial bond issues and its audited financial statements for each fiscal year. For fiscal year 2012, the County filed its audited financial statements 4 days late. The County did not provide timely notice of such late filing. For fiscal year 2013, the County filed its annual financial information 130 days after the due date and filed a failure to timely file notice on October 8, 2014. On December 5, 2017, the County filed a voluntary notice to clarify statements made in prior official statements by the County with respect to the foregoing. The County did not make timely filings of certain event notices in 2014 related to the rating changes of a bond insurance company which insured certain bonds of the County. Although the Official Statement and escrow agreement which included all the required information were filed in a timely manner, the County filed the notice of defeasance with respect to its Refunding Serial Bonds – 2016 Series A one day late.

The County has established procedures to ensure that future filings of continuing disclosure information will be in compliance with existing continuing disclosure obligations, including transmitting such filings to the MSRB through EMMA. On August 28, 2015, the County Comptroller adopted such written procedures entitled "Continuing Disclosure Procedures". Such written procedures are available upon request.

Except as noted above, the County is in compliance in all material respects with all previous undertakings made pursuant to the Rule 15c2-12, during the past five years.

RATINGS

The County has applied to S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) and Fitch Ratings, Inc. (“Fitch”) for a rating on the Bonds. Such applications are pending at this time.

The County did not apply to Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) for a rating on the Bonds.

On March 27, 2018, Fitch affirmed the County’s long-term underlying credit rating of ‘A-’ with a stable outlook.

On March 26, 2018, S&P affirmed the County’s long-term underlying credit rating of ‘A’ with a negative outlook.

On October 6, 2016, Moody’s affirmed the County’s long-term underlying credit rating of ‘A3’ with a negative outlook.

Such ratings reflect only the views of such organizations and any desired explanation of the significance of such ratings should be obtained from the rating agency furnishing the same, at the following addresses: Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., 7 World Trade Center at 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007; Standard & Poor’s Corporation, 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041; and Fitch Ratings, Inc., One State Street Plaza, New York, New York 10004. Generally, a rating agency bases its rating on the information and materials furnished to it and on investigations, studies and assumptions of its own. There is no assurance such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that such ratings will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by the rating agencies, if in the judgment of such rating agencies, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of any of the ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Periodic public reports relating to the financial condition of the County, its operations and the balances, receipts and disbursements of the various funds of the County are prepared by the Department of Finance and the Budget Office of the County, and in certain instances audited by independent certified public accountants. In addition, the County regularly receives reports from consultants, commissions, and special task forces relating to various aspects of the County’s financial affairs, including capital projects, County services, taxation, revenue estimates, pensions, and other matters.

Additional information pertaining to the Official Statement may be obtained upon request from the Office of the County Comptroller, H. Lee Dennison Building, 9th Floor, 100 Veterans Memorial Highway, Hauppauge, New York 11788, telephone (631) 853-5040.

The County will act as Paying Agent with respect to the Bonds. The County Clerk, Judith A. Pascale, (631) 852-2000, countyclerk@suffolkcountyny.gov shall be the Paying Agent contact.

Any statements made in the Official Statement involving matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. No representation is made that any of such statements will be realized. The Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the County and the holders of any 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 source documents to digital format, and neither the County nor Capital Markets Advisors, LLC assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC and the County disclaim any duty or obligation either to update or to maintain that information or any responsibility or liability for any damages caused by viruses in the electronic files on the website. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC and the County also assume no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

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

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, NEW YORK
Department of Audit & Control

BY: _____
John M. Kennedy, Jr.
County Comptroller

Dated: May __, 2018

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APPENDIX A

THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

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THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

General Overview

Suffolk County (the “County”) was established on November 1, 1683 as one of the ten original counties in New York State. The County comprises the eastern two-thirds of Long Island and had a population of 1,492,953 in 2017. The County’s western border is approximately 15 miles from the eastern border of New York City. The County is bordered by Nassau County to the west, the Long Island Sound to the north, and the Atlantic Ocean to the south and east. Major population centers within the County are the Towns of Brookhaven, Islip, Babylon, Huntington, and Smithtown, each with populations in excess of 100,000. While land use within the County is predominantly suburban residential, significant amounts of land are also used for commercial, industrial, institutional, parkland, and agricultural purposes. In addition, the Atlantic Ocean, the Long Island Sound and the bays and harbors located within the County are prime attractions, providing swimming, boating and fishing activities for visitors and residents alike. County residents enjoy a high quality of life, supported by high median incomes, relatively low unemployment and crime rates, quality public school systems, and numerous cultural and recreational attractions.

Electricity within the County is supplied primarily by the Public Service Electric and Gas Company (“PSEG”) and natural gas is supplied by National Grid. The primary supplier of water within the County is the Suffolk County Water Authority, but in some areas it is provided by local water districts. Fire protection is provided by a number of volunteer fire departments and fire protection districts. Police protection is primarily provided by the Suffolk County Police Department, but in some areas it is provided by local town or village police forces.

Demographics

The population of the County is stable. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the County had a population of 1,492,953 in 2017, a slight decrease of 397 persons since the 2010 Census figure. Between 2000 and 2010, the County’s population increased by 5.2%. A slow rate of population growth is expected in the near future.

The County’s population is the largest of any county in New York State outside of New York City. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the County ranks 25th in population out of all 3,143 counties in the United States, and has a larger population than 11 states.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, total personal income of all County residents amounted to \$90.8 billion in 2016, an increase of 2% over the 2015 figure. The County’s 2016 per capita personal income was \$60,856, ranking 5th highest out of the 62 counties in New York State and 139th (in the top 5%) out of all counties in the nation. According to the U. S. Census Bureau, the median household income in the County was \$92,933 in 2016, ranking it in the top 1% out of all counties in the nation and placing it 61% higher than the median household income in the nation as a whole. The average annual pay for County residents in 2016 amounted to \$57,371, 9.4% higher than in 2011. This increase was greater than inflation over the same period, which increased by 6.3%.

Governmental Organization

In New York State, local governmental services are provided by counties, cities, towns, and villages. The County provides police and law enforcement services, economic assistance, health and nursing services, and preservation of open space along with numerous other services. The County also maintains many roads, parks, and waterways, and operates a three-campus community college.

Since 1960, the County has operated under a charter form of government, which provides for executive administration of County affairs. As enacted by general election referendum, an 18-member County Legislature was established on January 1, 1970, which consisted of representatives elected from 18 districts of approximately equal population based on data from the 1960 U. S. Census. Subsequent County legislative district boundaries have been amended based on demographic changes documented by each decennial U. S. Census since 1980. In 2007, a Charter Law was enacted establishing a non-partisan Reapportionment Commission to provide a fair and objective process by which future legislative districts will be reapportioned.

The Suffolk County Legislature is the main lawmaking body of the County. The County Executive heads the executive branch of government. The County Comptroller, as chief fiscal officer, is responsible for auditing the records of the County departments and special districts, for examining and approving all payment vouchers, for

ascertaining that funds to be paid are both appropriated and available, and for the issuance of all County debt obligations. The County Comptroller receives and has custody of all County funds including County taxes and fees and reports the financial status of the County to the County Legislature.

In accordance with the Suffolk County Charter, the County Executive and the County Comptroller are elected to four-year terms and the 18 members of the County Legislature are elected to two-year terms. In November 1993, County voters approved a Charter Law Amendment that established term limits for County Legislators, the County Executive, County Comptroller, County Treasurer, County Sheriff, County Clerk, and District Attorney. A Declaratory Action was brought by the District Attorney, County Sheriff and County Clerk in Suffolk County Supreme Court which sought a declaration that the New York State Constitution prohibits term limits for these positions. In a decision rendered on September 25, 2012, the Court held that the County did not have the power to impose term limits on those three offices.

Pursuant to Resolution 621-13 “A Charter Law to Create a Unified County Department of Financial Management and Audit,” the 2014 Adopted Budget included savings anticipated to be generated through the merger and consolidation of the County Treasurer’s and County Comptroller’s Offices. Pursuant to the resolution, the consolidation required the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the County. On November 4, 2014, a voter referendum approved the merger of the County Treasurer’s Office with the County Comptroller’s Office in 2018. The merger became effective on January 1, 2016, accelerated from January 1, 2018, pursuant to Resolution 517-2015 adopted by the County Legislature on June 2, 2015.

Economic Considerations

Employment in the Nassau-Suffolk (Long Island) region has consistently increased since April 2010. Total non-farm employment in April 2018 in the Nassau-Suffolk region consisted of 1.33 million jobs, an increase of 17,300 jobs (up 1.3%) since April 2017. The sectors that posted the largest employment gains for the period April 2017 to April 2018 were transportation, warehousing & utilities (up 5.4%), construction (up 4.1%), leisure & hospitality (up 3.3%) and professional & business services (up 3.0%). Eight of the twelve major employment sectors experienced job gains during this period. However, the number of jobs in the information sector declined by 2.7%, jobs in the financial activities sector decreased by 2.1% and jobs in the manufacturing sector declined by 1.3%.

As of March 2018, there were 732,100 employed residents in the County. This figure was 1.6% lower than the March 2017 figure and 2.9% lower than the peak in 2008, due to a lower labor force participation rate. The unemployment rate in the County was 4.9% in March 2018, slightly higher than the 4.5% rate in March 2017. The County’s low unemployment rate is slightly higher than the overall rate in the United States (4.1%) and the rate in New York State (4.6%) for the same period.

The number of businesses situated in the County continues to rise modestly. As of the 3rd quarter of 2017, there were 52,501 private business establishments located in the County. This represents an all-time high for the County and a 5.2% increase in the five years since 2012. Small businesses comprise a large portion of the County’s business establishments – 62% of the businesses with payroll in the County employ fewer than five persons and 78% employ fewer than 10 persons. There are 24 businesses in the County that employ 1,000 or more persons. In addition, according to the most recent data available, in 2015, the County had 127,010 “non-employer” firms, mostly self-employed individuals. The number of these businesses increased by 6.4% in the five years between 2010 and 2015.

Sales tax collections continue to increase modestly in the County, indicating an increase in retail sales. County sales tax receipts in calendar year 2017 were 3.7% higher than in 2016 after increases of 1.8% in 2016 and 0.9% in 2015. Sales tax receipts in the County for the first three months of 2018 are 6.3% higher than the same period in 2017.

The County is well positioned to support the growth of the technology industry. It is home to Brookhaven National Laboratory (“BNL”), an atomic energy research facility that employs 2,700 people and the source of several Nobel Prizes. BNL’s 87,000 square foot \$66 million Interdisciplinary Science Building for energy research opened in 2013. BNL was chosen by the U. S. Department of Energy as a site for the National Synchrotron Light Source II (“NSLS II”) facility, which opened in 2015. The \$912 million NSLS II employs more than 500 persons and provides unprecedented precision high-intensity light beams for use in medical, energy, and materials research.

Stony Brook University manages the Long Island High Technology Incubator, a 62,000 square foot facility and laboratory which provides new technologically-innovative companies with support services and resources to foster their growth. Stony Brook University also operates two New York State Centers for Advanced Technology: one in

Medical Biotechnology and another in Sensor Technologies. The University's Stony Brook Research and Technology Park includes its Advanced Energy Research and Technology Center, a partnership of academia, research institutions, energy providers and industrial corporations that perform innovative energy research. In 2014, New York State established the Center for Clean Water Technology at Stony Brook University, which is developing and commercializing the next generation of nitrogen removal technology for on-site septic systems and cesspools.

A number of technology firms are located in the County, including those in the information sciences such as CA Technologies which employs 1,000 people at its Islandia facility in the County. Broad Hollow Bioscience Park at Farmingdale State College, a 102,000 square foot incubator for biotech companies, has been authorized for expansion by the State Legislature. This business incubator and the incubator at Stony Brook University were recently approved by the State as START-UP NY state tax-free zones. Accelerate Long Island, an initiative created by the Long Island Association ("LIA"), connects the region's research institutions with businesses to aid local technology startups. Efforts by tech firms to commercialize new technologies in areas such as advanced materials, superconductors, advanced semiconductor devices, artificial intelligence and biotechnology have been successful and are expected to spur future employment growth in the County.

The County has a substantial office building market. There are 26.3 million square feet of non-government office buildings located in the County. This figure includes 2.4 million square feet of new office space constructed in the 10 years since 2008. An additional 3.0 million square feet of office space has been proposed for future construction. The office vacancy rate in the County has improved since 2010, although rental rates have remained flat. According to CBRE, a multinational real estate firm, the office vacancy rate in the County was 13.8% in the 1st quarter of 2018, slightly higher than the 13.2% rate in the same period in 2017. The County's office vacancy rate continues to outperform the Northern New Jersey, Westchester County (NY), and Fairfield County (CT) markets. The average office space rental rate in the County was \$23.55 per square foot in the 1st quarter of 2018, up 1.8% from the 1st quarter 2017 figure.

The Route 110 Corridor in western Suffolk County is a hub of the Long Island business community. Melville, located on Route 110, has 9.6 million square feet of office space. There are also over 1,500 acres situated in Melville and East Farmingdale that are developed with light industrial uses. Fougere Pharmaceuticals plans to spend \$88 million to upgrade its Melville manufacturing facility by 2020. Melville is also home to large corporate headquarters, such as *Newsday*, the 8th largest newspaper in the United States in circulation, and Henry Schein, a Fortune 500 distributor of healthcare products and services. Melville is also a regional headquarters for several major banks, including Capital One, TD Bank and Bank of America. In 2013, Canon USA opened a new 668,000 square foot office building in Melville. After Melville, the next largest concentrations of private office space in the County are located in Hauppauge (3.8 million square feet), Islandia (1.9 million square feet), Bohemia (900,000 square feet), and Ronkonkoma (900,000 square feet).

The industrial market in the County remains strong. According to Newmark Knight Frank, a commercial real estate advisory firm, the County has significant industrial space totaling 105.9 million square feet. While most of this space is characterized as general industrial space, a large portion is comprised of warehouse and distribution facilities and a smaller portion is research and development/flex space. According to Newmark, the County's 3.2% industrial vacancy rate in the 1st quarter of 2018 was among the lowest in the nation. The largest concentration of industrial space in the County is located in Hauppauge, with more than 13 million square feet of space. Significant light industrial space is also located in the area around Long Island MacArthur Airport in Ronkonkoma and Bohemia. Further east, significant new industrial space has been developed over the last 20 years in the Yaphank area. County-owned land at Gabreski Airport in Westhampton is being developed for light industrial and research & development office space at the "Hampton Business District." When completed, this proposed \$43 million, nine building corporate center will total 440,000 square feet including a 145-room hotel and is expected to employ 1,100 people. The first building of the project was completed in 2016, and a 68,000 square foot building is under construction and will be completed in 2018.

There are 275 hotels, motels and inns located in the County. Together these lodging properties have 11,600 rooms. Approximately 20% of these rooms are seasonal (open for half the year in the warmer months) and these seasonal rooms are located primarily in the eastern end of the County. According to Smith Travel Research, the occupancy rate of the County's hotels was 68.1% in 2017, slightly lower than the 69.0% figure in 2016 and average daily room rates in 2017 increased by 2.4% to \$154. In the 10 years since 2008, more than 1,300 lodging rooms have been added in the County, primarily in western Suffolk, increasing the total number of rooms by 12% in that period. In 2013, a 135 room Hilton Garden Inn opened at Stony Brook University and a 125 room Marriott Residence Inn

opened in Central Islip. In 2017, a 131 room Marriott Residence Inn in Riverhead opened and a 125 room Courtyard by Marriott opened in Central Islip in 2018. Proposals have been made for several additional new hotels in the County, which would result in an increase of more than 1,800 rooms County-wide.

The County is a major retail market, as evidenced by \$23.7 billion in sales reported in 2012, according to the most recent U.S. Census of Retail trade. Total retail sales per household in the County amounted to \$47,750 in 2012, ranking it among the highest markets in the country. These figures exclude eating and drinking establishments. According to calculations by the Suffolk County Division of Planning & Environment, shopping center space in the County totals 40.9 million square feet. There are three regional malls and two regional outlet shopping centers located in the County. In the 10 years between 2000 and 2010, large retailers dramatically expanded their presence in the County. In that time, 5 million square feet of new retail space was added. Currently, an additional 3.5 million square feet of new space is proposed. Target built a new store in South Huntington in 2013 and opened a store in Sayville in 2014. Walmart opened a new store in Riverhead in 2014. Lowe's opened a new store in Commack in 2014. Warehouse club store Costco built a new store in Riverhead in 2014 and BJ's warehouse club opened a new store in North Bellport in 2014.

Many of the shopping centers in the County have been renovated in recent years, and many of the County's downtowns have emerged as attractive and vibrant centers for dining and entertainment, helping to keep downtown vacancy rates relatively low in the County. Ground floor retail space in the County's downtown centers totals 8.9 million square feet.

There are 11 full service hospitals located in the County. Several of these hospitals have spent or are spending hundreds of millions of dollars on major construction projects to expand and modernize their facilities. For example, Stony Brook University Hospital is undergoing a five-year, \$423 million expansion and update of its three-building hospital campus, which includes expansion of its emergency, surgical, and obstetrics departments, and a major expansion to its Children's Hospital scheduled to be completed in 2018. Stony Brook University Hospital has also proposed constructing a new hospital on the University's Southampton campus in conjunction with Southampton Hospital. In 2017, Peconic Bay Medical Center in Riverhead began a \$60 million expansion. A \$60 million cardiac care center at Brookhaven Hospital opened in 2016 and a \$53 million expansion of Huntington Hospital's emergency room opened in 2017.

Agricultural production in the County was valued at \$240 million in 2012 (the most recent figure available), ranking third highest out of 62 counties in the State. This high value of agricultural production is partially due to the large scale production of higher value crops such as sod, grapes, nursery plants and other diverse crops. The County experienced a dramatic decline in farm acreage between 1950 and 1990, when substantial amounts of farmland were sold to residential developers. However, since the early 1990s, the amount of farm acreage located in the County has remained fairly steady and has even increased slightly since 2002. As of 2012, there were 35,975 acres of active farmland in the County. In 1974, the County implemented the nation's first Farmland Preservation Program, whereby the County would purchase the "development rights" to agricultural land for the purpose of preserving open space and working farms. Under this program, the County pays the landowner an amount equal to the difference between the land's value as farmland and its value as subdivided residential property and also grants the landowner property tax relief. In return, the landowner is required to maintain the agricultural character of the land. To date, the County has purchased the development rights to 10,723 acres of farmland under this program. In 2015, the County updated its *Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan*, which aims to support public policy to protect, encourage and sustain agriculture in the County. The County also participates in the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets' Agricultural District Program. This program is based on a combination of landowner incentives and protections designed to encourage the continued use of farmland for agricultural production and forestall the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. The fishing industry (through commercial and sport fishing) and the shellfish industry (primarily clams and oysters) are also important sources of employment and income in the east end of the County. In addition, the County has an open space acquisition program, whereby a portion of the County's sales tax is devoted to the acquisition of open space located within the County. (See "FINANCIAL FACTORS – Drinking Water Protection, Environmental Protection and Property Tax Mitigation Programs" herein.)

NY Environmental Conservation Law §13-0302 ceded 110,000 acres of underwater lands in Peconic and Gardiners Bays to the County for the purpose of establishing a leasing program for shellfish cultivation. The Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay was adopted in 2009. As of March 2018,

50 shellfish cultivation leases are in place covering approximately 735 acres. For the five-year period 2012-2017, the total economic output to the Long Island economy of the County Lease Program is estimated to be \$13 million.

Like agriculture, commercial fishing is a heritage industry in the County that provides quality of life benefits, economic benefits and tourism revenue. The fishing industry and the shellfish industry (primarily clams and oysters) are important sources of employment and income in the east end of the County. In 2014, there were 724 commercial fishing establishments in the County, having revenues of \$35 million, generating \$91.9 million in economic activity, earnings of \$71.2 million and 1,605 jobs. The County's top three ports, Montauk, Shinnecock and Greenport landed just under 16 million pounds of fish, worth over \$21 million combined in 2015. Vibrant fishing communities such as Montauk, Greenport, Port Jefferson and Hampton Bays are located in the east end of the County, and local seafood also enhances dining experiences in restaurants throughout the County.

Major construction and redevelopment projects completed or currently taking place in the County include the long-term redevelopment of the former Central Islip Psychiatric Center. Projects built on this site include a ballpark (home to the Long Island Ducks baseball team) and a federal courthouse; the Touro Law School building; the renovation of a former hospital building into a 175,000 square foot office building; and more than 1,500 units of rental and owner-occupied attached housing. A new Marriott Residence Inn opened at the site in 2013 and an adjacent Courtyard by Marriott opened in 2018. InvaGen Pharmaceuticals and AlphaMed Bottles plan to build a \$47 million manufacturing facility in two adjacent buildings totaling 340,000 square feet on former Psychiatric Center property. Also in Central Islip, a \$43 million 300,000 square foot indoor sports complex has been approved for development.

