

NEW ISSUE—FULL BOOK ENTRY

**RATINGS: S&P: SP-1+
Fitch: F1
(See “RATINGS” herein)**

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



**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
GENERAL OBLIGATIONS**

\$77,225,000* BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2019 SERIES A

Coupon:

Price:

CUSIP:**

Due: June 1, 2020

Dated: Date of Delivery

The Bond Anticipation Notes, 2019 Series A (the “2019 Series A Bond Anticipation Notes” or the “Notes”) are general obligations of the County of Nassau, New York (the “County”), for the payment of which the County has pledged its faith and credit. All of the taxable real property within the County is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes, subject to applicable statutory limitations, to pay both the principal of and interest on the Notes. See “THE NOTES — Tax Levy Limitation Law” herein.

Interest on the Notes is payable at maturity. Interest on the Notes will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The Notes are payable from amounts provided by the County. See “THE NOTES” herein.

The Notes will be issued in registered form and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”), which will act as securities depository for the Notes. Purchases will be made in book-entry-only form in the denomination of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Purchasers will not receive physical certificates representing their ownership interest in the Notes. Principal and interest will be paid by the County to DTC which will in turn remit same to its Participants as described herein, for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owner of the Notes. The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the Underwriter. The issuance of the Notes is subject to the approval of the legality thereof by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel to the County. Certain legal matters with respect to the Notes will be passed upon for the Underwriter by its counsel, Harris Beach PLLC, White Plains, New York. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery on or about June 11, 2019, through the facilities of DTC in Jersey City, New Jersey.

THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS IN A FORM “DEEMED FINAL” BY THE COUNTY FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12.

BofA Merrill Lynch

_____, 2019

* Preliminary, subject to change.

** See CUSIP footnote on inside cover page.

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

COUNTY EXECUTIVE

Laura Curran

COUNTY LEGISLATURE

Presiding Officer

Richard J. Nicoletto

Kevan Abrahams
Ellen W. Birnbaum
Siela A. Bynoe
Delia DeRiggi-Whitton
Arnold W. Drucker
John R. Ferretti Jr.
Denise Ford
C. William Gaylor III
James Kennedy

Howard J. Kopel
Joshua A. Lafazan
Thomas McKeivitt
Debra Mulé
Vincent T. Muscarella
Steven D. Rhoads
Laura Schaefer
Carrié Solages
Rose Marie Walker

COUNTY COMPTROLLER

Jack Schnirman

DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE FOR FINANCE

Raymond J. Orlando

COUNTY TREASURER

Beaumont A. Jefferson

BUDGET DIRECTOR

Andrew Persich

COUNTY ATTORNEY

Jared A. Kasschau, Esq.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

PFM Financial Advisors LLC

BOND COUNSEL

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP

^{**} *The CUSIP number has been assigned by an organization not affiliated with the County. The CUSIP number listed is being provided solely for the convenience of the holders of the Notes only at the time of issuance of the Notes and the County makes no representation with respect to such number or undertakes any responsibility for its accuracy now or at any time in the future. The CUSIP number is subject to being changed after the issuance of the Notes as a result of various subsequent actions including, but not limited to, the procurement of secondary market portfolio insurance or other similar enhancement by investors that is applicable to all or a portion of the Notes.*

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING OF THE NOTES, THE UNDERWRITER MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICE OF THE NOTES AT A LEVEL ABOVE THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZATION, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

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

PFM Financial Advisors LLC as Financial Advisor has not been engaged to and has not made any independent investigation of the accuracy or completeness of any financial information respecting the County which is included in this Official Statement or which was otherwise examined by the Financial Advisor. All such information was supplied by the County and its other professionals and has not been verified by the Financial Advisor. The Financial Advisor's exclusive engagement has been to advise the County on the likely financial consequences under present market circumstances of various financial actions based exclusively upon assumptions and data furnished by the County and its other professionals, and the Financial Advisor has assumed no responsibility with respect to the reasonableness or accuracy of any such assumptions or information. The Financial Advisor disclaims any implication that the Financial Advisor can be deemed to represent that the narrative and financial information in this Official Statement is complete or accurate.