A 452 acre surplus portion of the Pilgrim State Psychiatric Center in Brentwood, located at the intersection of the Long Island Expressway and the Sagtikos Parkway, was sold by the State to a developer, and a \$4 billion mixed-use development, Heartland Town Square, has been proposed for the site. At completion, the development is proposed to include 1,030,000 square feet of lifestyle retail space, 9,130 units of mid-rise rental housing, 3,239,000 square feet of office space, a hotel, and an aquarium. The project is proposed to be constructed in phases. The change of zoning for a 116 acre portion of the site was approved by the Town of Islip in 2017. The sewer connection agreement was recently approved by the Suffolk County Sewer Agency and is expected to go before the County Legislature in June 2018.

In Yaphank, significant new industrial space has been added in recent years, including a \$100 million, 400,000 square foot expansion to Amneal Pharmaceuticals' industrial building in Yaphank completed in 2015. The County opened a \$185 million expansion to its correctional facility in 2013. The \$40 million privately funded Brookhaven Rail Terminal in Yaphank opened in 2011 and an expansion of the facility is proposed. The facility receives and ships tons of freight (construction aggregate, lumber and other commodities) via a newly constructed 3.4 mile rail spur. The Meadows at Yaphank's 'The Boulevard', a large development consisting of retail, office, and residential units is currently under construction near the intersection of the Long Island Expressway and William Floyd Parkway near Brookhaven National Laboratory.

In Riverhead, development of major commercial space along the Route 58 corridor is continuing. Presently, 2.8 million square feet of shopping center space is located on Route 58, including 600,000 square feet that opened since 2014. Another 100,000 square feet of retail space has been proposed on the corridor. The Tanger Outlet Center, on Route 58, is nearly 800,000 square feet in size and is one of the nation's largest outlet shopping centers. In addition, a 131-room Marriott Residence Inn on Route 58 opened in 2017. Another micro hotel and restaurant; the Preston House, opened in 2018 and two separate apartment complexes totaling 165 new residential units are under construction. Calverton Executive Airpark, located in the Town of Riverhead and formerly owned by the U. S. Navy and used as an aircraft test site by the Grumman Corporation, continues to be redeveloped for various light industrial purposes as the Enterprise Park at Calverton. Construction of a \$90 million, 134,000 square foot addiction treatment and research complex commenced in early 2018. The remaining airport property is zoned for various light industrial, recreation and office uses. An additional one million square feet of commercial industrial space could be built at the site. Construction is underway on the \$57 million, 116-unit mixed-use Riverhead Lofts development which includes workforce housing above ground-floor retail and restaurant space. Nearby, construction is nearly complete on Peconic Crossing, a \$18.5 million, 45-unit workforce apartment community with preference given to artists and people displaced by Superstorm Sandy. In April 2018, downtown Riverhead and the Enterprise Park at Calverton were nominated by the State as "opportunity zones," a new Federal designation that allows low-income census tracts to boost private investment in under-served urban and rural communities.

In Wyandanch, the Town of Babylon assembled 48 properties to complete a \$500 million mixed-use transit-oriented redevelopment project adjacent to the Long Island Railroad (“LIRR”) station. Sewer service was extended to the downtown area and the development’s \$137 million first phase was completed in 2015. The initial development included a 920-space Metropolitan Transportation Authority (“MTA”) parking facility, as well as a five-story mixed-use building with 91 residential units above 17,500 square feet of retail space, and a four-story mixed-use building with 86 residential units above an additional 17,500 square feet of retail space. Of the 177 residential units, 121 are designated as affordable. Between the two buildings lies the one acre Wyandanch Plaza which includes open space, performance stages and a seasonal ice rink. Construction of a new LIRR train station and pedestrian overpass is nearly complete and ground was broken on a 119-unit apartment building north of the plaza in the spring of 2018. Future development at the site includes the Long Island Music Hall of Fame and new office space.

A 54 acre area adjacent to the Ronkonkoma LIRR station has been approved to be redeveloped as a \$475 million mixed-use transit oriented development known as the Ronkonkoma Hub. The proposal includes 1,450 apartments (with 20% of the units designated as affordable), 195,000 square feet of retail space and 360,000 square feet of office space to be developed over a ten year period. The first phase, 489 residential units in six buildings, broke ground in 2017. An extension of sewer service to the area has been approved and \$50 million in State funding has been earmarked for infrastructure at the site. The County recently selected a preferred Master Developer for a 40 acre County-owned parcel south of the Ronkonkoma LIRR station. The Master Developer proposed two development concepts for the site, including the development of a 17,400 seat arena and several hundred thousand square feet of commercial space.

In Huntington Station, revitalization has begun of the area along New York Avenue near the LIRR station. Northridge, a three-story, mixed-use building of 16 residential units and 6,000 square feet of ground floor retail space was completed in 2018. Additional proposed development includes the construction of Gateway Plaza, a three-story, mixed-use building with 66 residential units and 16,500 square feet of commercial space on the ground floor. Other proposals include 49 affordable artists’ lofts, 14 affordable condos for veterans, a proposed hotel and a 100,000 square foot medical office building.

In the Town of Southampton, the Riverside Revitalization Action Plan calls for the re-zoning of 468-acres of Riverside that could result in 2,267 new housing units as well as 133,517 square feet of retail space and 62,000 square feet of professional and medical offices. Wastewater treatment infrastructure would be needed to facilitate this plan. Construction is underway on the Town of Southampton’s first two rental workforce housing developments, Speonk Commons and Sandy Hollow, totaling a combined \$30 million and 66 affordable units.

In other locations in the County, a number of significant development and redevelopment projects have recently been constructed or are proposed. For example, in downtown Patchogue, a \$110 million development known as New Village was constructed in 2014, which included 291 rental apartments and ground floor retail space. In Holbrook, Islip Pines, a 136 acre, \$300 million development including apartments, retail space, office space, a movie theater and a hotel has been approved for construction. Wincoram Commons, a \$53 million residential and retail redevelopment of a 17 acre movie theater site in Coram opened in 2016. A \$44 million expansion at the life-care community Peconic Landing in Greenport opened in 2016.

In 2015, Governor Cuomo announced the approval of \$383 million in State and Federal funding (under the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program) to expand sanitary sewer service in four areas in the County under the Suffolk County Coastal Resiliency initiative. This project represents the first step in the County in instituting extensive measures to mitigate flooding and septic system failure due to storm surge from events like Superstorm Sandy. The funding will help fund public health and water quality projects to help the region recover from Superstorm Sandy while preventing future septic system flooding, sewage backup and groundwater pollution. The program will also serve to protect valuable coastal wetlands that shield nearby communities and contribute to their economic and environmental health.

In 2016, the County passed legislation that amended the Suffolk County Sanitary Code (Article 19, “Management of Innovative and Alternative Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems”) that allows the Department of Health Services to monitor advanced wastewater treatment technologies in the 43 homes that were awarded a free wastewater treatment system as part of the County’s Septic Demonstration Pilot Program. In 2017, the County Legislature approved the Septic Improvement Program which provides grants to make voluntary replacement of cesspools and septic systems with new innovative alternative technologies affordable for homeowners.

In 2016, the County passed legislation that created a new Article of the Suffolk County Sanitary Code (Article 19, “Management of Innovative and Alternative Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems”) that established the Department of Health Services as the Responsible Management Entity (RME) to monitor and oversee the installation, registration, and operation and maintenance (O&M) of all Innovative and Alternative Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (“I/A OWTS”) in the County. Between 2014 and 2018, the County has piloted 16 advanced wastewater treatment technologies in the 45 homes that were awarded a free wastewater treatment system as part of the County’s Septic Demonstration Program. In 2017, the County Legislature approved the Septic Improvement Program which provides grants to make voluntary replacement of cesspools and septic systems with new innovative alternative technologies affordable for homeowners. As of May 7, 2018, there were 188 applications that are in queue for installation under the Septic Improvement Program. In December 2017, the County Legislature also approved changes to the Suffolk County Sanitary Code to ban the in-kind replacement of cesspools effective July 1, 2019.

Housing

As of 2016, there were 474,000 households situated in the County. In 2016, 79% of the County’s occupied housing was owner-occupied. This rate of owner-occupied housing is significantly higher than the 63% of owner-occupied housing in the nation as a whole. The County’s owner-occupied housing percentage has remained at around 80% for more than 40 years.

New residential construction in the County decreased considerably after 2008 but has rebounded somewhat. The number of new housing units authorized by building permits totaled 1,396 in 2008 and declined to a low point of 856 units in 2011. Since 2011, the annual number of building permits for new housing units has remained between 1,000 and 1,400. In 2017, building permits for 1,112 housing units were issued in the County, up 14% from the 2016 figure. Residential construction in 2017 was valued at \$637 million in the County, up 99% from the low point in 2011 but still 45% lower than the record high value which was recorded in 2005.

The housing market in the County is strong. As reported by the New York State Association of Realtors, home prices in the County increased by 3% between 2012 and 2014, and increased by 5% between 2014 and 2016. In 2017, home prices increased by 4.5% and in March 2018, the median selling price of a home in the County was \$352,000, an increase of 6.7% compared to the median price in March 2017 (but 11% lower than the peak March median price in 2006). County home prices in the 4th quarter of 2017 were about 45% higher than the national median. Home values in the County are expected to remain high relative to national figures, as the area remains a desirable residential location. According to data provided by RealtyTrac, in March 2018, 0.15% of homes in the County were in some stage of foreclosure, compared to 0.6% nationwide.

Transportation

There are five active airports located in the County. The vast majority of the County’s air passenger traffic occurs at Islip MacArthur Airport in Ronkonkoma, as this is the County’s only airport with regularly scheduled carrier service. The airport is the 8th busiest in the State, based on passenger volume. In 2016, the airport had 597,000 passenger enplanements, a 24% decline in the five years since 2011 and a 49% decrease since the peak in 2007. In addition to flights provided by Southwest Airlines, the airport offers scheduled flights between Islip MacArthur Airport and Philadelphia by American Airlines. In 2017, Frontier Airlines began serving MacArthur airport with nonstop flights to three Florida cities. In 2018, Frontier Airlines will begin flights between MacArthur and several additional U.S. cities. At Republic Airport in East Farmingdale, construction has begun on a new \$55 million, 210,000 square foot aircraft hangar and terminal.

The County’s highway network includes the Northern and Southern State Parkways, which are located in the western portion of the County, and the Long Island Expressway (I-495) which extends eastward from New York City to the eastern portion of the County. Other major highways include Sunrise Highway, which connects the County’s western border to its eastern town of Southampton, and the Sunken Meadow/Sagtikos Parkway which connects the north and south shores in the western part of the County.

The State has recently reconstructed portions of three arterial highways located within the County (Routes 110, 112 and 347), to improve traffic flow and increase safety. All of these projects were partially funded through monies made available under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

The residential and major employment centers in the County are widely dispersed, making it difficult to effectively provide the population with a mass transit system. Consequently, as of 2016, 80% of employed County residents drove alone to work. However, the County operates a public bus system and statistics indicate that bus patronage has increased in recent years.

The extensive commuter rail system in the County, the LIRR, is managed by the MTA. There are 41 LIRR stations located in the County. The LIRR provides public transportation between the County and New York City and is used by both commuters and leisure travelers. The LIRR is the busiest commuter railroad in the nation, serving 89.4 million customers in 2017.

The MTA continues work on the \$11.2 billion East Side Access project, currently the largest infrastructure project in the country. When fully completed in 2022, this project will connect the LIRR's main line to Grand Central Station in Manhattan, providing a more direct trip between Long Island and the east side of midtown Manhattan. The LIRR has also partially completed work on a second electrified track along 17 miles between Farmingdale and Ronkonkoma. This second track, a \$387 million project anticipated to be completed ahead of schedule in August 2018, will help to ease rail congestion in the County. The expanded rail service will help facilitate transit oriented development planned near the Republic, Wyandanch, and Ronkonkoma LIRR stations in the County. There is a proposal to reopen the long-closed Republic train station near Republic Airport in East Farmingdale which would link to a proposed bus rapid transit system along Route 110.

In 2012, County Executive Steven Bellone introduced Connect Long Island, a regional transportation and development plan. Connect Long Island encourages an innovation economy and sustainable growth by supporting transit oriented developments and enhancing transportation infrastructure to help connect development hubs to the County's major research and educational institutions and innovation zones for emerging hi-tech companies. The County's north-south Bus Rapid Transit ("BRT") initiative continues and in 2014, the County completed a BRT Feasibility Study identifying Route 110, Nicolls Road, and Sagtikos Parkway as priority BRT corridors. In 2015, an alternatives analysis was completed for the Route 110 corridor by the Town of Babylon and in 2016, an alternatives analysis was completed for the Nicolls Road multi-modal corridor by the County. The Nicolls Road multi-modal corridor is one of the components of the County's Innovation Zone ("I-Zone") initiative and the project has progressed into the preliminary engineering and design/environmental phase, with a detailed, corridor-wide parking analysis happening concurrently.

The I-Zone is a plan to transform Nicolls Road into a multi-modal corridor that will connect the County's key assets. The regionally transformative plan was formed in 2015 to help make the County a more attractive place for young people and high-tech businesses to locate. The I-Zone is anchored by four projects:

- A multi-modal Nicolls Road Corridor with BRT and a hiking/biking trail.
- A connection between a new airport terminal on the north side of MacArthur Airport and the Ronkonkoma LIRR Station with BRT access to Nicolls Road.
- The proposed Ronkonkoma Hub development, including sewer connections and structured parking.
- Relocation of the LIRR Yaphank station to Brookhaven National Lab.

Ferry service to Connecticut is available from two ferry terminal sites located in the County, one in Port Jefferson and one in Orient Point. High-speed ferry service is also available between Orient Point and New London, Connecticut.

School Facilities

There are 70 public school districts located in the County. The combined spending budget of these public school districts amounted to \$6.4 billion for the 2016-2017 school year. In the 2016-2017 school year, public school enrollment in school districts in the County was 236,750, a 5% decrease in the five years since 2011-2012. Current enrollment is 29% lower than the peak level reached in 1976. Public school enrollment is expected to continue to decline by 4% during the next three years. Birth rates have slowly decreased in the County, which will lead to slowly declining school enrollments in the near future. Public school enrollment is expected to continue to slowly decrease by 4% during the next three years.

Based on data from the 2016 American Community Survey, the County has a relatively well-educated population. Among residents age 25 and over, 91% were high school graduates, and 35% held a bachelor's degree or higher. These figures compare to 88% and 31%, respectively, for the nation as a whole. The County ranks in the top 10% of the nation's counties with respect to the percentage of adults that have earned a bachelor's or higher degree.

Many institutions that offer a variety of higher education opportunities are located in the County. There are four four-year colleges and one law school (Touro Law Center) which together have a total undergraduate enrollment of approximately 31,000 students and a total graduate enrollment of about 11,000 students. Farmingdale State College continues to expand, with a new \$25 million student campus center that opened in 2013 and a new \$19 million School of Business building that opened in 2015. St. Joseph's College in Patchogue plans to construct a \$30 million residence hall by 2019. Suffolk County Community College services approximately 27,000 students on three campuses and continues to expand its facilities with the 2014 completion of a \$30 million life sciences building at its Selden campus. Numerous other professional and technical schools are also located in the County.

Stony Brook University is the largest university located in the County with a Fall 2017 enrollment of 17,300 undergraduate and 8,600 graduate students. The University continues to expand its facilities. Construction on a new \$63 million student services building began in 2017 and two new residence halls with a total of 759 dorm rooms were completed in 2017. In 2013, the University built a building for its School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences at the Southampton campus which contains laboratories and classroom space. The University's Research and Technology Park contains the Center for Excellence in Wireless Information Technology and the 50,000 square foot Advanced Energy Research and Technology Center. The University's new \$41 million, 70,000 square foot computer science building opened in 2015.

Tourism & Recreation

Tourism is a multi-billion dollar industry in the County. Twenty New York State parks, which together welcome millions of visitors each year, are located in the County. According to the New York State Department of Parks and Recreation, the State parks on Long Island had 15.5 million attendees in 2016. The State parks located in the County that were most frequently visited in 2016 were Robert Moses State Park (with 4.3 million visitors), Sunken Meadow State Park (with 2.9 million visitors), Captree State Park (with 1.4 million visitors), Heckscher Park (with 1.0 million visitors) and Montauk State Park (with 1.0 million visitors). Many of the other State, County, Town and Village parks are located inland and on beaches which attract hundreds of thousands of visitors each year. Moreover, a beach in the County has again been ranked number one on a list of the top ten beaches in the United States in 2017 based on 50 factors rated by a professor at Florida International University. With 986 miles of shoreline, industries such as recreational boating, boat sales and service, marinas, and charter boat fishing are prominent in the County. Each summer thousands of visitors are transported by ferry to the various summer communities located on Fire Island.

There are 68 golf courses located in the County. The U.S. Open will be held at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club in Southampton again in 2018 and also in 2026. The Women's U.S. Open golf tournament was held at Sebonack Golf Club in the County in 2013, and the PGA Championship and the Ryder Cup are scheduled to be played at the Black Course at Bethpage State Park in 2019 and 2024, respectively.

The County's 6,000-seat ballpark in Central Islip is home to the Long Island Ducks independent league baseball team. Hundreds of thousands of patrons attend games there every year and nearly every Ducks game is sold out. Significant numbers of wineries on the North Fork of the County and the Atlantis Marine World aquarium in Riverhead help serve the large tourism industry on the County's east end. Other recreational attractions in the County include Splish Splash, a large water park located in Riverhead, and Adventureland, a traditional amusement park located in Farmingdale that has been entertaining Long Islanders since 1962. The County boasts several performing arts theaters including the Paramount Theater in Huntington, which opened in 2011, and the Suffolk Theater in downtown Riverhead, which reopened in 2013. The County also has 22 movie theatres which together contain 154 screens, and three additional theaters are proposed for construction in the future.

Eastern Suffolk County is a popular tourist destination. In addition, the County is home to one of the largest concentrations of second homes of any county in the nation. There are 38,000 second homes in eastern Suffolk, which draw approximately 160,000 part-time residents to the area during the summer months and on weekends. Only ten counties nationwide have more seasonal homes than the County. There are more than 5,000 lodging rooms located in eastern Suffolk, ranging from luxurious boutique hotels and bed & breakfast inns to traditional motels.

These lodging properties draw thousands of tourists to the County's east end throughout the year, but primarily in the summer months. The Suffolk County Division of Planning & Environment estimates that the population in eastern Suffolk increases by more than 240,000 people during peak summer times due to tourism, which more than doubles the year-round population. Due to its proximity to New York City, the County is well situated to serve the vacation needs of this market.

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT FOR EXCELLENCE IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

For the thirty-fourth consecutive year the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (the "GFOA") awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting (the "Certificate") to the County for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

In order to be awarded a Certificate, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, whose contents conform to program standards. Such reports must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate is valid for a period of one year. The County believes that its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that will be prepared for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 will conform to the requirements necessary for the award of a Certificate.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY

Constitutional and Statutory Requirements

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

Purpose and Pledge – Subject to certain enumerated exceptions, the County 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 County may contract indebtedness only for a County purpose and shall pledge its faith and credit for the payment of principal and interest.

Payment and Maturity – Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes or to be paid in one of the two fiscal years immediately succeeding the fiscal year in which such indebtedness was contracted, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose as determined by statute or, in the alternative, the weighted average period of probable usefulness of the several objects or purposes for which such indebtedness is to be contracted; no installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment, unless the County determines to issue a particular debt obligation amortizing on the basis of substantially level or declining annual debt service. The County is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest due during the year on its indebtedness, for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its serial bonds, and for such required annual installments on its notes.

General – The County 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 in the section of this Official Statement entitled "THE NOTES – Nature of Obligation", the State Legislature is prohibited by a specific constitutional provision from restricting the power of the County to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. However, the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limitation on the County's power to increase its annual tax levy. The amount of such increase is limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law unless the County complies with certain procedural requirements to permit the County to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes. (See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.)

Debt Limit – The County has the power to contract indebtedness for any County purpose so long as the aggregate outstanding principal amount thereof shall not exceed seven per centum of the most recent five-year average full valuation of taxable real estate of the County 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.

Computation of Debt Limit

As of the finalization of equalization rates in each year:	<u>Full Valuation</u>
2014	\$ 254,605,437,448
2015	255,389,963,430
2016	266,561,907,916
2017	275,268,903,698
2018	<u>285,017,347,513</u>
Total Five-Year Valuation	<u>\$1,336,843,560,005</u>
Five-Year Average Valuation	267,368,712,001
Debt Limit - 7% of Average Five-Year Full Valuation	<u>\$ 18,715,809,840</u>

Statutory Procedure

In general, the State Legislature has authorized the powers and procedures for the County to borrow and incur indebtedness by the 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 County Law and the General Municipal Law of the State and the County Charter.

Pursuant to the County Charter and the Local Finance Law, as applicable, the County authorizes 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 vote of the County Legislature and subject to the approval of the County Executive in accordance with the County Charter. The County Legislature as a whole constitutes the finance board of the County. Such resolutions are not subject to referendum unless the County Legislature specifically determines that a particular resolution shall be subject to referendum. The Local Finance Law also provides for a twenty-day statute of limitations after publication of a bond resolution (in summary or in full), together with a statutory notice which, in effect, estops thereafter legal challenges to the validity of obligations authorized by such bond resolution except for alleged constitutional violations. Each bond resolution usually authorizes the construction, acquisition or installation of the object or purpose to be financed, sets forth the plan of financing, the estimated maximum cost thereof and the maximum maturity of the bonds, subject to the legal restrictions relating to the period of probable usefulness with respect thereto. Annual principal reductions must commence within twenty-four months of the original issue date. Adoption of a bond resolution also authorizes the issuance of bond anticipation notes prior to the issuance of bonds. Statutory law in the State permits bond anticipation notes to be renewed each year provided that principal reductions commence within twenty-four months and provided that such renewals, except in the case of assessable improvement financing, generally do not extend five years beyond the original date of the borrowing. 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, beginning within twenty-four months of the original issue date, for the entire period of probable usefulness assigned to the purpose for which such notes were originally issued. The County Legislature has delegated certain of its powers in relation to the sale of bonds and any notes issued in anticipation thereof to the County Comptroller as the Chief Fiscal Officer of the County.

The County Legislature, as the finance board of the County, has the power, pursuant to the Local Finance Law, to adopt deficiency, tax and revenue anticipation note resolutions by majority vote. Such resolutions may authorize the issuance of deficiency, tax or revenue anticipation notes in an aggregate principal amount necessary to fund anticipated cash flow deficits, but, in no event, exceeding the amount of taxes or moneys estimated to be received by the County, less any tax or revenue anticipation note previously issued and less the amount of such taxes or revenues

previously received by the County. The County Legislature has delegated certain of its powers in relation to the sale of tax and revenue anticipation notes to the County Comptroller, as the Chief Fiscal Officer of the County.

Independent Auditors

The financial statements of the County as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, a link to which is included in Appendix B to this Official Statement, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report dated June 30, 2017 appearing therein.

Cash Flow Borrowings

On April 10, 2018, the County issued \$45,000,000 in revenue anticipation notes in anticipation of the receipt of State and Federal aid. Such notes will mature on March 21, 2019.

On October 23, 2017, the County issued \$100,000,000 in tax anticipation notes in anticipation of the receipt of delinquent real property taxes for the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. Such notes will mature on September 27, 2018.

On December 21, 2017, the County issued \$410,000,000 in tax anticipation notes in anticipation of the receipt of real property taxes for the year 2018. Such notes will mature on July 25, 2018.

The County currently anticipates issuing approximately \$100,000,000 in tax anticipation notes in anticipation of the receipt of delinquent real property taxes for the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 in October 2018 and \$410,000,000 in tax anticipation notes in anticipation of the receipt of real property taxes levied for the fiscal year 2019 in December 2018.

The County periodically issues short-term tax anticipation notes to provide funds for expenditures due in part to the Suffolk County Tax Act (the “SCTA”). (See “REAL PROPERTY TAXES – Real Property Tax Collection”.)

The following table shows the County’s cash flow borrowings for the last five fiscal years:

	<u>Cash Flow Notes</u>				
	(\$ in millions)				
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenue Anticipation Notes	\$ 85	\$ 55	\$ 45	\$ 45	\$ 45
Tax Anticipation Notes	<u>510</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>510*</u>
Total	<u>\$595</u>	<u>\$565</u>	<u>\$555</u>	<u>\$555</u>	<u>\$555</u>

* Projected.

Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 of the State of New York, as amended, (the “Tax Levy Limitation Law”), imposes a limitation on increases in the real property tax levies of the County, subject to certain exceptions outlined in the new law. The 2018 Adopted Budget is in compliance with all State and local tax and expenditure limitations. (See “TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW” herein.)

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Calculation of Total Net Indebtedness

(as of May 25, 2018)

Inclusions:

Outstanding General Obligation Bonds:

General Purpose and Improvement Bonds and Refunding Bonds	\$1,138,346,077	
General Purpose and Improvement Bonds Paid from Other Sources ⁽¹⁾	2,421,837	
General Purpose and Improvement Bonds Refunded	427,874,466	
County Sewer District No. 1 (Port Jefferson)	409,032	
County Sewer District No. 3 (Southwest)	94,073,638	
County Sewer District No. 5 (Strathmore-Huntington)	2,216,236	
County Sewer District No. 7 (Medford)	3,661,630	
County Sewer District No. 9 (College Park)	543,121	
County Sewer District No. 10 (Stony Brook)	227,269	
County Sewer District No. 11 (Selden)	5,465,219	
County Sewer District No. 13 (Windwatch)	238,579	
County Sewer District No. 14 (Parkland)	2,361,932	
County Sewer District No. 15 (Nob Hill)	95,432	
County Sewer District No. 18 (Hauppauge Industrial)	63,912,025	
County Sewer District No. 20 (William Floyd-Leisure Village)	387,862	
County Sewer District No. 21 (SUNY)	882,151	
County Sewer District No. 23 (Coventry Manor)	<u>597,171</u>	
Subtotal: Outstanding Bonds		\$1,743,713,677

Outstanding General Obligation Notes:

Bond Anticipation Notes – 2017 Series B	7,884,226	
Revenue Anticipation Notes – 2018	45,000,000	
Tax Anticipation Notes		
For Delinquent Tax Receipts	100,000,000	
For Fiscal 2018 taxes	410,000,000	
NYS EFC Clean Water Facility Note – 2015A	9,072,500	
NYS EFC Clean Water Facility Note – 2016A	1,400,236	
NYS EFC Clean Water Facility Note – 2016A	3,033,772	
Subtotal: Outstanding Notes		<u>576,390,734</u>

Total Inclusions

\$2,320,104,411

Exclusions and Assets on Hand for Debt:

Revenue Anticipation Notes – 2018	\$ 45,000,000	
Tax Anticipation Notes	510,000,000	
Sewer District Bonds and Refunding Bonds ⁽²⁾	<u>1,848,423</u>	
Subtotal: Exclusions		\$ 556,848,423

Assets on Hand for Debt:

Appropriations (other than for debt already excluded):		
Outstanding Bonds	72,657,564	
General Purpose and Improvement Bonds Paid from Other Sources ⁽¹⁾	2,421,837	
General Purpose and Improvement Bonds-Refunded ⁽³⁾	<u>427,874,466</u>	
Subtotal: Assets on Hand		<u>502,953,867</u>

Total Exclusions and Assets on Hand for Debt:

\$1,059,802,290

Total Net Indebtedness ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾

\$1,260,302,121

(1) Being paid pursuant to an Escrow Contract dated April 1, 2013 between the County and Manufacturers & Traders Trust Company (“M&T Bank”) related to a HEAL Grant from the State. (See “Other Transactions” herein.)

(2) Excluded pursuant to certificates issued by the Comptroller of the State of New York dated April 14, 2010.

(3) Excluded pursuant to Section 136.00 (10-a) of the Local Finance Law.

(4) Represents approximately 6.73% of the Debt Limit of \$18,715,809,840.

(5) Exclusive of lease debt of the County. (See “Lease Payments” herein.)

Source: Suffolk County Comptroller’s Office

Details of Short-Term Indebtedness Outstanding

(as of May 25, 2018)

The County presently has outstanding the following short-term obligations:

	<u>Dated</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
NYS EFC Clean Water Facility Note – 2015A	09/24/15	09/24/20	\$ 9,072,500 ⁽¹⁾
NYS EFC Clean Water Facility Note – 2016A	09/15/16	09/15/21	1,400,236 ⁽²⁾
NYS EFC Clean Water Facility Note – 2016A	08/04/16	08/04/21	3,033,772 ⁽²⁾
Revenue Anticipation Notes – 2018	04/10/18	03/21/19	45,000,000 ⁽³⁾
Bond Anticipation Notes – 2017 Series B	12/28/17	12/28/18	7,884,226
Tax Anticipation Notes			
For Delinquent Tax Receipts	10/23/17	09/27/18	100,000,000 ⁽⁴⁾
For Fiscal 2018 Taxes	12/21/17	07/25/18	410,000,000 ⁽⁵⁾

- (1) Expected to be retired with the proceeds from the sale of bonds to EFC to be issued in 2020.
- (2) Expected to be retired with the proceeds from the sale of bonds to EFC to be issued in 2021.
- (3) Expected to be paid from State and Federal aid expected to be received by the County.
- (4) Expected to be paid from the collection of real property taxes or assessments for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017.
- (5) Expected to be paid from the collection of real property taxes or assessments for the fiscal year 2018.

Source: Suffolk County Comptroller’s Office

Summary of Bonded Debt (in thousands)

(as of December 31 in each year):

	<u>2013⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾</u>	<u>2014⁽²⁾</u>	<u>2015⁽²⁾</u>	<u>2016⁽²⁾</u>	<u>2017⁽²⁾</u>
Total Bonded Debt	\$ 1,406,070	\$ 1,418,070	\$ 1,426,153	\$ 1,386,049	\$ 1,386,076
Bonded Debt Excluded from Debt Limit	<u>(23,579)</u>	<u>(21,516)</u>	<u>(16,169)</u>	<u>(10,912)</u>	<u>(2,138)</u>
Bonded Debt Subject to Debt Limit	<u>\$ 1,382,491</u>	<u>\$ 1,396,554</u>	<u>\$ 1,409,984</u>	<u>\$ 1,375,137</u>	<u>\$ 1,383,938</u>

- (1) \$20,840,000, \$41,440,000, \$43,215,000, \$40,245,000, \$34,385,000 and \$16,990,000 of Total Bonded Debt for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008, December 31, 2009, December 31, 2010, December 31, 2011, December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, respectively, was paid pursuant to a Declaration and Trust Agreement dated August 1, 2008 and \$16,705,000 and \$13,760,000 of Total Bonded Debt for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, respectively, was paid pursuant to a Declaration and Trust Agreement dated March 1, 2012 between STASC and BNYM, as Trustee.
- (2) \$1,642,206, \$2,202,311, \$3,222,294, \$1,806,512 and \$1,446,393 of Total Bonded Debt for the fiscal year December 31, 2013, December 31, 2014, December 31, 2015, December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2017, respectively, was paid pursuant to an Escrow Contract between the County and M&T Bank dated April 1, 2013 related to a HEAL Grant from the State. See “Other Transactions” herein.

No principal of or interest on any County obligation is past due. Except as set forth in the immediately following paragraph, the County has never had a default in the payment of principal of or interest on any obligation of the County.

Due to a clerical error by M&T Bank, acting as escrow agent on behalf of the County, the County was delinquent by one day in the payment of a portion of interest due on April 15, 2013 on its \$76,075,000 Public Improvement Serial Bonds – 2011 Series B (the “2011B Bonds”). On April 1, 2013, M&T Bank entered into an Escrow Contract with the County creating an irrevocable escrow to pay the principal of and interest on a portion of various County bonds, including a portion of the principal and interest due on the 2011B Bonds. On April 16, 2013, representatives from DTC informed the County that it had not received \$722.65 of the interest due on the 2011B Bonds on April 15, 2013, which represented the portion of such interest that was the escrow agent’s responsibility. The County immediately informed M&T Bank of its error and on the same day, the escrow agent wired the \$722.65 payment to DTC. The County made its payment of \$1,149,483.60, representing the balance of the interest due on the 2011B Bonds on April 15, 2013 in full and on time to DTC. An event notice was filed on EMMA with respect to this delinquency.

Authorized and Unissued Capital Indebtedness

As of April 24, 2018, the County had authorized and unissued indebtedness for general capital purposes of approximately \$573,490,000. Included in that amount is approximately \$231,555,000 of authorization for the issuance of bond anticipation notes that may be issued in anticipation of expected Federal and/or State aid.

In addition to the above, the County adopted Resolution 546 of 2016, authorizing the issuance of up to \$540,000,000 bonds to refund certain outstanding bonds of the County. As of May 25, 2018, the County has \$186,945,000 remaining authorized and unissued pursuant to these resolutions.

Anticipated Capital Borrowings

In recent years, the County has issued debt on a semi-annual basis to finance its ongoing capital program.

During the Fall of 2018, the County anticipates issuing serial bonds of approximately \$50,000,000 for general capital purposes which includes \$6,000,000 for strengthening and improving County roads. In addition to issuing bonds for general capital purposes, the following material sewer related borrowings are authorized as described below.

The County Legislature has adopted Resolutions #1143-2010, #1203-2011, #1134-2012 and #426-2015 authorizing the issuance of \$65,000,000, \$35,000,000, \$20,000,000 and \$207,000,000, respectively, in serial bonds to finance a portion of the cost of expansion and improvement of Suffolk County Sewer District No. 3 – Southwest. \$11,000,000 of the above noted amounts has been issued by the County as Suffolk County Sewer District Bonds and \$58,944,800 of the above noted amounts was issued to the NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation (“EFC”) in the form of a drawdown bond anticipation note under EFC’s Short Term Loan Program or EFC’s Storm Mitigation Loan Program. As of November 9, 2017, \$58,944,800 of the bond anticipation note relative to the EFC loan program was retired with proceeds from the issuance of the County’s EFC Clean Water Serial Bonds – 2017 Series C and cash principal payments of \$10,715,000. \$62,336,969 of the above noted authorizations was issued to EFC in the form of draw down bond anticipation notes under the Storm Mitigation Loan Program. As of May 17, 2018, the County has requisitioned \$10,472,736 of the available proceeds of these short term loans.

The County Legislature has adopted Resolutions #721-2015 and #1167-2015 authorizing the issuance of \$2,000,000 and \$20,100,000, respectively, in serial bonds to finance the planning and design cost of Nitrogen Reduction Projects. \$20,395,377 of the above noted amounts has been issued in the form of a draw down bond anticipation note to EFC under its Short Term Loan Program. As of May 17, 2018, the County has requisitioned \$3,033,772 of the available proceeds of such short term loan from EFC.

The County Legislature has adopted Resolutions #90-2017 and #1042-2017 authorizing the issuance of \$29,625,000 in serial bonds to finance the cost of improvements to Suffolk County Sewer District No. 3 – Southwest in connection with the Ronkonkoma Hub Project. A portion of the Bonds, in the principal amount of \$5,000,000 is being issued pursuant to these resolutions.

The County Legislature has adopted Resolutions #1001-2017 and #1204-2017 each authorizing the issuance of \$5,000,000 in serial bonds to finance the cost of improvements to Suffolk County Sewer District No. 11 – Selden and Suffolk County Sewer District No. 20 – William Floyd, respectively. No serial bonds have been issued pursuant to these authorizations.

The Legislature has adopted Resolutions #467-2016, 851-2016, 856-2016, 858-2016, 860-2016, 862-2016, 972-2016, 989-2016, 76-2017, 538-2017, 636-2017, 703-2017, 850-2017 and 852-2017 authorizing, in the aggregate, the issuance of \$23,398,585 in serial bonds to finance projects under the New Enhanced Drinking Water Protection Program. \$1,268,242 in bonds have been issued and \$5,218,391 principal amount of the Bonds is being issued pursuant to these resolutions. (See “FINANCIAL FACTORS – Drinking Water Protection, Sewer Tax Rate Stabilization, Environmental Protection and Property Tax Mitigation Programs” herein.)

Underlying and Overlapping Indebtedness of Political Subdivisions Within the County

The estimated underlying and overlapping indebtedness of political subdivisions within the County as of the most recently completed fiscal year of the respective political subdivision as filed with the Office of the State Comptroller, State of New York is as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Gross Debt</u> ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Towns	12/31/16	\$ 1,398,576
Villages	Various 2016	99,360
School Districts	06/30/16	2,167,814
Fire Districts	12/31/16	<u>75,917</u>
	Totals	<u>\$ 3,741,667</u>

(1) Amounts in thousands.

(2) Exclusive of local government exclusions.

Source: New York State Comptroller's Office, Division of Local Government and School Accountability Data Management Unit

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Annual Debt Service Requirements

The following table sets forth the annual debt service requirements, rounded to the nearest dollar, on all outstanding County general obligation bonds⁽¹⁾, exclusive of the Bonds and economically defeased obligations of the County.

Fiscal Year Ending <u>Dec. 31:</u>	Total <u>Principal</u>	Total <u>Interest</u>	Total Debt <u>Service</u> ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾
2018	\$ 129,866,521	\$ 47,109,117	\$ 176,975,638
2019	123,186,680	44,667,221	167,853,901
2020	120,310,000	40,071,238	160,381,238
2021	112,990,000	35,675,896	148,665,896
2022	114,320,000	31,459,791	145,779,791
2023	118,145,000	27,134,004	145,279,004
2024	114,035,000	22,851,845	136,886,845
2025	118,160,000	18,701,589	136,861,589
2026	117,120,000	14,248,379	131,368,379
2027	97,200,000	9,794,994	106,994,994
2028	72,850,000	6,431,777	79,281,777
2029	33,875,000	4,334,531	38,209,531
2030	17,485,000	3,284,408	20,769,408
2031	18,035,000	2,693,701	20,728,701
2032	14,170,000	2,073,758	16,243,758
2033	11,635,000	1,613,970	13,248,970
2034	7,805,000	1,265,145	9,070,145
2035	3,045,000	1,074,252	4,119,252
2036	3,110,000	963,213	4,073,213
2037	3,175,000	846,023	4,021,023
2038	3,240,000	725,054	3,965,054
2039	3,315,000	600,015	3,915,015
2040	3,385,000	470,946	3,855,946
2041	3,460,000	337,953	3,797,953
2042	3,535,000	199,670	3,734,670
2043	1,205,000	104,115	1,309,115
2044	<u>1,235,000</u>	<u>52,697</u>	<u>1,287,697</u>
Totals	<u>\$1,369,893,201</u>	<u>\$318,785,301</u>	<u>\$1,688,678,502</u>

(1) Exclusive of bonds being paid pursuant to an Escrow Contract between the County and M&T Bank dated April 1, 2013 related to a HEAL Grant from the State. See "Other Transactions" herein.

(2) On August 20, 2015 the County issued \$27,438,877 Environmental Facility Corporation Clean Water Bonds (the "2015 EFC Bonds"). The gross debt service attributable for the term of the bonds, March 1, 2016 through and including September 1, 2044 is reflected herewith. However, the gross interest on the 2015 EFC Bonds is subject to a 50% subsidy under the terms of the Project Financing Agreement entered into by the County and EFC in connection with the issuance of the 2015 EFC Bonds. The 2015 EFC Bonds are also subject to an Annual Administrative Fee, due annually on August 15 commencing August 15, 2016.

(3) On November 9, 2017 the County issued \$48,229,800 Environmental Facility Corporation Clean Water Bonds (the "2017 EFC Bonds"). The gross debt service attributable for the term of the bonds, February 1, 2018 through and including February 1, 2042 is reflected herewith. However, the gross interest on the 2017 EFC Bonds is subject to a 50% subsidy under the terms of the Project Financing Agreement entered into by the County and EFC in connection with the issuance of the 2017 EFC Bonds. The 2017 EFC Bonds are also subject to an Annual Administrative Fee, due annually on October 1 commencing October 1, 2018.

(4) For the entire fiscal year.

Other Transactions

New York State HEAL Grant

On August 21, 2012, Resolution #738-2012 (the “Resolution”) was adopted by the County Legislature accepting a \$17,000,000 grant award from the New York State Department of Health’s Health Care Efficiency and Affordability Law for New Yorkers Grant Program (“HEAL Grant”) Phase 21 for the John J. Foley Skilled Nursing Facility (“JJFSNF”). This award was used for the purpose of, among other things, retiring all outstanding bonds of the County issued to finance the JJFSNF, reimbursing the County for a portion of the debt service paid on such bonds in the 2012 and 2013 fiscal years from the date the grant was awarded to the date of the escrow contract and paying all incidental expenses incurred by or on behalf of the County in connection therewith.

On April 1, 2013, an Escrow Contract between the County and M&T Bank was executed. The HEAL Grant proceeds related to the retirement of the JJFSNF bonds were placed in escrow and, together with the interest earned from the investment thereof, were applied to economically defease the JJFSNF bonds, reimburse the County for the prior debt service payments on the JJFSNF bonds as described above and pay the related expenses, in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the Escrow Contract and the Resolution.

Lease Payments

The following table sets forth the annual lease payments due on March 2nd and September 2nd annually, rounded to the nearest dollar, related to the sale-leaseback of the H. Lee Dennison Building between the County and the Suffolk County Judicial Facilities Agency. Additionally, under the sale-leaseback agreement, the County is required to fund the annual operating expenses of the Suffolk County Judicial Facilities Agency. For 2018, this amount will be \$95,668 and grows at the greater of CPI or 3% annually throughout the term of the lease.

Fiscal Year Ending <u>Dec. 31:</u>	Total <u>Principal</u>	Total <u>Interest</u> ⁽¹⁾	Total Debt <u>Service</u> ⁽²⁾
2018	\$ 2,640,000	\$ 2,764,294	\$ 5,404,294
2019	2,775,000	2,632,294	5,407,294
2020	2,915,000	2,493,544	5,408,544
2021	3,060,000	2,347,794	5,407,794
2022	3,160,000	2,244,519	5,404,519
2023	3,275,000	2,133,919	5,408,919
2024	3,395,000	2,011,106	5,406,106
2025	3,530,000	1,875,306	5,405,306
2026	3,705,000	1,698,806	5,403,806
2027	3,865,000	1,541,344	5,406,344
2028	4,035,000	1,372,250	5,407,250
2029	4,235,000	1,170,500	5,405,500
2030	4,450,000	958,750	5,408,750
2031	4,670,000	736,250	5,406,250
2032	4,905,000	502,750	5,407,750
2033	<u>5,150,000</u>	<u>257,500</u>	<u>5,407,500</u>
Totals	<u>\$59,765,000</u>	<u>\$26,740,926</u>	<u>\$86,505,926</u>

(1) Off slightly due to rounding.

(2) For the entire calendar year.

CAPITAL PLANNING AND BUDGETING

The County annually adopts a capital program which includes all anticipated capital expenditures for the next three fiscal years. No later than April 15 of each year, the proposed three-year capital program is submitted by the County Executive to the County Legislature. The Annual Capital Budget and Program is adopted in June of each year. The County's capital budget sets forth the capital projects, both new and previously authorized, expected to be undertaken or continued in the ensuing fiscal year. The adoption of the capital budget does not constitute an authorization to proceed with a project and the financing thereof. In the event the County wishes to finance a project through the issuance of bonds or notes, such issuance of bonds or notes requires further authorization by a two-thirds vote of the County Legislature.

On April 13, 2018, the County Executive submitted the 2019-2021 Proposed Capital Program and Budget which includes the following:

	2019-2021 <u>Capital Program</u>
General Government Support: Judicial	\$ 12,517,000
General Government Support: Elections	0
General Government Support: Shared Services	39,983,287
Education: Community College	15,000,000 ⁽¹⁾
Public Safety and Law Enforcement	71,064,500
Health: Public Health	820,000
Transportation: Highways	299,285,000 ⁽²⁾
Transportation: Waterways	18,500,000
Transportation: Other	108,197,135 ⁽³⁾
Social Services	2,075,000
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	27,830,000
Culture, Recreation and Preservation	29,020,000
Home & Community Services: Sanitation	481,893,675 ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾
Home & Community Services: Other	<u>12,525,000</u>
Total Program:	<u>\$ 1,118,710,597</u>

- (1) Community college projects receive 50% State aid.
- (2) Includes \$84,362,000 of projects for which it is anticipated that Federal aid will be received and State aid of \$84,547,000 will be received.
- (3) Includes anticipated Federal aid of \$68,632,700 and State aid of \$6,002,581.
- (4) Includes anticipated Federal and State aid of \$329,193,675.
- (5) Proposes to fund County Sewer District No. 3 (Southwest) projects in the amount of \$50,725,000 through the Southwest Assessment Stabilization Reserve.

The extension of the County's one quarter of one percent sales and compensating use tax ("One Quarter of One Percent Tax") for the Sewer Assessment Stabilization Reserve Fund by the adoption of Resolution #770-2007 significantly offsets borrowing needs. A number of sewer projects in the Capital Program are expected to be funded by this sales tax revenue source through the Sewer Assessment Stabilization Reserve. See "ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Sewer Tax Rate Stabilization" herein.

Resolution 443-2017 waived, for fiscal 2017, the application of a charter law which established the County's 5-25-5 debt policy. The resolution allowed the County to utilize traditional bonding for items that would otherwise be required to be included in the operating budget. Such items include, among other things, dredging projects under \$100 thousand, road and equipment repairs and roof replacement. A resolution to waive the County's 5-25-5 debt policy for fiscal 2018 is expected to be considered by the County Legislature in 2018.

Source: County Executive's Budget Office

COUNTY INVESTMENT POLICY

Pursuant to Article V of the Suffolk County Charter, the County Comptroller is the custodian of all County funds and is charged with the responsibility for creating and administering, pursuant to written guidelines duly promulgated by the County Comptroller, the investment program of the County. The County Comptroller has a written investment policy which is consistent with the Investment Policies and Procedures guidelines of the Office of the State Comptroller. The County Investment policy is approved by resolution of the Suffolk County Legislature. The banks and trust companies authorized for the deposit of County monies are authorized to arrange for the redeposit of County monies in one or more banking institutions, as defined in Section 9-r of New York Banking Law, for the account of the County through a deposit placement program that meets all of the conditions set forth in Section 10(2)(a)(ii) of New York General Municipal Law.

Pursuant to the County Comptroller's investment policy, investments of monies not required for immediate expenditure may be made in certain obligations authorized by Section 11 of the General Municipal Law of the State, those being (a) Special time deposit accounts; (b) Certificates of deposit; (c) Obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America; (d) Obligations of the State of New York to the extent that no more than 25% of invested monies are to be invested in obligations of the State of New York; and (e) Obligations issued pursuant to Local Finance Law Section 24.00 or 25.00 (with approval of the State Comptroller) by any municipality, school district or district corporation of the State, other than the County to the extent that no more than 15% of invested monies are to be invested in obligations issued pursuant to Local Finance Law Section 24.00 or 25.00; and (f) participation in a cooperative investment program with another authorized governmental entity pursuant to Article 5-G of the General Municipal Law where such program meets all the requirements set forth in the Office of the State Comptroller Opinion No. 88-46 and the specific investment program has been authorized by the County Legislature to the extent that no more than 15% of invested monies, exclusive of trust and agency funds, shall be invested in obligations issued by any one approved cooperative investment program.

The County Comptroller's investment policy further provides that all investment obligations must be payable or redeemable at the option of the County in time to meet expenditures for the purposes for which monies were provided and, in the case of obligations purchased with the proceeds of bonds or notes, must be payable or redeemable at the option of the County within two years of the date of purchase. The investment policy also limits investment maturities of monies invested from current operating funds to 12 months or less while the maturities of monies invested from budgetary reserve funds are limited to 20 months or less.

The County Comptroller's investment policy further provides that, in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of the General Municipal Law of the State, all deposits, including certificates of deposit and special time deposits, in excess of the amount insured under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, are secured by (a) a pledge of "eligible securities" with an aggregate "market value", as provided by General Municipal Law Section 10, equal to the aggregate amount of deposits from the categories designated in Appendix A to the Policy (the "eligible securities"). Eligible securities used for collateralizing deposits shall be held by a third party bank or trust company subject to security and custodial agreements; (b) an eligible surety bond payable to the government for an amount at least equal to 100% of the aggregate amount of deposits and the agreed upon interest, if any, executed by an insurance company authorized to do business in New York State, whose claims-paying ability is rated in the highest rating category by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; or (c) an irrevocable letter of credit issued in favor of the County by a federal home loan bank whose commercial paper and other unsecured short term debt obligations are rated in the highest rating category by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization payable to the County as security for the payment of one hundred percent (100%) of the aggregate amount for the County deposits and the agreed upon interest, if any.

The County Comptroller's investment policy also authorizes the County to enter into repurchase agreements, subject to the following restrictions: (a) All repurchase agreements must be entered into subject to a master repurchase agreement; (b) Trading partners are limited to banks or trust companies authorized to do business in New York State and primary reporting dealers; (c) Obligations shall be limited to obligations of the United States of America and obligations of agencies of the United States of America where principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America; (d) No substitution of securities will be allowed; (e) The custodian shall be a party other than the trading partner and (f) maturities shall be limited to 30 days or less.

FINANCIAL FACTORS

Operating Budget

Pursuant to the County Charter, on or before the third Friday in September of each year, the County Executive must submit to the County Legislature the recommended operating budget for the following fiscal year, which includes the general fund and other fund budgets. The operating budget must be adopted as submitted or amended by the County Legislature not later than November 10 of each year or the 52nd day after the County Executive has submitted the recommended budget, whichever is later. In the event the County Legislature does not adopt such operating budget as submitted or amended within such time frame, the recommended budget as submitted by the County Executive is deemed adopted. The County Executive may veto legislative budget modifications in their entirety or by individual line item. Such budget amendment resolutions shall be approved or disapproved no later than the 10th day subsequent to submission of budget amendment resolutions to the County Executive.

The 2018 Recommended Operating Budget was submitted to the County Legislature (the “2018 Recommended Budget”) on September 15, 2017 and was adopted (the “2018 Adopted Budget”) on November 8, 2017. Operating adjustments may be made by either the County Executive or County Legislature, or both, during the course of the fiscal year to ensure that expenditures will not exceed revenues. While the County Executive may amend the operating budget as needed, the Legislature may only amend the operating budget four times during the year; provided that any such amendment must be balanced.

The County periodically issues short-term tax anticipation notes to provide funds for expenditures due in part to the Suffolk County Tax Act (the “SCTA”). (See “REAL PROPERTY TAXES – Real Property Tax Collection” and “INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY – Cash Flow Borrowings” herein.)

Sales Tax

The total County sales and compensating use tax rate is 8.625% and is comprised of State tax (4.0%), Metropolitan Transit Authority tax (0.375%), Suffolk County tax (4.0%) and Suffolk County Drinking Water Protection Program tax (0.25%) (“One Quarter of One Percent Tax”).

A county must secure State legislative approval to impose a sales tax rate above 3%. The State grants that authority for a set period of time, usually two years. A county must then seek reauthorization from the State legislature. Pursuant to Suffolk County Home Rule Message 2-2015 and further State legislation signed into law on August 13, 2015, the 1% County tax was extended through November 2017. Pursuant to Chapter 62 of the Laws of 2017, the County was authorized to continue to impose an additional sales and compensating use tax for a three year period, beginning December 1, 2017 and ending November 30, 2020. The County Legislature authorized this extension via Resolution 678-2017, which was adopted July 25, 2017.

Sales tax collections for 2017 represent approximately 42% of County revenue. A report issued by the Office of the New York State Comptroller states that data available through December 2017 shows sales tax collections for calendar year 2017 showed the highest year over year growth since 2013. The report cites the County as having the highest per capita local collections (\$1,002) in the State. The increase in 2017 confidence, modest wage growth, low unemployment, an upswing in holiday retail sales and higher motor fuel prices were all identified in the report as factors for the increased collections. NYSERDA reported the regular grade gasoline price on Long Island was \$2.93 per gallon for the week ended April 23, 2018. This is an 11% increase from the March 2018 price and 17% higher than the price for the week ending April 24, 2017. It is the highest price per gallon since June 2015. The increase has contributed to a 5.3% increase in sales tax collections for the year to date 2018.

The One Quarter of One Percent Tax is utilized for the Suffolk County Drinking Water Protection Program. On August 7, 2007 the County Legislature adopted Resolution #770-2007, a Charter Law extending the One Quarter of One Percent Tax that was due to expire on December 31, 2013 to November 30, 2030 (the “2007 Legislation”). The extension was approved by the State Legislature, signed by the Governor and approved by a majority of the County electorate at the November 6, 2007 general election.

See “Drinking Water Protection, Environmental Protection and Property Tax Mitigation Programs” herein.

Drinking Water Protection, Environmental Protection and Property Tax Mitigation Programs

The County has a land acquisition program, known either as the Quarter Percent Program or the Drinking Water Protection Program (the “Program”) which initially began in 1987 and has been modified by the electorate several times.

The 2007 Legislation extended, in modified form, the One Quarter of One Percent Tax and also amended the percentage allocation of collections as follows: (i) 31.10% to the Suffolk County Environmental Programs Trust Fund for open space acquisition and farmland development rights initiatives; (ii) 11.75% to the Suffolk County Environmental Programs Trust Fund for Water Quality Protection and Restoration Programs and Land Stewardship initiatives; (iii) 32.15% to the Suffolk County Taxpayers Trust Fund to reduce or stabilize the County’s general property taxes and/or police/public safety property taxes for the subsequent fiscal year by being credited to revenue in direct proportion to real property taxes assessed and collected from parcels within the County; and (iv) 25.00% to be used to reduce or stabilize sewer taxpayer property taxes provided that the applicable sewer district experiences an increase in rates of at least 3% in the aggregate for user charges, operations and maintenance charges, per parcel charges and ad valorem assessments in the calendar year for which these revenues are being allocated. The amount of debt service and bond or note issuance costs paid from the Environmental Programs Trust Fund for Open Space Acquisition in any calendar year shall not exceed 80% of the unobligated projected sales tax revenues for such calendar year.

On July 29, 2014 the County Legislature adopted resolution #579-2014, a Charter Law amending the Program for enhanced water quality protection, wastewater infrastructure and general fund property tax relief for the County. This legislation provides for an Enhanced Water Quality Protection Program (the “Enhanced Program”) designed to provide funding for the purpose of protecting the groundwater in the County’s sole source aquifer from discharges of pollutants. The purpose of the Enhanced Program is to acquire, by fee, lease or easement, interests in land and to protect and/or enhance groundwater, for water quality protection and restoration program and land stewardship initiatives, and for installation, improvements, maintenance and operation of sewer infrastructure and sewage treatment plants and for installation of residential and commercial enhanced nitrogen removal septic systems. This Enhanced Program became effective December 1, 2014 and will expire December 31, 2020.

The program received sales tax revenues of \$79.2 million in fiscal 2017 and transferred \$25.5 million to the General Fund. The 2018 Adopted Budget estimates \$82.1 million of sales tax revenues for the program with a resulting transfer to the general fund of \$26.4 million in 2018.

State and Federal Aid

The County receives substantial financial assistance from State and Federal reimbursement, mainly for human services and other mandated entitlement programs. Projected annual County general fund revenue derived from State and Federal aid is 22.2% for each of the 2017 and 2018 Adopted Budgets.

The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue to provide aid to the County. No assurance can be given that present State aid levels will be maintained in the future. State budgetary restrictions which eliminate or substantially reduce State aid could have a material adverse effect upon the County during its current fiscal year, as well as future years. Any such elimination or reduction would require the County to either counterbalance any such loss with, to the extent available, an increase in revenues from other sources or a curtailment of expenditures. 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 County, the County may be affected by a delay in the receipt of State aid, until sufficient State taxes have been received by the State to make such payments. If in any given year the State does not adopt its budget in a timely manner, municipalities and school districts in the State, including the County, may also be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid. (See also “MARKET FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCINGS OF THE COUNTY, THE STATE AND MUNICIPALITIES OF THE STATE” herein).

The State receives a substantial amount of Federal aid. However, the State’s current financial projections concerning Federal aid, and the assumptions on which they are based, are subject to revision as more information becomes available about Federal tax policy and legislation and other issues under the current presidential administration and Congress.

Reductions in Federal funding levels could have a materially adverse impact on the State budget. In addition to the potential fiscal impact of policies that may be proposed and adopted by the current administration and Congress, the State budget may be adversely affected by other actions taken by the Federal government, including audits, disallowances and changes to Federal participation rates or other Medicaid rules.

(HR 1) Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, was signed into law December 2017. The overall net fiscal impact, if any, to the County has yet to be determined. The law repeals Advanced Refunding, Tax Credit and Private Activity Bond tax exemptions.

Medicaid

Medicaid expenses share of general fund expenditures in the 2017 and 2018 Adopted Budgets is 11.6% and 11.2%, respectively. Under the State Medicaid cap law, the County's Medicaid expenses are capped by a formula which sets calendar year 2005 base period with local Medicaid payments to the State increasing by an annual, non-compounded inflation factor. (For example, the 2012 payment was determined by increasing the 2005 base by 3.50% for 2006, 3.25% for 2007 and 3.00% for 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, for a total increase of 21.75% over the 2005 base). Previous State budgets have called for a reduction in the projected growth assessed to the local districts. The increase on the 2005 base grew 0% in both 2017 and 2018. In addition, local Medicaid costs must be accounted for on a cash basis. The State cap on Medicaid expenses provides significant savings to the County each year, as well as providing an accurate method for budgeting for such expenses in future years. Additionally, the Affordable Care Act will continue to have a positive impact on the County's Medicaid costs. However, this could be impacted by any legislation which may be adopted by Congress to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act.

Current estimates show that the growth rate will continue to decline due to the Enhanced Medicaid Assistance Percentage (the "eFMAP") reduction through fiscal year 2017. The County received notice on December 13, 2017 from the NYS Department of Health of an unbudgeted revenue in the amount of \$4.4 million due to the County as a result of the 2016/2017 eFMAP reconciliation.

2017 Adopted Budget With Updates

On November 9, 2016, the County Legislature adopted the 2017 Operating Budget (the "2017 Adopted Budget"). None of the proposed revenue initiatives included required approval by the State. The 2017 Adopted Budget is balanced and is in compliance with the Tax Levy Limitation Law and local budget cap laws.

The 2017 Adopted Budget projected sales tax revenue of \$1.35 billion, an increase of 2.0% over the 2016 estimated sales tax reported in the 2017 Adopted Budget. The 2017 actual sales tax collections were \$1.39 billion, reflecting an increase of 4.28% compared to 2016 actual collections and \$38.6 million more than the amount included in the 2017 Adopted Budget. (See "Sales Tax"). The County has retained an economic consultancy firm to assist it in developing sales tax revenue forecasts.

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The 2017 Adopted Budget contained several initiatives:

2017 ADOPTED BUDGET
SUMMARY OF MAJOR INITIATIVES
(\$ IN MILLIONS)

Total Initiatives

Pension Amortization	\$ 35.20
Mortgage Administrative Fee	33.30
Negotiation of Public Safety Termination Pay Accruals	23.60
Redistribution of Tax Levy from the Sewer District to the Police District	20.80
Motor Vehicle Surcharge (increase reflecting full year of collection)	10.50
Driver Responsibility Fee Increase	5.50
Collective Bargaining Contingency	4.48
County Fee and Fine Increase In Major Departments	3.00
Bus Route Reduction	4.00
OTB Video Lottery Terminals	2.00
Funding of Computer/Software and Hardware in Capital Program	<u>1.50</u>
Total	<u>\$143.88</u>

The 2017 Adopted Budget included over \$42 million in new recurring revenues. Additionally, sales taxes and real property taxes provided improved operating support. Sales tax growth resulted from continued economic recovery and no further declines in oil and gas prices. Additionally, while the County's tax levy for 2017 was within the statutory limitation imposed by the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the Police District was increased approximately \$21 million, offset by a reduction in the Southwest Sewer District tax levy to better align with the County's operating needs. The revenue enhancements, coupled with constrained expenditure growth of less than 1%, have enabled reduced reliance on non-recurring measures. The only non-recurring items in the 2017 Adopted Budget were pension amortization (\$35.2 million) and the negotiation of public safety deferrals of salary to be determined, such as raises, contractual annual holiday or overtime payouts (\$23.6 million). While the County is still in active negotiation with the PBA union, the 2018 Recommended Budget prudently removed the \$23.6 million in deferrals from the budget.

As authorized and directed by the County Legislature in its resolution, dated November 9, 2017, adopting the 2018 Operating Budget, the County transferred \$17.5 million from the Assessment Stabilization Reserve Fund to the General Fund for the purpose of maintaining balanced operations in 2017. This transfer for 2017 was not part of the 2017 Adopted Budget, however this action was included as part of the 2017 estimate in the 2018 Adopted Budget. There will not be a transfer in 2018 because 2017 was the last year the County can exercise this transfer option. (See "ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Sewer Tax Rate Stabilization").

The County received the full \$2.0 million for the first year of guaranteed payments from the Suffolk Off-Track Betting Corporation

2018 Adopted Budget

On November 9, 2017, the County Legislature adopted the 2018 Operating Budget (the "2018 Adopted Budget"). The 2018 Adopted Budget is balanced and is in compliance with the Tax Levy Limitation Law and local budget cap laws.

The 2018 Adopted Budget projects sales tax revenue of \$1.43 billion, an increase of 3.01% over 2017 actual collections. The 2018 year to date sales tax collections are up 5.3% or \$18.9 million over the 2017 year to date collections. Currently, only a 2.2% increase over 2017 collections is needed to meet the revenues included in the 2018 Adopted Budget. The County retains an outside economic firm to assist it in developing sales tax forecasts. The County's consultant projects modest increases in incomes and spending in the County consistent with a healthy economy and stable demographics.

The 2018 Adopted Budget takes advantage of the State’s Alternative Contribution Stabilization program relating to the employer contributions to the State Retirement System and the County will amortize \$32.08 million of its employer pension contribution in 2018. The 2018 Adopted Budget includes no new fees and only the contractual guarantee for the Video Lottery Terminals at Jakes 58.

The 2018 Adopted Budget contained several initiatives:

2018 ADOPTED BUDGET
SUMMARY OF MAJOR INITIATIVES
(\$ IN MILLIONS)

Total Initiatives

Pension Amortization	\$ 32.08
Healthcare Plan Design Changes and/or Employee Contributions	30.00
Police District Tax Increase (includes redistribution from the Sewer District)	27.05
OTB Video Lottery Terminals (minimum contractual guarantee)	<u>2.75</u>
Total	<u>\$ 91.88</u>

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Pension Payments

Substantially all employees of the County are members of the New York State and Local Employees Retirement System (“ERS”) or the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System (“PFRS”), (ERS and PFRS are referred to collectively hereinafter as the “Retirement Systems” where appropriate). These Retirement Systems are cost-sharing multiple public employee retirement systems. The obligation of employers and employees to contribute and the benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement System and Social Security Law (the “Retirement System Law”). The Retirement 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 retirement benefits generally vest after five (5) years of credited service, except employees hired after April 1, 2012. 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. The Retirement Systems are non-contributory for members hired prior to July 1, 1976. All members hired on or after July 1, 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 which time contributions become voluntary.

On December 10, 2009, the Governor signed into law the creation of Tier 5, which was effective for new ERS employees hired after January 1, 2010. ERS employees in Tier 5 also contribute 3% of their salaries throughout their employment.

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

The employer contribution for a given fiscal year is based on the value of the pension fund on the prior April 1; the County is notified of and can include the actual cost of the employer contribution in its budget. Current law 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 is due February 1, but may be prepaid by December 15 at a discounted amount.

The Office of the New York State Comptroller previously informed participating employers that due to the global economic crisis, the rate of return of the pension fund experienced an unprecedented decline in 2009 and consequently, contribution rates increased through and including 2014. Additional steps were needed to mitigate the expected increases in the employer contribution rates. Beginning in fiscal 2011, the Employer Contribution Stabilization Program authorized local governments to amortize a portion of annual pension costs during periods when actuarial contribution rates exceed thresholds established by the program. Amortizations are paid in equal installments over a ten-year period at an interest rate that is set annually and fixed over the ten year repayment period. The interest rate for the 2011 fiscal year was 5%, the interest rate for 2012 was 3.75% and the interest rate for 2013 was 3%.

Commencing with the 2014 payment, the County elected to utilize the State’s “Alternate Contribution Stabilization Program.” Per the program guidelines, the interest rate charged is the 12-year US Treasury bond yield plus 1% and is fixed over the twelve year repayment period. The interest rate for 2014 was 3.76%, for 2015, the rate was 3.5%, for 2016, the rate was 3.31%, for 2017, the rate was 2.63% and for 2018, the interest rate is 3.31%.

The following table sets forth the County’s total bills, amounts amortized and annual payments related to the County’s pension obligations for ERS and PFRS, including SCCC:

PENSION COSTS

Year Paid	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ¹
Invoice Period	4/2010-3/2011	4/2011-3/2012	4/2012-3/2013	4/2013-3/2014	4/2014-3/2015	4/2015-3/2016	4/2016-3/2017	4/2017-3/2018	4/2018-3/2019
Gross Invoice Amounts (excluding Installments on Prior Deferrals)	136,045,644	182,737,273	203,604,694	233,895,448	228,960,795	195,059,113	195,346,037	205,491,878	203,141,732
Installments on Prior Deferrals	0	2,470,993	8,035,837	15,154,187	24,306,282	30,494,139	35,062,374	38,524,402	41,807,773
Gross Invoice Amount	136,045,644	185,208,266	211,640,531	249,049,635	253,267,077	225,553,252	230,408,411	244,016,280	244,949,505
Less: Pension amounts deferred ²	(19,080,351)	(45,702,894)	(60,720,972)	(87,101,698)	(59,795,324)	(44,642,145)	(35,234,699)	(32,086,087)	(22,294,402)
Pension Amount	116,965,293	139,505,372	150,919,559	161,947,937	193,471,753	180,911,107	195,173,712	211,930,193	222,655,103
Employees Retirement System (ERS)	58,994,854	65,934,963	76,854,241	84,793,660	114,096,596	95,752,292	99,577,355	107,823,546	113,689,983
Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS)	57,970,439	73,570,409	74,065,318	77,154,277	79,375,157	85,158,815	95,596,357	104,106,647	108,965,120
Total Net Pension Costs	116,965,293	139,505,372	150,919,559	161,947,937	193,471,753	180,911,107	195,173,712	211,930,193	222,655,103

- (1) Preliminary estimates, subject to change.
- (2) Represents amounts deferred and paid over time.

Source: Suffolk County Budget Office.

Employee Medical Health Plan

The 2018 Adopted Budget recognizes that its self-insured Plan “Employee Medical Health Plan” (“EMHP”) is growing at a rate which is above the Kaiser Northeast rate for 2018. As such, the County has included \$30 million in the adopted budget to mitigate the EMHP increase and is in negotiation with all of its unions to garner either plan design changes or employee contributions equal to \$30 million for 2018. Since 2013, the County has required new employees to pay 15% of the plan rates towards their health insurance coverage. The County has had several meetings with the head of the Suffolk Coalition of Public Employees (“SCOPE”), a legal entity consisting of heads of all nine County unions. SCOPE acknowledges owing significant monies on the biannual reconciliation required per the County’s agreement with SCOPE. A list of benefit and plan design changes has been submitted by the outside consultant to EMHP, which items will be implemented is the subject of active negotiations.

NYS Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

A Fiscal Stress Monitoring System was developed by the New York State Comptroller in 2012 as a way to identify local governments facing fiscal stress, factors influencing fiscal stress and ways in which local governments can manage fiscal stress. The monitoring system evaluates local governments on the basis of financial and environmental indicators to create an overall fiscal stress score. The Comptroller's August 30, 2013 update identified Suffolk County, along with eleven other municipalities, as having "significant stress." Such fiscal stress designations relied on data obtained from annual financial reports submitted by local governments to the Office of the State Comptroller and include only those local governments with a December 31, 2012 year end. The State's analysis did not take into account the fact that the County maintains nearly \$430 million in special revenue funds. After review of the County's 2013 fiscal year, the NYS Comptroller lowered the County's fiscal stress designation from significant to moderate, effective August 29, 2014. The County has remained in the moderate stress category, including for the latest report issued in September 2017.

Strategic Fiscal Planning

As part of the Governor's Shared Services Initiative the County released "Suffolk Share" a comprehensive ten-point plan that would save approximately \$37 million over a two-year period. All participating municipalities would share in the potential savings. This plan received unanimous approval amongst the participating towns and villages. This plan would foster intermunicipal sharing of services and will also include a "Virtual Municipal Service Store" which will provide a menu of municipal services and assets that would be available to participating municipalities. The County has received a \$350 thousand grant to establish the portal. A vendor has been chosen and the website should be live in the 3rd quarter of 2018. No savings associated with this plan has been included in the 2018 Adopted Budget.

After a successful roll out of Suffolk STAT in 2017, a pilot program at the Suffolk County Police Department which improves data analysis and data driven decision making, the County will roll out the program in the Departments of Public Works and Social Services in 2018.

Suffolk County Tax Act Study Committee

Resolution 753-2016 was approved on September 9, 2016 to establish a Study Committee to review the Suffolk County Tax Act and determine changes to improve the County's method of collecting taxes so as to alleviate cash flow issues. The Study Committee is exploring a variety of issues to amend the Suffolk County Tax Act to provide the County with a fair distribution of tax revenues received earlier in the year and will be working with local assessors and school district officials to discuss proposed changes which may be beneficial to the County. Resolution 775-2017 adopted September 6, 2017 extended the deadline for this report to March 15, 2018. A proposed amendment to Resolution 775-2017 extending the report deadline to December 31, 2018 passed out of committee on February 27, 2018.

Suffolk County Executive Departmental Fiscal Manager Working Group

In 2017, the County Executive created a working group composed of approximately 50 departmental fiscal managers which is chaired by the Budget Director. This group meets monthly and acts as a fiscal hub of operations, allowing for coordinated implementation of fiscal policy and procedures and allows the County to autocorrect in "real time" when expenses and revenues are not performing or are not on target. This is the first time that these individuals have formally worked together across departmental lines to achieve common County fiscal goals.

Tax Stabilization and Debt Service Reserve Funds

The County Charter requires that a minimum of 25% of the prior year's discretionary general fund balance be transferred to the Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund or Debt Service Reserve Fund. The year-end 2016 Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund balance was \$49.4 million and can only be used for purposes enumerated in Section 6-e of the New York State General Municipal Law. In accordance with this provision, the 2018 Adopted Budget includes a transfer to the Debt Stabilization Reserve Fund in the amount of \$5.3 million which represents 25% of the audited discretionary fund balance in the General Fund in 2016. The \$5.3 million will be used to defease debt in 2018.

Sewer Tax Rate Stabilization

Resolution #625-2011, a Charter Law regarding use of Assessment Stabilization Reserve Fund (“ASRF”) surpluses to enhance sewer capacity and provide tax relief, was adopted on August 2, 2011 by the County Legislature. This legislation establishes a limit for the balance of the Sewer District Tax Rate Stabilization Fund at \$140 million for the fiscal years 2011 through 2021, inclusive. In fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013, of the fund balance which exceeded \$140 million, 62.5% of the excess funds were required to be used for sewer projects approved by the County Legislature and 37.5% were appropriated by resolution to a reserve fund for bonded indebtedness or to a retirement contribution reserve. Should the fund balance exceed \$140 million in 2014 through 2021, the excess fund balance shall be used exclusively for sewer projects as approved by legislative resolutions. In September 2011, two environmental groups filed a lawsuit to block the County Executive and the County Legislature from using the surplus in this manner without voter approval. In a decision by the New York State Supreme Court on July 19, 2012, the Court found that the plaintiffs lacked the necessary standing to challenge the law. Plaintiffs appealed the decision and the Appellate Division, Second Department declared the law to be null and void and remanded the case to the New York State Supreme Court for, *inter alia*, entry of judgment. Judgment has been entered nullifying the 2011 law, but no damages were awarded in the judgment. Plaintiffs are appealing the judgment. The appeal is fully perfected and the County is waiting on an oral argument date.

Pursuant to Resolution 625-2011, the amount appropriated from the ASRF for the retirement contribution reserve fund to provide general fund relief was \$5.4 million in 2011, \$15.6 million in 2012 and \$8.5 million in 2013.

The 2014 Adopted Budget included a \$32.8 million transfer to the Debt Service Reserve Fund as well as a \$5.0 million transfer to fund sewer infrastructure projects. However, in March 2014, two environmental groups filed a lawsuit to void resolutions passed in 2013 which permitted the transfers from the ASRF. To settle the matter, two resolutions were adopted. Resolution 68-2014 requires a referendum to amend, modify, alter or repeal Local Law 24-2007. Resolution 579-2014 authorized a November 2014 mandatory referendum on a ballot proposal to adopt a charter law which created a \$29.4 million program for environmental protection and restoration. Resolution 579-2014 was approved by a majority of the electorate voting on the measure. In 2017, the County issued bonds for \$1.3 million under this program.

The charter law authorizes the County to borrow from the ASRF in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 to provide tax relief. All amounts borrowed from the ASRF are required to be repaid by 2029, with annual payments of no less than 5% of the amount borrowed commencing in 2018. Amounts transferred from the ASRF were \$32.8 million in 2014 and \$32.8 million in 2015. The 2016 Adopted Budget included a \$28.2 million transfer; however, included as part of the 2017 Adopted Budget, a transfer of an additional \$60 million in fiscal 2016 was approved.

A transfer of \$17.5 million from ASRF in 2017 is included in the 2018 Adopted Budget. The 2018 Adopted Budget includes a payback to the ASRF in the amount of \$8.565 million which is required by the Charter Law and represents 5% of the amount borrowed.

On May 16, 2017, Resolution 329-2017, “A Local Law to establish a grant assistance program for the installation of Innovative and Alternative Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems” was adopted. This local law provides for the establishment of a grant assistance program to qualified residential property owners to be used for the installation of innovative and alternative onsite wastewater treatment systems. Depending upon income level, grant awardees will be provided grant funding of up to \$11 thousand. Pursuant to the County charter, annual funding of \$2 million will be provided from the ASRF for the years 2017-2021.

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Employees

The County employs approximately 9,028 full-time employees as of April 22, 2018, approximately 94% are represented by collective bargaining units. This includes the completion of several classes of Police Officers who replace higher paid officers that are retiring. The Association of Municipal Employees represents approximately 51% of the County’s employees, the Police Benevolent Association represents approximately 19% of the County’s employees and the remaining employees are represented by various other collective bargaining units or are management. The collective bargaining units representing employees of the County include:

<u>Association</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>
Association of Municipal Employees	12/31/16 ⁽¹⁾
SC PBA, Probation Officers Association Unit	12/31/16 ⁽¹⁾
Superior Officers Association	12/31/18
Deputy Sheriffs Benevolent Association	12/31/18
Suffolk Detectives Association	12/31/18
Police Benevolent Association	12/31/18
Detectives Investigators Police Benevolent Association	12/31/18
Correction Officers Association	12/31/18
Faculty Association of Suffolk Community College	08/31/19
Guild of Administrative Officers of Suffolk County Community College	08/31/19

(1) In negotiations.

Union Contracts

- **Association of Municipal Employees (AME)** – A three-year contract, retroactive to 2013, provides no raises in the first two years; raises of 1% in July 2015, 1% in December 2015 and 3% in July 2016. The starting salaries for new hires are lower and the time to reach the top step is lengthened. Under the agreement employees can be required to defer up to 10 days of pay. The contract included a no-layoff clause which is currently no longer in effect. The contract has expired and is currently in negotiations.
- **SC PBA, Probation Officers Association Unit** – The Memorandum of Agreement dated January 4, 2017 includes the following wage increases:

2011	2%, effective 7/1/14	1%, effective 7/1/15
2012	2%, effective 7/1/14	1%, effective 12/1/15
2013	1%, effective 7/1/14	3%, effective 7/1/16
2014	1%, effective 7/1/14	

Retro payments for the period July 1, 2014 through December 31, 2015 were deferred and are payable upon separation at the salary rate in effect at that time. The starting salaries for new hires are lower and the time to reach the top step is lengthened. The contract expired December 31, 2016.

- **Superior Officer’s Association (SOA)** – The contract provides for no retroactive pay raises. It provides raises with annualized effective rates of 5.96% in 2014, 6.11% in 2015, 5.63% in 2016, 3.53% in 2017 and 3.53% in 2018.

- **Deputy Sheriffs Benevolent Association (DSBA)** – The current contract provides raises as follows:

<u>2011 & 2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016, 2017, 2018</u>
0%	January 1 - \$625 (effective 1/1/14)	April 1 - \$875 June 1 – 0.5%	April 1 – \$900 June 1 – 1%	June 1, 2016 – 3.25%
	June 1 – 0.5% (effective 1/1/14)	Dec. 1 – 0.5%	Dec. 1 – 1.5%	June 1, 2017 – 3.25%
				June 1, 2018 – 3.25%

In addition, raises were given January 1, 2017 which equate to approximately 4.4%, in settlement of lawsuits related to the highway patrol. Retroactive payments for the raises effective in 2014 and 2015, other than for overtime and compensatory time payouts, will be paid upon the employee’s separation

from employment at the employee’s then prevailing hourly rate, except that those monies so deferred may be paid in 2020 at the sole discretion of the County upon the request of a then current employee. There was no retroactive pay for straight salaries for 2011 through 2014, inclusive. The agreement provides for no layoffs during its term. For newly hired officers, the new salary schedule includes a lower starting salary which is frozen for the duration of the contract and the time required to reach the top step has been increased from five years to twelve years.

- **Suffolk Detective’s Association (SDA)** – The eight year contract provides raises with annualized effective rates of 0% from 2010-2013, 5.96% in 2014, 6.11% in 2015, 5.63% in 2016, 3.53% in 2017 and 3.53% in 2018. The agreement provides for no layoffs during its term.
- **Police Benevolent Association (PBA)** – The contract included no retroactive raises for 2011 and 2012, and annualized effective rate increases of 2.04%, 3.83%, 6.11%, 5.63%, 3.53% and 3.53% in years 2013 through 2018.
- **Detectives Investigators PBA (DIPBA)** – The current agreement provides raises with annualized effective rates of 0% from 2011-2013, 1.5% on 1/1/2014, 6/1/2014 and 12/1/2014, 1.5% on 6/1/2015 and 12/1/2015, 1.75% on 1/1 and 6/1 for years 2016 – 2018.
- **Correction Officer’s Association (COA)** – The current contract provides raises as follows:

<u>2011 & 2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016, 2017, 2018</u>
0%	January 1 - \$625 (effective 1/1/14)	April 1 - \$875	April 1 – \$900	June 1, 2016 – 3.25%
	June 1 – 0.5%	June 1 – 0.5%	June 1 – 1%	June 1, 2017 – 3.25%
	June 1 – 0.5% (effective 1/1/14)	Dec. 1 – 0.5%	Dec. 1 – 1.5%	June 1, 2018 – 3.25%

Raises effective in 2014 and 2015 were not included in employee’s paychecks until the first pay period in 2016. Retroactive payments for the raises effective in 2014 and 2015, other than for overtime and compensatory time payouts, will be paid upon the employee’s separation from employment at the employee’s then prevailing hourly rate, except that those monies so deferred may be paid in 2020 at the sole discretion of the County upon the request of a then current employee. There was no retroactive pay for straight salaries for 2011 through 2014, inclusive. The agreement provides for no layoffs during its term. For newly hired officers, the new salary schedule includes a lower starting salary which is frozen for the duration of the contract and the time required to reach the top step has been increased from five years to twelve years.

- **Faculty Association of Suffolk County Community College** – Provides raises of 1.5% in 2016 and 2% each year from 2017-2019.
- **Guild of Administrative Officers of Suffolk County Community College** – Provides raises of 1.5% in 2016 and 2% each year in 2017 and 2018 and 2.5% for 2019.

Other Post Employment Benefits

GASB Statement No. 45 (“GASB 45”) of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”), requires state and local governments to account for and report their costs associated with post-retirement healthcare benefits and other non-pension benefits, known as other post-employment benefits (“OPEB”). GASB 45 generally requires that employers account for and report the annual cost of the OPEB and the outstanding obligations and commitments related to OPEB in essentially the same manner as they currently do for pensions. Under previous rules, these benefits were administered on a pay-as-you-go basis and were not reported as a liability on governmental financial statements. Only current payments to existing retirees were recorded as an expense.

GASB 45 requires that state and local governments adopt the actuarial methodologies to determine annual OPEB costs. Annual OPEB cost for most employers will be based on actuarially determined amounts that, if paid on an ongoing basis, generally would provide sufficient resources to pay benefits as they come due.

Under GASB 45, based on an actuarial valuation, an annual required contribution (“ARC”) will be determined for each state or local government. The ARC is the sum of (a) the normal cost for the year (the present value of future benefits being earned by current employees) plus (b) amortization of the unfunded accrued liability (benefits already earned by current and former employees but not yet provided for), using an amortization period of not more than 30 years. If a municipality contributes an amount less than the ARC, a net OPEB obligation will result, which is required to be recorded as a liability on its financial statements.

GASB 45 does not require that the unfunded liabilities actually be funded, only that the County account for its unfunded accrued liability and provide appropriate disclosure in the notes to its financial statements. An actuarial valuation is required every 2 years for the County.

Nyhart, formerly Alliance Benefit Group of Indiana, has completed its analysis and actuarial valuation of the County’s OPEB obligation as of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. The Nyhart report determined that as of December 31, 2016, the County’s actuarial accrued liability (“AAL”) was approximately \$5,060,690,000. For financial reporting purposes, the County has elected to amortize the AAL over 30 years. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the County’s ARC was \$444,930,000 and the County’s cumulative net OPEB obligation at December 31, 2016 was approximately \$2,856,930,000.

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

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

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

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Revenues and Expenditures – General, Police District, Suffolk Tobacco Asset Securitization Corp. and Non-major Governmental Funds

The following table sets forth revenues and expenditures of the County’s General, Police District, Suffolk Tobacco Asset Securitization Corp. and Non-major Governmental Funds for the five years ended December 31, 2016. On June 24, 2011, the Tax Levy Limitation Law was enacted, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon the municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the County, without providing an exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by municipalities and fire districts, including the County. (See also “TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW” herein.)

Revenues and other financing sources:	<u>2012</u>
Real property taxes and tax items	\$ 614,118,935
Other taxes	1,217,074,425
Departmental	213,000,214
State aid	274,882,640
Federal aid	266,332,850
Other revenues	<u>79,922,112</u>
Total revenues.....	2,665,331,176
Transfers from other funds and other financing sources.....	<u>509,638,698</u>
Total revenues and other financing sources.....	<u>3,174,969,874</u>
Expenditures and other financing uses:	
General government support.....	226,603,138
Education.....	197,641,831
Public Safety.....	673,450,243
Health	152,585,905
Transportation.....	107,793,445
Economic assistance and opportunity.....	644,338,859
Culture and recreation.....	21,722,722
Home & community services	58,996,452
Employee Benefits.....	562,236,643
Debt Service	159,847,038
Capital Outlay.....	<u>37,261,385</u>
Total expenditures	2,842,477,661
Transfers to other funds.....	<u>449,925,779</u>
Total expenditures and other financing uses.....	<u>3,292,403,440</u>
Excess/(deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over/(under) expenditures and other financing uses	(117,433,566)
Fund balances, beginning of year	<u>258,524,976</u>
Fund balances, end of year	<u>\$ 141,091,410</u>

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<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
\$ 654,375,416	\$ 663,413,331	\$ 701,630,731	\$ 676,586,851
1,298,083,810	1,317,106,569	1,328,634,123	1,352,668,032
264,921,860	254,606,065	250,739,291	288,628,759
267,384,027	278,714,591	268,677,610	275,915,481
280,046,699	262,213,684	258,646,120	263,691,029
<u>102,320,050</u>	<u>94,976,743</u>	<u>91,831,972</u>	<u>127,847,940</u>
2,867,131,862	2,871,030,983	2,900,159,847	2,985,338,092
<u>536,626,409</u>	<u>479,433,910</u>	<u>574,088,550</u>	<u>569,905,253</u>
<u>3,403,758,271</u>	<u>3,350,464,893</u>	<u>3,474,248,397</u>	<u>3,555,243,345</u>
251,653,048	250,103,814	256,247,282	259,792,731
179,615,133	174,812,588	176,244,321	182,908,987
633,286,939	643,211,942	682,072,974	725,579,250
145,518,061	143,526,375	135,095,593	132,805,340
112,858,132	117,076,485	118,459,368	120,117,926
642,688,634	655,588,544	651,108,760	650,517,546
22,547,724	22,262,009	20,397,496	21,082,145
59,773,791	59,187,191	57,461,058	56,695,479
589,175,147	627,541,459	644,135,633	672,908,146
174,564,090	184,270,361	196,405,618	211,386,323
<u>45,816,247</u>	<u>39,842,728</u>	<u>43,921,468</u>	<u>45,905,201</u>
2,857,496,946	2,917,423,496	2,981,549,571	3,079,699,074
<u>381,129,262</u>	<u>458,030,400</u>	<u>569,888,571</u>	<u>566,019,294</u>
<u>3,238,626,208</u>	<u>3,375,453,896</u>	<u>3,551,438,142</u>	<u>3,645,718,368</u>
165,132,063	(24,989,003)	(77,189,745)	(90,475,023)
<u>141,091,410</u>	<u>306,223,473</u>	<u>281,234,470</u>	<u>204,044,725</u>
<u>\$ 306,223,473</u>	<u>\$ 281,234,470</u>	<u>\$ 204,044,725</u>	<u>\$ 113,569,702</u>

Sources: 2012-2016: Derived from audited financial statements. Summary itself is not audited.

County Budgets – 2017 Adopted Budget, 2017 Estimates, and 2018 Adopted Budget

The following table sets forth revenues and expenditures for County Governmental Funds prepared on a budget basis. The table excludes internal funds for interdepartment services, self-insurance and medical insurance. (See “TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW” herein.)

	2017 Adopted Budget			
	General Fund	Police District	Other Funds	All Funds
Revenues and other financing sources:				
Real property taxes and tax items	\$ 101,787,038	\$ 549,678,671	\$ 55,520,811	\$ 706,986,520
Other taxes	1,240,183,054	39,897,687	94,091,940	1,374,172,681
Departmental	125,553,598	2,727,940	64,398,302	192,679,840
State Aid	241,199,482	200,000	31,848,281	273,247,763
Federal Aid	217,936,276	0	28,339,725	246,276,001
Other revenues	<u>80,292,366</u>	<u>3,058,292</u>	<u>65,007,582</u>	<u>148,358,240</u>
Total revenues	2,006,951,814	595,562,590	339,206,641	2,941,721,045
Transfers from other funds and other financing sources	<u>64,613,146</u>	<u>45,968,060</u>	<u>105,527,151</u>	<u>216,108,357</u>
Total revenues and other financing sources	<u>2,071,564,960</u>	<u>641,530,650</u>	<u>444,733,792</u>	<u>3,157,829,402</u>
Expenditures and other financing uses:				
General government support	189,584,472	1,251,487	12,972,506	203,808,465
Education	138,629,733	0	0	138,629,733
Public Safety	294,372,714	353,300,724	17,944,452	665,617,890
Health	68,198,579	0	1,281,279	69,479,858
Transportation	100,901,620	0	11,351,516	112,253,136
Economic assistance and opportunity	607,003,769	0	38,240,169	645,243,938
Culture and recreation	80,706,001	9,588,343	3,584,285	93,878,629
Contracts	8,721,074	0	5,824,911	14,545,985
Home & community services	5,086,936	0	52,239,276	57,326,212
Employee Benefits	139,348,729	111,035,172	6,665,407	257,049,308
Debt Service	<u>141,166,166</u>	<u>8,230,215</u>	<u>31,407,880</u>	<u>180,804,261</u>
Total expenditures	1,773,719,793	483,405,941	181,511,681	2,438,637,415
Transfers to other funds	<u>307,616,952</u>	<u>151,157,816</u>	<u>258,862,624</u>	<u>717,637,392⁽¹⁾</u>
Total expenditures and other financing uses	<u>2,081,336,745</u>	<u>634,563,757</u>	<u>440,374,305</u>	<u>3,156,274,807</u>
Excess/(deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over/under expenditures and other financing uses	(9,771,785)	6,966,893	4,359,487	1,554,595
Fund balances, beginning of year	<u>9,771,785</u>	<u>(6,966,893)</u>	<u>247,756,918</u>	<u>250,561,810</u>
Fund balances, end of year	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$252,116,405</u>	<u>\$252,116,405</u>

(1) Includes transfers to the Employee Medical Health Fund totaling \$328.5 million.

2017 Estimated Results⁽²⁾

2018 Adopted Budget⁽³⁾

General Fund	Police District	Other Funds	All Funds	General Fund	Police District	Other Funds	All Funds
\$ 95,250,000	\$549,678,671	\$ 56,370,799	\$ 701,299,470	\$ 101,587,038	\$ 576,229,186	\$ 48,751,853	\$ 726,568,077
1,263,713,150	52,626,056	97,595,136	1,413,934,342	1,302,636,026	52,673,170	101,314,555	1,456,623,751
164,269,827	3,978,099	65,975,797	234,223,723	165,393,866	4,333,154	67,407,607	237,134,627
234,067,188	310,296	64,210,938	298,588,422	235,592,367	200,000	30,713,012	266,505,379
222,670,894	330,889	46,194,964	269,196,747	225,304,620	0	28,526,546	253,831,166
<u>45,743,483</u>	<u>3,493,409</u>	<u>66,070,518</u>	<u>115,307,410</u>	<u>44,679,847</u>	<u>3,434,346</u>	<u>67,416,900</u>	<u>115,531,093</u>
2,025,714,542	610,417,420	396,418,152	3,032,550,114	2,075,193,764	636,869,856	344,130,473	3,056,194,093
<u>85,547,229</u>	<u>45,968,060</u>	<u>140,539,975</u>	<u>272,055,264</u>	<u>66,932,201</u>	<u>47,777,894</u>	<u>116,446,215</u>	<u>231,156,310</u>
<u>2,111,261,771</u>	<u>656,385,480</u>	<u>536,958,127</u>	<u>3,304,605,378</u>	<u>2,142,125,965</u>	<u>684,647,750</u>	<u>460,576,688</u>	<u>3,287,350,403</u>
185,193,349	1,184,363	35,124,474	221,502,186	189,464,746	1,262,141	14,426,653	205,153,540
139,125,500	0	0	139,125,500	141,381,246	0	0	141,381,246
311,088,964	378,663,018	30,609,114	720,361,096	309,487,459	379,523,553	17,619,997	706,631,009
68,913,493	0	13,235,716	82,149,209	70,149,452	0	1,149,079	71,298,531
101,887,777	0	11,581,516	113,469,293	103,296,420	0	11,729,864	115,026,284
602,915,946	0	37,725,097	640,641,043	613,981,487	0	37,217,203	651,198,690
80,935,042	9,588,343	5,166,222	95,689,607	79,584,294	9,588,343	4,020,390	93,193,027
8,635,296	0	5,626,313	14,261,609	8,595,591	0	6,216,339	14,811,930
4,770,276	0	50,929,256	55,699,532	5,262,297	0	53,420,070	58,682,367
140,737,463	109,461,998	6,610,265	256,809,726	151,806,080	118,354,483	6,907,587	277,068,150
<u>140,595,686</u>	<u>8,235,811</u>	<u>32,296,405</u>	<u>181,127,902</u>	<u>141,693,852</u>	<u>5,595,202</u>	<u>32,170,174</u>	<u>179,459,228</u>
1,784,798,792	507,133,533	228,904,378	2,520,836,703	1,814,702,924	514,323,722	184,877,356	2,513,904,002
<u>299,406,062</u>	<u>146,397,324</u>	<u>328,892,320</u>	<u>774,695,706</u>	<u>343,676,523</u>	<u>162,602,487</u>	<u>314,816,947</u>	<u>821,095,957⁽³⁾</u>
<u>2,084,204,854</u>	<u>653,530,857</u>	<u>557,796,698</u>	<u>3,295,532,409</u>	<u>2,158,379,447</u>	<u>676,926,209</u>	<u>499,694,303</u>	<u>3,334,999,959</u>
27,056,917	2,854,623	(20,838,571)	9,072,969	(16,253,482)	7,721,541	(39,117,615)	(47,649,556)
<u>(10,803,435)</u>	<u>(10,576,164)</u>	<u>248,814,445</u>	<u>227,434,846</u>	<u>16,253,482</u>	<u>(7,721,541)</u>	<u>227,975,874</u>	<u>236,507,815</u>
<u>\$ 16,253,482</u>	<u>\$ (7,721,541)</u>	<u>\$227,975,874⁽²⁾</u>	<u>\$236,507,815⁽²⁾</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$188,858,259⁽³⁾</u>	<u>\$188,858,259⁽³⁾</u>

(2) Includes \$22.9 million reserved for Local Law 35-1999 (Water Quality Protection Program, Open Space Acquisition and Farmland Acquisition) and Local Law 24-2007 (Water Quality Protection & Land Stewardship and Land Acquisition Programs) and excludes \$2.0 million to be transferred to Fund 406 and used for certain enhanced nitrogen removal septic systems.

(3) Includes \$33.2 million reserved for Local Law 35-1999 (Water Quality Protection Program, Open Space Acquisition and Farmland Acquisition) and Local Law 24-2007 (Water Quality Protection & Land Stewardship and Land Acquisition Programs) and excludes \$2.0 million to be transferred to Fund 406 and used for certain enhanced nitrogen removal septic systems.

Source: Suffolk County Budget Office.

REAL PROPERTY TAXES

Constitutional Real Property Tax Limit

In accordance with Section 10 of Article VIII of the State Constitution, the amount which may be levied in the County by taxes on real property in any fiscal year for County purposes, in addition to providing for the interest on and the principal of all indebtedness, may not exceed an amount equal to 1.5 percent of the five-year average full valuation of taxable real property of the County, less certain deductions as prescribed therein. The Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limitation on the County's power to increase its annual tax levy. As a result, the power of the County to levy real estate taxes on all the taxable real property within the County is subject to statutory limitations set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, unless the County complies with certain procedural requirements to permit the County to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein. The total real estate tax levy for 2018 for County purposes subject to the tax levy limit is \$566,959,302.

Real Property Tax Collection

Real property tax payments become a lien on December 1 and may be paid in two equal installments, the first half without penalty until January 10 and the second half without penalty until May 31. A one percent per month interest charge accrues on delinquent payments, and an additional five percent penalty accrues on delinquent payments outstanding after May 31.

Under The Suffolk County Tax Act ("Tax Act"), taxes levied for school district, town, and County purposes are collected by the appropriate town receiver of taxes in two installments. In January, each town distributes to the school districts within such town, as the first installment, one-half of the total taxes levied for school district purposes, or such part thereof as does not in the aggregate exceed one-half of the total amount of taxes collected by the receiver at the time, and retains the remainder for town tax purposes. In June, each town pays to the school districts within such town the balance of the amount of school district taxes levied for school district purposes, or such part thereof as does not in the aggregate exceed one-half of the total amount collected by the receiver at the time of such payment. After making payment to the school districts, each town retains the amount necessary to satisfy its tax levy and returns to the County any remaining moneys as a payment, in part, for taxes levied for County purposes. At the same time, each receiver returns to the County the tax roll indicating the amount of uncollected taxes for school district, town, and County purposes. Pursuant to Resolution No. 206-1998, prior to the return to the County, the towns are authorized to collect delinquent property taxes through additional partial or installment payments. It is the County's responsibility for collecting such unpaid taxes. The County may borrow in anticipation of the collection of these uncollected real property taxes as well as exercising foreclosure remedies as set forth in the Tax Act. (See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.)

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Taxable Full Valuation - Six-Year Summary

The table below sets forth for 2013 through 2018, a summary of tax rates, assessed valuation, and full valuation of taxable real property within the County:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation of Taxable Real Property in the County⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property in the County⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>County Tax Rate Per \$1,000 of Full Valuation⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property in the Police District⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Police District Tax Rate Per \$1,000 of Full Valuation⁽²⁾</u>
2013	\$64,917,840,187 ⁽³⁾	\$256,642,565,954	\$0.19	\$152,727,477,888	\$3.17
2014	64,737,635,412 ⁽³⁾	254,605,437,448	0.19	148,963,844,097	3.32
2015	65,502,093,119	255,389,963,430	0.19	148,609,661,602	3.41
2016	67,651,606,257 ⁽⁴⁾	266,561,907,916 ⁽⁴⁾	0.18	152,510,232,027	3.42
2017	70,813,844,065 ⁽⁵⁾	275,268,903,698 ⁽⁵⁾	0.18	154,882,668,852	3.50
2018	73,998,850,034	285,017,347,513	0.17	159,070,041,929	3.58

- (1) The full valuation of taxable real property is determined by totaling the full valuation of the component towns. See "Assessed and Taxable Full Valuation - Towns." These figures reflect the most current amounts available from the New York State Office of Real Property Tax Services and not necessarily those of the adopted budget for said fiscal years.
- (2) Obtained from final budgets for the respective fiscal years. (2013 County and Police District Rates corrected.)
- (3) Assessed valuation amended by MA 144.
- (4) Amended by Resolution No. 1189-2016.
- (5) Amended by Resolution No. 1059-2016.

State Equalization Rates

Equalization rates are calculated each year based on the prior year's assessment roll and current market values.

<u>Town</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Babylon	1.21%	1.23%	1.25%	1.19%	1.18%	1.12%
Brookhaven	0.91	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.91	0.90
East Hampton	0.80	0.73	0.73	0.64	0.59	0.57
Huntington	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.86	0.85	0.84
Islip	12.90	13.20	13.20	12.70	12.70	12.12
Riverhead	15.27	15.98	15.40	14.58	14.66	13.87
Shelter Island	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Smithtown	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.30	1.32	1.31
Southampton	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Southold	1.15	1.18	1.17	1.10	1.08	1.01

Source: New York State Office of Real Property Services.

Selected Listing of Large Taxable Properties

The following table sets forth the larger taxable properties in the County, their location by town, the type of business, and the estimated full valuation on the 2017 assessment roll⁽¹⁾:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Assessed Value</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Full Valuation⁽¹⁾</u>
Marketspan	Various	\$ 60,045,725	Utility	\$ 5,793,097,459
Long Island Power Authority	Various	79,866,215	Utility	2,608,291,073
Keyspan	Various	61,144,215	Utility	1,453,489,011
Long Island Lighting Co.	Various	48,019,495	Utility	1,076,098,526
Verizon	Various	52,949,843	Utility	446,720,063
Westland South Shore	Islip	30,261,400	Retail	249,681,518
Blue Turtles Inc	Southampton	248,684,000	Residential	248,684,000
The Retail Property Trust	Huntington	2,000,000	Commercial	238,095,238
PSEG Long Island	Southampton	230,142,189	Utility	230,142,189
Avalon Bay Communities	Various	1,633,310	Real Estate	191,161,230
Mall at Smith Haven LLC	Various	1,733,697	Commercial	176,208,553
Heatherwood House	Various	13,698,640	Commercial	141,521,496
Peconic Landing at Southold	Southold	1,202,500	Nursing Home	119,059,406
Target Group	Various	6,314,770	Commercial	111,117,028
Airport Plaza LLC	Babylon	1,216,350	Commercial	108,602,679
Tanger Properties LP	Riverhead	14,427,500	Retail	104,019,466
Reckson Operating Partnership LP	Huntington	801,465	Commercial	95,412,500
Olde Towne SH Associates LLC	Southampton	90,058,800	Commercial	90,058,800
Island Headquarters	Islip	9,816,600	Commercial	80,995,050
National Grid	Southampton	<u>80,540,274</u>	Utility	<u>80,540,274</u>
Totals		<u>\$1,034,556,988</u>		<u>\$13,642,995,560</u>

⁽¹⁾ Assessment rolls established in 2017 for levy and collection of taxes during 2018 fiscal year. Full valuation is calculated by dividing 2017 Assessed Value by the 2017 Equalization Rate.

Sources: Assessors' Offices of the respective towns located within the County.

Real Property Tax Warrants and Collection Record

The following table sets forth for 2013 through 2017, and as available for 2018, the tax warrants for all purposes, the amounts collected and the amounts remaining uncollected at the end of each year as well as the tax warrant for the current year.

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31		
	2013	2014	2015
County Taxes:			
County General Tax	\$ 49,037,038	\$ 49,037,038	\$ 49,037,038
Suffolk County Community College Tax	5,250,467	5,250,467	5,250,467
Police District Tax	483,558,390	494,892,794	506,872,160
Sewer Districts	59,950,406	61,747,377	61,958,350
MTA Commuter Tax	2,852,204	2,852,204	2,852,204
Other Items ⁽¹⁾	<u>130,841,822</u>	<u>120,781,367</u> ⁽⁶⁾	<u>139,241,788</u>
Subtotal	<u>731,490,327</u>	<u>734,561,247</u>	<u>765,212,007</u>
Town Taxes	984,022,511 ⁽³⁾	1,008,463,397 ⁽⁶⁾	1,027,314,222
School District Taxes	<u>\$3,598,147,889</u> ⁽³⁾	<u>\$3,713,638,630</u> ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	<u>\$3,790,829,553</u>
Total Tax Warrant	<u>\$5,313,660,727</u>	<u>\$5,456,663,274</u>	<u>\$5,583,355,782</u>
Collected During Year	\$5,231,674,581	\$5,372,989,951	\$5,499,943,359
Uncollected End of Year ⁽²⁾ :			
Amount	\$81,986,146	\$83,673,323	\$83,412,423
Percent	1.54%	1.53%	1.49%
Uncollected as of April 30, 2018	\$2,279,023	\$7,225,890	\$22,493,596
Fiscal Year Ending December 31			
	2016	2017	2018
County Taxes:			
County General Tax	\$ 49,037,038	\$ 49,037,038	\$ 49,037,038
Suffolk County Community College Tax	5,250,467	5,250,467	5,250,466
Police District Tax	521,492,609	542,278,671	569,329,186
Sewer Districts	55,673,132	41,896,517	34,935,981
MTA Commuter Tax	2,852,204	2,852,204	2,852,204
Other Items ⁽¹⁾	<u>130,166,857</u> ⁽⁷⁾	<u>119,619,239</u>	<u>73,515,810</u>
Subtotal	<u>764,472,307</u>	<u>760,934,136</u>	<u>734,920,685</u>
Town Taxes	1,049,329,153	1,077,420,766	1,108,345,013
School District Taxes	<u>\$3,859,089,286</u> ⁽⁷⁾	<u>\$3,912,016,695</u>	<u>\$4,002,881,288</u>
Total Tax Warrant	<u>\$5,672,890,746</u>	<u>\$5,750,371,597</u>	<u>\$5,846,146,986</u>
Collected During Year	\$5,589,898,061	\$5,665,883,375	N/A
Uncollected End of Year ⁽²⁾ :			
Amount	\$82,922,685	\$84,448,222	N/A
Percent	1.46%	1.47%	N/A
Uncollected as of April 30, 2018	\$37,644,422	\$69,215,323	N/A

(1) Includes various debits and credits, District Court taxes, relieved items, etc.

(2) Net of penalties and interest.

(3) Resolution 1229-2012 amended East Hampton Tax Warrant.

(4) Resolution 1233-2013 amended Brookhaven and Southold Tax Warrants.

(5) Resolution 162-2014 amended East Hampton and Southampton Tax Warrants.

(6) Resolution 309-2014 amended East Hampton Tax Warrant.

(7) Resolution 1174-2015 amended Brookhaven and Shelter Island Tax Warrants.

Assessed and Taxable Full Valuation - Towns

There are ten towns in the County within which are also included 31 incorporated villages. Valuations of real estate of the towns taxable by the County for fiscal years 2012 through 2017, are shown below:

Town	2013	2013	2014	2014
	<u>Assessed Valuation⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation⁽³⁾</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>
Babylon	\$ 248,106,430	\$ 20,504,663,636	\$ 245,456,759	\$ 19,955,834,065
Brookhaven	458,388,289 ⁽¹⁾	50,372,339,452	457,831,888 ⁽¹⁾	48,192,830,316
East Hampton	197,488,643	24,686,080,375	197,545,920	27,061,084,932
Huntington	328,724,473 ⁽¹⁾	36,524,941,444	327,205,498 ⁽¹⁾	36,356,166,444
Islip	4,370,889,765	33,882,866,395	4,364,057,892	33,061,044,636
Riverhead	806,966,933	5,284,655,750	809,995,644	5,068,808,786
Shelter Island	2,933,724,043	2,933,724,043	2,963,844,407	2,963,844,407
Smithtown	244,725,671	17,863,187,664	243,976,947	17,808,536,277
Southampton	55,221,082,152	55,221,082,152	55,020,138,093	55,020,138,093
Southold	<u>107,743,788</u>	<u>9,369,025,043</u>	<u>107,582,364</u>	<u>9,117,149,492</u>
Totals	<u>\$64,917,840,187</u>	<u>\$256,642,565,954</u>	<u>\$64,737,635,412</u>	<u>\$254,605,437,448</u>

Town	2015	2015	2016	2016
	<u>Assessed Valuation⁽⁴⁾</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation⁽⁵⁾</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>
Babylon	\$ 244,921,923	\$ 19,593,753,840	\$ 244,626,105	\$ 20,556,815,546
Brookhaven	457,182,058	48,124,427,158	455,288,892	47,925,146,526
East Hampton	198,154,219	27,144,413,562	198,620,361	31,034,431,406
Huntington	325,971,798	36,626,044,719	325,198,542	37,813,783,953
Islip	4,336,052,345	32,848,881,402	4,335,576,442	34,138,397,181
Riverhead	821,458,520	5,334,146,234	826,725,035	5,670,267,730
Shelter Island	3,071,084,694	3,071,084,694	3,201,639,679	3,201,639,679
Smithtown	243,425,813	17,768,307,518	243,062,871	18,697,143,923
Southampton	55,696,406,525	55,696,406,525	57,712,943,608	57,712,943,608
Southold	<u>107,435,224</u>	<u>9,182,497,778</u>	<u>107,924,722</u>	<u>9,811,338,364</u>
Totals	<u>\$65,502,093,119</u>	<u>\$255,389,963,430</u>	<u>\$67,651,606,257</u>	<u>\$266,561,907,916</u>

Town	2017	2017	2018	2018
	<u>Assessed Valuation⁽⁶⁾</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation⁽⁷⁾</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>
Babylon	\$ 244,492,069	\$ 20,719,666,864	\$ 244,602,924	\$ 21,839,546,786
Brookhaven	456,880,067	50,206,600,769	458,395,503	50,932,833,667
East Hampton	199,658,928	33,840,496,271	200,465,483	35,169,382,982
Huntington	324,495,014	38,175,884,000	323,690,602	38,534,595,476
Islip	4,333,832,701	34,124,666,937	4,353,090,717	35,916,590,074
Riverhead	831,467,682	5,671,675,866	834,398,413	6,015,850,129
Shelter Island	3,387,323,394	3,387,323,394	3,541,702,845	3,541,702,845
Smithtown	243,297,644	18,431,639,697	243,591,217	18,594,749,389
Southampton	60,684,106,659	60,684,106,659	63,690,013,293	63,690,013,293
Southold	<u>108,289,907</u>	<u>10,026,843,241</u>	<u>108,899,037</u>	<u>10,782,082,871</u>
Totals	<u>\$70,813,844,065</u>	<u>\$275,268,903,698</u>	<u>\$73,998,850,034</u>	<u>\$285,017,347,513</u>

(1) Amended by MA 144.

(2) Per Resolution 930 of 2012.

(3) Per Resolution 1069 of 2013.

(4) Per Resolution 1056 of 2014.

(5) Per Resolution 985 of 2015 amended by 1056-2016 and 1189-2016.

(6) Per Resolution 926-2016 amended by 1059-2016.

(7) Per Resolution 922-2017.

Source: New York State Office of Real Property Services.

Other Tax and Assessment Information

Real property subject to County taxes is assessed by the ten towns (See "Real Property Tax Collection" herein). Veterans' and Senior Citizens' Exemptions are offered to those who qualify.

The total taxable valuation of the County consists of approximately 86.7% residential properties and 13.3% non-residential properties.

The total tax bill of a typical residential property located in the County, outside of a village is approximately \$10,145. This includes all school, town county and special district taxes, but excludes the small amounts raised separately by villages.

Source: Budget Review Office.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Population and Land Areas - By Towns

The 2010 population of the County is 1,493,350⁽¹⁾ according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

<u>Town</u>	Area In <u>Square Miles</u>	U. S. Census				
		<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>
Babylon	52.3	203,570	203,483	202,940	211,792	213,603
Brookhaven	259.4	245,260	365,015	407,977	448,248	486,040
East Hampton	73.3	10,980	14,029	16,132	19,719	21,457
Huntington	94.0	200,172	201,512	191,474	195,289	203,264
Islip	105.2	278,880	298,897	299,587	322,612	335,543
Riverhead	67.4	18,909	20,243	23,011	27,680	33,506
Shelter Island	12.1	1,644	2,071	2,263	2,228	2,392
Smithtown	53.6	114,657	116,663	113,406	115,715	117,801
Southampton	140.2	36,154	43,146	45,351	54,712	56,790
Southold	<u>53.7</u>	<u>16,804</u>	<u>19,172</u>	<u>19,836</u>	<u>20,899</u>	<u>21,968</u>
County Total	<u>911.2</u>	<u>1,127,030</u>	<u>1,284,231</u>	<u>1,321,977</u>	<u>1,418,894</u>	<u>1,492,364</u>

(1) The total County population is also inclusive of the population of the Shinnecock and Poospatuck Indian reservations which are not included in any of the town populations.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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Major Retail Centers

<u>Retail Center</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Anchor Stores</u>
Smithaven Mall	Lake Grove	Macy's, Sears, JC Penney, Dick's
Walt Whitman Shops	South Huntington	Macy's, Bloomingdales, Lord & Taylor, Saks
Westfield South Shore	Bay Shore	Macy's, JC Penney, Lord & Taylor, Dick's
Tanger Outlets at the Arches	Deer Park	Off 5 th Saks, BJ's, Regal Cinema, Christmas Tree Shops
Tanger Outlet Center	Riverhead	Off 5 th Saks, Pottery Barn, Nike, Polo
Huntington Business District	Huntington	Wild by Nature, Stop & Shop, Rite Aid, Value Drugs
Southampton Business District	Southampton	Hildreth's, Stop & Shop, CVS, Rite Aid
Great South Bay Shopping Center	West Babylon	Old Navy, Bed Bath & Beyond, Marshalls, JoAnn
Airport Plaza	East Farmingdale	Home Depot, Staples, Modell's, Stew Leonard's
Riverhead Centre	Riverhead	Home Depot, Best Buy, Michael's, Modell's, Petco
Veterans Memorial Plaza	Commack	Target, LA Fitness, Hobby Lobby
Babylon Business District	Babylon	Village Pharmacy
Centereach Square	Centereach	Walmart, Modell's, JoAnn, Big Lots, Party City
Crooked Hill Commons	Commack	Home Depot, Walmart, Kohl's
Sayville Plaza	Bohemia	K Mart, Modell's, Old Navy, Bed Bath & Beyond
Islandia Center	Islandia	Walmart, TJ Maxx, Stop & Shop, Dave & Buster's
Bay Shore Business District	Bay Shore	Boulton Center for the Performing Arts
Gardiner Manor	West Bay Shore	Target, King Kullen, Staples, HomeGoods, Old Navy
Patchogue Business District	Patchogue	Patchogue Theatre for the Performing Arts, Burlington
Gateway Plaza I and II	North Patchogue	Marshalls, Best Buy, Bob's, HomeGoods, Dick's
Riverhead Business District	Riverhead	Atlantis Aquarium
Town Center at Central Islip	Central Islip	Home Depot, Target
Big H Shopping Center	Huntington Station	Home Depot, K Mart, Marshalls, Old Navy
South Port	Shirley	Kohl's, Stop & Shop, Michael's, Marshalls
Port Jefferson Business District	Port Jefferson	Theatre Three
Nicolls Plaza II	Centereach	Target, Home Depot, Best Buy
Bridgehampton Commons	Bridgehampton	K Mart, TJ Maxx, King Kullen, Staples

Source: Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning, Division of Planning & Environment.

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Employment Statistics

The average number of persons employed and unemployed in the County, plus the County, State, and United States average unemployment rates, for the last ten years and monthly for 2018, as available, are set forth below (unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Persons Employed</u>	<u>Number of Persons Unemployed</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>		
			<u>County</u>	<u>New York State</u>	<u>United States</u>
2008	759,900	40,100	5.0%	5.4%	5.8%
2009	734,300	57,600	7.3	8.3	9.3
2010	717,600	60,300	7.7	8.6	9.6
2011	711,900	58,600	7.6	8.3	9.0
2012	718,700	60,700	7.8	8.5	8.1
2013	730,000	51,600	6.6	7.7	7.4
2014	728,100	41,400	5.4	6.3	6.2
2015	743,900	36,700	4.7	5.3	5.3
2016	745,200	34,000	4.4	4.8	4.9
2017	747,100	35,500	4.5	4.7	4.4
2018 Actual Employment Statistics					
January	732,300	40,700	5.3%	5.1%	4.5%
February	726,300	41,600	5.4	5.1	4.4
March	732,400	37,300	4.8	4.8	4.1
April	741,800	32,100	4.1	4.4	3.7

Source: New York State and United States Department of Labor.

The following table shows the number of residents of the County employed in various categories of non-agricultural work in 1990, 2000 and 2010.

<u>Categories</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Construction	45,328	6.8%	51,079	7.5%	56,469	7.9%
Manufacturing	96,828	14.6	65,316	9.6	55,922	7.8
Transportation, Utilities	56,557	8.5	40,393	5.9	40,414	5.6
Information	N/A	N/A	27,290	4.0	20,802	2.9
Trade	139,700	21.0	112,235	16.5	113,105	15.7
Services, Misc.	235,969	35.4	292,746	43.0	339,463	47.2
Public Administration	35,080	5.3	38,124	5.6	40,745	5.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	<u>55,720</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>53,510</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>51,642</u>	<u>7.2</u>
Total	<u>665,182</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>680,693</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>718,562</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Largest Non-Government Employers

The following is a selected list of non-governmental firms in the County having large numbers of employees and the number of persons employed by each according to the *Newsday* Research Department for 2016:

<u>Firm Name/Location⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Approximate Number Of Employees</u>	<u>Type of Business</u>
Northwell Health	31,153	Healthcare System
Catholic Health Services	17,000	Healthcare System
Stop & Shop	8,100	Commercial
Winthrop University Hospital	7,700	Hospital
Walmart	5,056	Commercial
Home Depot	4,361	Commercial
CVS	3,800	Commercial
King Kullen	3,649	Commercial
Verizon	3,499	Utility
Geico	3,200	Insurance

(1) These firms conduct business in both Nassau and Suffolk Counties and the statistics are for both counties.

Source: *Newsday – 2017 from U.S. Department of Labor; Bureau of Labor Statistics; New York State Department of Labor; Newsday data for town figures; individual employers.*

LITIGATION

In the opinion of the County Attorney, unless otherwise set forth in this section and apart from matters provided for by applicable insurance coverage, there are no claims or actions pending which, if determined against the County, would have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the County and its ability to make timely payments of debt service on the Notes.

The County is subject to a number of lawsuits and claims in the ordinary conduct of its affairs. The County has elected to self-insure for workers' compensation claims, general liability claims, automobile liability claims, and medical malpractice claims. The County maintains catastrophe excess coverage for general liability and automobile liability with self-insured retentions in the amount of \$5,000,000 per occurrence.

As a result of the forecasting in budgeting by the County, it is the opinion of the County that the County's Insurance Budget included, in all prior years, adequate amounts for the payment of general liability, automobile liability, medical malpractice and workers' compensation claims to be paid during such year. To the extent that the amount of medical malpractice claims exceeds amounts appropriated in the County's Insurance Budget for those claims, the County intends to issue bonds to finance the amount of the claims not covered by appropriations in the County's Insurance Budget. Other than as stated herein, general liability, automobile liability, medical malpractice and worker's compensation claims, individually or in the aggregate, are not likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or operations of the County.

Medical Malpractice Infant Claims: There are several medical malpractice claims against the County involving infants that have been in the notice of claim stage for quite some time. The statute of limitations is tolled in each of those cases due to infancy and some, all or none of those cases could result in lawsuits being filed in the future. At this time the potential for damages in these cases is unknown and in most instances where this situation occurs, no lawsuits are filed.

Andersen, Danny v. Samuel D. Roberts, as Commissioner of the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability assistance, and John F. O'Neil, as Commissioner of the Suffolk County Department of Social Services: This is a hybrid Article 78/Declaratory Judgement Class Action brought against the Commissioner of the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance and the Commissioner of the Suffolk County

Department of Social Services (“DSS”) in Supreme Court, Albany County, on behalf of a former County recipient of public assistance. The claim asserted is that the named plaintiff (and those similarly situated for six years preceding commencement of the action), who was placed in the “Work Experience” program by DSS, as a condition of receiving benefits, is considered an “employee” under the Federal Fair Labor Standards and is therefore entitled to be credited for work performed at the rate of the minimum wage for purposes of calculating the amount he will owe to DSS via the mortgage on his real property that DSS required him to execute as a condition of receiving benefits. Submission of answering papers to the Court has been adjourned without date while the parties explore the possibility of a negotiated settlement. The parties met to discuss settlement on May 18, 2017, July 13, 2017 and August 8, 2017 and have been submitting periodic status reports to the Court, the last of which was on August 18, 2017. The deadline for responsive papers was extended to February 20, 2018 and the County’s motion to dismiss was filed on that date.

Ayo, Barbara, et al. v. County of Suffolk, et al.: A lawsuit on behalf of thirty plaintiffs was filed in Suffolk County Supreme Court in connection with a residual firefighting suppressant alleged to be a contaminant that was used by the Air National Guard, a tenant at County-owned Gabreski Airport. The plaintiffs allege that the firefighting suppressant has contaminated the water supply to their homes. In addition to the County, numerous corporate entities have been sued, including: the 3M Company, Tyco Fire Products, the Ansul Company, Angus Fire Company, National Foam, Buckeye Fire Protection Company, Kidde PLC, Inc. and Chemguard. The defendants removed the case to Federal court. The plaintiffs have now made a motion to remand the case back to State court, so no discovery has been conducted in the litigation. The County is waiting for a decision on plaintiff’s motion. The United States Department of Defense has recently indicated that it is suspending the negotiation of a cooperative agreement with the County regarding the suppressant pending additional legal review. The State Department of Environmental Conservation has this matter under review.

Baruch/Belli/Arundel/Crai/Lipets/DiMonte/Grabina/Schulman v. County of Suffolk, et al.: This case arises out of a two vehicle accident that occurred at the intersection of a County road and a Town road. Several young females in their early twenties were in a limousine, which was struck by a pick-up truck as the limousine was attempting a u-turn. Four of the limousine passengers were killed. 50-h hearings have been conducted. All eight cases are now in suit. Discovery is ongoing. All plaintiffs have amended their complaints to include a product defect claim against the stretch limousine company.

Bontempo v. County of Suffolk: A Notice of Claim and Summons and Complaint were served on the County whereby plaintiff (now deceased) is alleging negligence and a violation of his eighth amendment rights while an inmate in the Suffolk County Correctional Facility. It is claimed that in January 2008, while plaintiff was at the County facility, plaintiff made complaints of low back pain resulting in his transfer to Peconic Bay Medical Center, which diagnosed him with an arthritic back, and to Stony Brook University Hospital. It is alleged that plaintiff was ultimately diagnosed with an infection between the shoulder blades, resulting in serious injuries, paralysis and death. There is a companion medical malpractice case that was consolidated with this case for discovery only (Bontempo v. Peconic Bay Medical Center and Afzal Butt, M.D.). Discovery is ongoing.

Brownyard, et al. v. County of Suffolk, et al.: This is a potential class action lawsuit commenced in Supreme Court Suffolk County on February 2, 2015. Plaintiffs are seeking to have declared null and void a reserve fund for the Southwest Sewer District as having been illegally established, holding an excess balance, having its balance returned to the taxpayers of the District, and to have the Court grant injunctive relief. The amount in question alleged in the original complaint is the fund balance of approximately \$117 million. The County answered the complaint and the plaintiffs are, by motion, seeking to amend the complaint to enlarge the amount in dispute by \$145 million and have moved for class certification and for summary judgment. Following a court conference, the plaintiffs served an amended complaint seeking the return of a total of approximately \$255 million and the County has answered, moved to dismiss the amended complaint, opposed the motions for summary judgement and class certification and cross-moved to disqualify plaintiffs’ counsel. All motions were marked fully submitted on October 31, 2017.

Jannie Butler, as Administratrix of the Estate of Arthur Lee Thomas, deceased v. the County of Suffolk, et al. A Notice of Claim and complaint were served on the County alleging medical malpractice, negligence and a violation of decedent-plaintiff’s civil rights. It is alleged that from April 12, 2012 through June 12, 2012, while decedent-plaintiff was incarcerated at the Riverhead Correctional Facility, the County deviated from acceptable medical care in the community by failing to care and treat decedent-plaintiff’s tracheotomy and failing to transfer

decedent-plaintiff to a facility where proper medical care could be rendered. It is claimed that as a result, decedent-plaintiff died. An answer was interposed and the matter is in discovery.

Butler (class action) v. County of Suffolk: This is a class action federal court lawsuit by present and former inmates of the Suffolk County Correctional Facilities. The plaintiffs claim that various conditions at the jails violate their civil rights. Discovery is ongoing. Plaintiffs have made an \$85 million settlement demand.

Calverton Hills Homeowners Association, et ano. v. Nugent Building Corp, et al. Despite Calverton Hills Homeowners Association's signed consent order with Suffolk County Department of Health Services to rebuild a sewer treatment plant in 2008, homeowners at the Calverton town house complex have filed a federal lawsuit against the County in a dispute over a sewage treatment system that serves the development's homes. Leaders of the Calverton Hills Homeowners Association say the County is requiring residents to install a new wastewater plant that would cost about \$7 million, far more than many residents can afford. The plaintiffs are asking the federal court to order the County to repair or replace the sewage system. The complaint was dismissed in its entirety on the County's motion on December 26, 2017. An appeal has been filed and all briefs have been submitted.

Cella, et al. v. Suffolk County. The plaintiffs identify themselves as individuals who have paid a County "tax map verification fee" fixed in the County Code, suing on behalf of others similarly situated. The complaint does not demand any specific dollar amount, but instead generally demands a refund of fees paid under the Code. Plaintiffs seek (i) a declaratory judgment that fees collected under County Code § 18-3(G) are unlawful, invalid and unenforceable, (ii) an injunction preventing the County from charging and collecting fees not reasonably calculated to defray the cost of providing services related to the County Real Property Tax Service Agency, (iii) a refund of the fees paid, and attorney's fees. The complaint does not allege the size of the class or the amount of fees paid by putative class members. The County filed an Answer on February 5, 2018 including several affirmative defenses. In April, Plaintiffs filed two motions: (1) motion for conditional class certification; and (2) motion for partial summary judgment. The case has been referred to outside counsel for representation. The matter is being handled by Thomas Stagg and Andrew Kazin of Stagg Terenzi Confusione & Wabnik, LLP. They have written to the Court requesting an adjournment of the pending motions to allow for additional time to submit opposition papers given the complexity of the matter.

Coleman, Destiny, an infant by her mother, Krystle Atkins v. Robert Lipari, et. al.: A summons and complaint were served on the County alleging negligence and medical malpractice by defendants in the obstetrical care and treatment rendered to the infant-plaintiff in failing to practice according to generally accepted medical and obstetrical standards. It is claimed that as a result of such malpractice, the infant-plaintiff sustained Erb's palsy. No Notice of Claim was ever served on the County in connection with this claim. An answer has been interposed. The matter is in discovery.

DiLorenzo, Patrizia, as Administratrix of the Estate of Robert DiLorenzo, deceased v. County of Suffolk, et al.: A Notice of Claim and complaint were served on the County alleging medical malpractice and negligence by defendants in the care and treatment of decedent-plaintiff during 2010 at the Suffolk County Marilyn Shellabarger South Brookhaven Family Health Center East. It is alleged that from November 28, 2010 until December 6, 2010, decedent-plaintiff was caused to sustain severe injuries, including death, due to defendants' failure to properly diagnose a heart condition and to otherwise render appropriate care. The case is in discovery.

Flores-Melendez, et al. v. County of Suffolk: The County received five Notices of Claim arising out of an accident involving a police vehicle. A police vehicle was involved in an accident with another vehicle and the police vehicle was propelled onto the sidewalk. Several infants walking on the sidewalk were injured. Although several of the claims are simply for "zone of danger" injuries, one infant claims he sustained a leg injury which required multiple surgeries and a lengthy hospitalization. The 50-H hearings have been held and all plaintiffs have filed suit. Discovery is ongoing.

Gonzales-Mugaburu, Cesar v. County of Suffolk: Plaintiff was a foster parent who fostered over 140 children at his home in the County. He was supervised by the Department of Social Services and the Saint Christopher's Otili Agency. In January 2016, two of plaintiff's foster children told social workers that plaintiff was having sexual relations with the family dog. As a result, all foster children were removed from plaintiff's home. Eventually, numerous other foster children advised Suffolk County Detectives that they had been sexually assaulted by plaintiff. Plaintiff was indicted on 17 counts of sexual abuse and was incarcerated for sixteen months before being found not guilty on all counts after a jury trial. Plaintiff sued the County and the two detectives who investigated the charges

for both federal and state claims of false arrest; malicious prosecution; denial of a fair trial; abuse of process; defamation; and coercion and intimidation of defense witnesses. Specifically, plaintiff alleges that the investigating detectives coerced the children to falsify the claims of sexual abuse. Plaintiff's lawsuit demands 100 million dollars in damages, plus attorney's fees.

Green, Isaac, et al. v County of Suffolk, et al.: A proposed class action suit was filed by fifteen individual plaintiffs in Suffolk County Supreme Court in connection with a residual firefighting suppressant alleged to be a contaminant that was used by the Air National Guard, a tenant at County-owned Gabreski Airport. In addition to the County, several corporate entities have been sued: the 3M Company; Tyco Fire Products; the Ansul Company; Angus Fire Company; National Foam; Buckeye Fire Protection Company and Chemguard. The defendants removed the case to Federal court. The defendants have asked the Federal court to schedule a pre-motion conference in order to set forth a briefing schedule for the defendants' anticipated motions to dismiss. The United States Department of Defense has recently indicated that it is suspending the negotiation of a cooperative agreement with the County regarding the suppressant pending additional legal review. The State Department of Environmental Conservation has this matter under review. The plaintiffs allege that the firefighting suppressant has contaminated the water supply to their homes.

Johnson, Lashakem, as Parent and Natural Guardian of Z.A.J. an Infant v. Suffolk County Brentwood Family Health Center, et al.: A late Notice of Claim was served on the County in July 2017 in connection with an incident that allegedly occurred between April 1, 2013 and December 28, 2013 involving the claimants. It is alleged that claimant Lashakem Johnson received prenatal care and treatment at the Suffolk County Brentwood Family Health Center ("Health Center") from on or about April 1, 2013 through December 23, 2013 and labor and delivery care at Southside Hospital between December 23, 2013 and December 28, 2013 (date of discharge), and that such care resulted in injuries to the claimants. It is further alleged that the Health Center was negligent in, among other things, failing to treat the pregnancy as high risk, failing to timely perform sonograms, failing to monitor fetal growth, failing to take proper tests, failing to recognize fetal distress, failing to do proper blood counts, and failing to do a timely Cesarean section. The injuries alleged are global developmental delays, brain damage, cerebral palsy, motor delays and diminished earning capacity and enjoyment of life. The Notice of Claim was rejected as untimely.

Estate of Kear, William and Joanne v. County of Suffolk: Decedents were in a motor vehicle accident at the intersection of a Town and County road. Both were killed. The claim is of a defective roadway/traffic control design. The 50-h hearing has been held. The County is awaiting service of the complaint.

Kennedy, Jessica v. County of Suffolk: A Notice of Claim was served wherein claimant asserts violations of her civil rights and State law allegations of medical malpractice and negligent hiring and training while claimant was an inmate at the Suffolk County Correctional Facility. Claimant alleges that as a result of such civil rights violations, medical malpractice and negligent hiring and training, she was denied proper medical care for the duration of her pregnancy and was caused to give birth to a premature baby girl. The claimant alleges multiple kidney infections, 2 days of excruciating labor, and other non-disclosed complications from the failure to provide proper pre-natal care.

Lawrence v. County of Suffolk: Plaintiff was convicted of murder and spent approximately five years in prison. Eventually, the conviction was overturned because the court found that the District Attorney withheld Brady material during plaintiff's trial. Plaintiff also alleges that detectives ignored exculpatory evidence and witnesses. Plaintiff has filed a Notice of Claim, alleging false arrest and malicious prosecution. A 50-h hearing is being scheduled.

Long Island Pine Barrens Society, et al. v. County of Suffolk, et al.: Resolution #625-2011, a Charter Law regarding use of Assessment Stabilization Reserve Fund ("ASRF") surpluses to enhance sewer capacity and provide tax relief, was adopted on August 2, 2011 by the County Legislature. This legislation establishes a limit for the balance of the Sewer District Tax Rate Stabilization fund at \$140 million for the fiscal years 2011 through 2021, inclusive. In fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013, of the fund balance which exceeded \$140 million, 62.5% of the excess funds were required to be used for sewer projects approved by the County Legislature and 37.5% was appropriated by resolution to a reserve fund for bonded indebtedness or to a retirement contribution reserve. Should the fund balance exceed \$140 million in 2014 through 2021, the excess fund balance shall be used exclusively for sewer projects as approved by legislative resolutions. In September 2011, two environmental groups filed a lawsuit to block the County Executive and the County Legislature from using the surplus in this manner without voter approval. In a decision by the New York State Supreme Court on July 19, 2012, the Court found that the plaintiffs lacked the necessary standing to challenge the law. Plaintiffs appealed the decision and the Appellate Division,

Second Department declared the law to be null and void and remanded the case to the New York State Supreme Court for, inter alia, entry of judgment. Judgment has been entered nullifying the 2011 law, but no damages were awarded in the judgment. Plaintiffs are appealing the judgment. The appeal has been fully briefed and the parties await a date for oral argument.

Long Island Power Authority and Long Island Lighting Company d/b/a LIPA v. County of Suffolk, Suffolk County Comptroller: LIPA has commenced this action seeking a declaratory judgment and permanent injunction declaring that purported tax liens and tax sales held by the County on LIPA properties are illegal and void and should be cancelled. LIPA seeks to permanently enjoin the County from taking liens, holding any tax sales and issuing any tax deeds regarding LIPA properties in the future. The County Comptroller has previously purchased tax liens and has indicated its intent to issue tax deeds to remedy partial remittances by LIPA to towns and/or school districts for sums owed as payments in lieu of taxes (“PILOTs”). Pursuant to the Public Authorities Law, the PILOT payments are to be made to the subject taxing jurisdictions, however, year over year increases are not to exceed two percent. As a result of an ongoing billing dispute between LIPA and the other taxing jurisdictions, the remitted PILOTs are less than the amounts actually charged. Due to the method by which payments are remitted and dispersed in the County under law, school districts and towns take one hundred percent of their respective amounts billed and the County is owed the difference between what was billed and what was actually paid by LIPA. Successful prosecution of this action by LIPA could render the unpaid PILOT charges for which the liens were issued uncollectable by the County. Outside counsel has been retained to represent the County and the Comptroller and the County’s time to respond to the complaint has been extended to June 13, 2018.

Lyons, Kimberly v. County of Suffolk: Plaintiff was hit in the rear by a police vehicle. She sustained serious neck injuries requiring a double discectomy with titanium plates and screws. Discovery is ongoing.

Mahadeo v. Suffolk County Department of Health Services: Medical malpractice notice of claim and summons and complaint served wherein plaintiffs allege that between February 1, 2014 and November 24, 2014, at the Marilyn Shellbarger South Brookhaven Health Center East, claimant Monica Mahadeo received improper medical care and treatment relating to Ms. Mahadeo’s pregnancy and delivery, which resulted in the death of claimants’ child. It is alleged that the improper treatment included, inter alia, failure to properly test the mother for fetal abnormalities, the failure to properly order sonograms, the failure to properly interpret sonograms, the failure to inform claimants that their child suffered from Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy, and the failure to offer claimants counseling. The injuries alleged are as follows: psychiatric and psychological pain, inability to sleep, loss of appetite, loss of libido, and loss of interest in daily activities of life. Matter is in discovery.

Matter of a Remedial Program for Suffolk County Firematics, Order on Consent and Administrative Settlement: This is a Consent Order between the County and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation pertaining to the implementation of a remediation program at Suffolk County Firematics, the County Fire Academy in Yaphank. The Order provides for the initial expenditure by the County of not less than \$1,200,000 to fund certain initial remedial measures for contamination caused by a foam firefighting suppressant used at the Academy. Interim remediation measures include connection of certain affected properties to the public water supply or to alternative water supply filtration systems, investigative and feasibility studies, and associated site management.

McGrath, Robert v. County of Suffolk: This is an action pending in Suffolk County Supreme Court wherein Plaintiff is challenging the constitutionality of the Traffic Violations Bureau’s \$30.00 administrative fee, which is added to the \$50.00 fine for red light camera convictions. Plaintiff’s complaint indicates that he will be requesting that the case be given “class action” status in the future. Plaintiff argues that the New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law prohibits the imposition of the thirty-dollar fee. Plaintiff argues that the fee is an improper revenue generating penalty, not a true administrative fee. Plaintiff seeks a declaration from the court that the imposition of the administrative fee is unconstitutional; that the defendants have committed fraud; and seeks an order directing restitution of the thirty-dollar fees to the putative class members. The County has submitted a motion for summary judgement, asking the court to find, as a matter of law that the fee is not unconstitutional. The Plaintiff has crossed-moved for summary judgment and has opposed the County’s motion for summary judgment. In the County’s reply, it advised the court of a similar case brought in Nassau County by the same attorneys, Guthart v. Nassau County, which was dismissed by Judge Palmieri and is up on appeal to the Second Department. The motions were marked fully submitted on October 31, 2017 by Judge Asher. Judge Asher retired before deciding the motion at the end of 2017. Since that time, seven judges have recused themselves from the case, which has just been reassigned to Judge Ford. The last return date was April 26, 2018 and a status conference is being scheduled.

Mendez-Castaneda, an Infant By Her Mother and Natural Guardian, Aleida Castaneda and Aleida Castaneda Individually v. Patricia O’Sullivan, MD and Southside Hospital: This is a medical malpractice lawsuit whereby it is alleged that from on or about December 7, 2010, leading to the birth of the infant plaintiff on December 7, 2010, and continuing until the infant plaintiff’s discharge/transfer on December 15, 2010, and continuing through the infant plaintiff’s pediatric visits and admissions, defendants were negligent and committed malpractice in their treatment of the infant plaintiff and the infant plaintiff’s mother by failing to timely and properly deliver. It is alleged that the infant plaintiff sustained global developmental delays, brain damage, cerebral palsy, neurological/cognitive deficits, motor delays, inability to live independently, and loss of enjoyment of life. No Notice of Claim was ever served on the County. The County filed a motion for summary judgment to dismiss the complaint.

Monteleone, Daniel v. County of Suffolk: A motorcyclist was involved in an accident with another vehicle on a County owned roadway. Injuries to the motorcyclist included a leg amputation. Suit has been filed and discovery is ongoing.

Montella, Nicole v. County of Suffolk: Federal lawsuit wherein plaintiff claims violations of Federal law (8th and 14th amendment of the Constitution) and a State law allegation of medical malpractice while plaintiff was an inmate at the Suffolk County Correctional Facility. Plaintiff claims that as a result of the Federal law violations and medical malpractice, she was caused to experience a stillborn delivery of a fetus at 37 weeks gestation at Peconic Bay Medical Center on August 27, 2015. The plaintiff claims psychological and psychiatric injury and loss of income as a result of this occurrence. The matter is in discovery.

Pena, Reyna and Rodriguez, Lorenzo v. County of Suffolk: Plaintiffs were driving in their car when they were struck by a vehicle being chased by the Suffolk County Police Department. Both plaintiffs sustained injuries. Rodriguez claims internal injuries, resulting in removal of his appendix, some of his intestine and some of his liver. The case is in suit and discovery is ongoing.

Plaintiffs #1-21, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated v. County of Suffolk et al.: Federal lawsuit wherein plaintiffs claim that they were the victims of discriminatory policing by the Suffolk County Police Department (“SCPD”), in that Latinos have been subjected to unlawful arrests and seizures; subjected to a violation of equal protection in that the SCPD has failed to provide police services to Latino individuals; that two individual SCPD police officers have stolen property from Latino individuals; and that the County has created a policy sanctioning all of these constitutional violations. Discovery has been extended through October 16, 2018. Defendant Green has filed multiple motions for appointed counsel, which the Court continues to deny. Discovery is ongoing. On March 23, 2018, plaintiffs served their second set of document requests. The County is in the process of putting together a response to that request. Plaintiffs also served notice to take a number of 30(b)(6) depositions.

Py et al. v. County of Suffolk: This is a class action lawsuit arising out of alleged water contamination in the area surrounding the Suffolk County Fire Academy in Yaphank. Plaintiffs, who are homeowners who live near the Academy, allege that their water supply has been contaminated by a foam firefighting suppressant used at the Academy. The plaintiffs sued the County and the manufacturers of the foam. The plaintiffs have brought suit in Suffolk County Supreme Court. It is anticipated that the defendants will remove the case to federal court.

Pyzikiewicz, Theresa v. County of Suffolk, et al.: Plaintiff was involved in an accident with a police vehicle. She sustained fractures of her cervical spine and rib fractures, which resulted in hospitalization, surgery with cervical screws and a lengthy stay in a rehabilitation facility. A complaint has been received; discovery is ongoing.

Ray v. County of Suffolk et al: This action is brought pursuant to General Municipal Law §51 seeking to recoup allegedly illegal payments made from New York State and or federal asset forfeiture funds as salary enhancements to assistant District Attorneys for the period of approximately 2012 to the present time in an estimated amount of \$3.25 million dollars.

Reyes, Oralia v. Peconic Bay Medical Center, et al.: Medical malpractice case whereby plaintiff is alleging that between November 15, 2010 and December 2, 2010, the plaintiff was treated for her pregnancy, delivery and symphyseal separation. It is further alleged that the doctors failed to appropriately deliver the plaintiff’s child by caesarean section and caused traumatic damage to her urethra. It is alleged that as a result of the foregoing, and due to the doctors’ failure to properly suture the plaintiff, plaintiff has been severely damaged. None of plaintiff’s

injuries are itemized in the complaint. No Notice of Claim was served. A summons and verified complaint have been served and the County has interposed an answer on behalf of one of the doctors. Discovery has been completed.

R.S., an infant and Debra Schaefer on behalf of herself and of R.S. as R.S.'s custodian v. Suffolk County Executive Steven Bellone, et al.: This is an action pending in federal court, brought against the County Executive, Comptroller, former District Attorney Tom Spota, and five former Assistant District Attorneys seeking the return of approximately \$3,250,000 in bonuses paid out to the Assistant District Attorneys from civil forfeiture monies collected by the District Attorney's Office. In addition to the return of the forfeiture money, the suit asks for triple damages under federal civil RICO statutes, punitive damages and attorney's fees. All defendants have made a request to file pre-answer motions to dismiss.

Rosado, Wanda, as Proposed Administrator of the Estate of Vazquez v. Suffolk County Department of Health Services - Division of Patient Care Services, et al.: A Notice of Claim was served in this medical malpractice matter whereby claimant is alleging the wrongful death of claimant-decedent Vazquez on June 10, 2015 as a result of the negligent care and treatment rendered to her while a patient at the Brentwood Family Health Center. It was claimed that, among other things, respondents ignored claimant-decedent's long standing complaints of lower back pain, failed to order appropriate tests and failed to institute appropriate and timely treatment of a malignant liver mass which has metastasized. The 50-h hearing has been conducted.

Estate of Sarwan, N.N. v. County of Suffolk: Plaintiff was struck and killed by a vehicle traveling the wrong way on the Northern State Parkway. The other vehicle was pursued by the Suffolk County Police Department. The 50-h hearing has been held.

Singer, Diane, et al. v County of Suffolk: This is a class action lawsuit arising out of the water contamination issue at the Yaphank Firematics Training Facility (the "Training Facility"). Plaintiffs are residents of the neighborhoods surrounding the Training Facility and allege that the use of aqueous firefighting foam containing perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) chemicals at the facility has resulted in contamination of their water supply. In addition to the County, the plaintiffs have sued the manufacturers of the firefighting foam. The case was originally filed in Suffolk County Supreme Court, but the defendants removed it to federal court. Plaintiff's motion to remand the case back to state court is pending. The County is awaiting the federal court's decision on that motion.

Estate of Simmons, Dainell v. County of Suffolk: Federal civil rights case brought by the estate of Dainell Simmons, a 29 year old autistic and mentally ill man who died during a struggle with the police. Police were responding to a 911 call from a group home where Simmons resided. The employees of the home asked police to take Simmons for a psychiatric examination. A struggle ensued during which Simmons was tasered twice. During the struggle Simmons stopped breathing and ultimately passed away. This case has been settled for \$1.5 million pending legislative approval.

Tankleff v. County of Suffolk: Federal civil rights lawsuit claiming false arrest and malicious prosecution. Plaintiff was tried and convicted of murdering his parents. His conviction was eventually overturned by the Appellate Division after approximately 18 years. The County's summary judgment motion was granted in part and denied in part. Discovery is complete. This case has been settled for \$10 million pending legislative approval.

Trinidad, Sebastian v. County of Suffolk: Plaintiff was involved in an accident at the intersection of a Town and County road. The claim is negligent roadway/traffic control design and defect. Plaintiff suffered a traumatic amputation of his leg. A summons and complaint has been received, discovery is ongoing.

Turner v. County of Suffolk: Plaintiff alleges that he sustained personal injuries as the result of the use of excessive force by police officers during his arrest. Suit has been filed in federal court. Discovery is ongoing.

Watts, Lucente, Atkinson, Culoso and Andes v. County of Suffolk: Five women, former inmates at the Suffolk County Correctional Facility, have filed a proposed class action lawsuit, alleging that they and numerous other female inmates were sexually harassed and assaulted by a Corrections Officer. Discovery has been completed. The County made a summary judgment motion which was granted in part and denied in part. The Court has dismissed the Claims as to Plaintiffs Lucente, Culoso and Viola. The remaining three claims have been settled pending legislative approval.

Yac v. Suffolk County, et al.: Medical malpractice claim wherein it alleged that decedent, Demetrio Yac, was under the care and treatment of the Marilyn Shellabarger South Brookhaven Family Health Center and the County failed to, among other things, investigate, diagnose and treat pyelonephritis, bacteremia, sepsis, pulmonary congestion, and jaundice. It is alleged that as a result of such failures, decedent sustained multiple and fatal bodily injuries including, but not limited to pyelonephrities, bacteremia, sepsis pulmonary congestion, jaundice, and death. Notice of Claim was served in May 2010. A summons and complaint were subsequently served. Discovery was completed, the trial proceeded and the County obtained a verdict in its favor. The plaintiff has filed a motion for a directed verdict in the plaintiff's favor or for a new trial.

End of Appendix A

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APPENDIX B

Link to Audited Financial Statements*

For the Year Ended

December 31, 2016

(With Auditors' Report Thereon)

*** The Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 and opinion are intended to be representative only as of the date thereof. The financial statements referenced above are hereby incorporated into the attached Official Statement. Deloitte & Touche LLP, Independent Auditors, has not been requested by the County to further review and/or update such Financial Statements or opinion in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Official Statement.**

The County's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 have been filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board through its Electronic Municipal Market Access system ("EMMA").

Copies of the County's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 are available on EMMA and can be viewed and downloaded at the following web address: (<https://emma.msrb.org/EP1185238.pdf>).