The report of RSM US LLP, the County's independent auditor, relating to the County's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, which is a matter of public record, is included by specific reference in this Official Statement in APPENDIX B. RSM US LLP has not been engaged to perform, and has not performed, since the date of its report included herein, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in that report. RSM US LLP also has not performed any procedures relating to this Official Statement.

The Underwriter has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriter has reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with and as part of its responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriter does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

References to website addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only and may be in the form of a hyperlink solely for the reader's convenience. Unless specified otherwise, such websites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement for purposes of Rule 15c2-12 adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

IN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION, INVESTORS MUST RELY ON THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF THE TERMS OF THE OFFERING, INCLUDING THE MERITS AND RISKS INVOLVED. THE NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, NOR HAVE THE ORDINANCES OR OTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BEEN QUALIFIED UNDER THE TRUST INDENTURE ACT OF 1939, AS AMENDED, IN RELIANCE UPON EXEMPTIONS CONTAINED IN SUCH ACTS. ADDITIONALLY, WHILE THE NOTES MAY BE EXEMPT FROM THE REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION PROVISIONS OF THE SECURITIES LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES, SUCH EXEMPTION CANNOT BE REGARDED AS A RECOMMENDATION OF THE NOTES. NEITHER THE STATES NOR ANY OF THEIR AGENCIES HAVE PASSED UPON THE MERITS OF THE NOTES OR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY MAY BE A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<p>INTRODUCTION..... 1</p> <p>THE NOTES..... 1</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Sources and Uses of Proceeds of the Notes 2</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">No Redemption 2</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Nature of Notes 2</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Tax Levy Limitation Law 4</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">County May Not File For Bankruptcy Protection 5</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Contract Remedies 5</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Book-Entry-Only System 6</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Certificated Notes 8</p> <p>THE COUNTY 8</p> <p>LITIGATION 8</p> <p>OTHER INFORMATION..... 9</p> <p>COVENANT TO MAKE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE..... 9</p> <p>RISK FACTORS 11</p> <p>LEGAL MATTERS 12</p> <p>TAX MATTERS 12</p> <p>RATINGS 14</p> <p>FINANCIAL ADVISOR..... 15</p> <p>UNDERWRITING 15</p> <p>MISCELLANEOUS..... 16</p>	<p>APPENDIX A INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTYA-1</p> <p>APPENDIX B BASIC AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017B-1</p> <p>APPENDIX C FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION.....C-1</p> <p>APPENDIX D OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS.....D-1</p> <p>APPENDIX E UNDERLYING INDEBTEDNESS OF POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS WITHIN THE COUNTY E-1</p> <p>APPENDIX F COUNTY WORKFORCE F-1</p> <p>APPENDIX G ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE.....G-1</p>
---	--

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
of the
COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

Relating to
GENERAL OBLIGATIONS
\$77,225,000* BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2019 SERIES A

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, inside cover page and appendices, has been prepared by the County of Nassau (the “County”), in the State of New York (the “State”), and provides certain information in connection with the sale by the County of \$77,225,000* principal amount of Bond Anticipation Notes, 2019 Series A (the “2019 Series A Bond Anticipation Notes” or the “Notes”). The Notes are dated the date of delivery. The interest rate, maturity and price or yield of the Notes are set forth on the cover page of this Official Statement. The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

This Official Statement consists of the front section and Appendices A through G. The front section of this Official Statement sets forth information concerning the Notes, including payment and redemption provisions of the Notes, the use of proceeds of the Notes, the nature of the Notes and the rights of holders of the Notes, and certain other information relating to the Notes. APPENDIX A sets forth information about the County, including information about the County’s financial condition and certain economic factors affecting the County. The County’s audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 are included by specific reference in APPENDIX B. APPENDIX C sets forth the form of opinion to be rendered by Bond Counsel in connection with the issuance of the Notes. APPENDIX D sets forth information about outstanding indebtedness of the County and the Nassau County Interim Finance Authority (“NIFA”). APPENDIX E sets forth information about the estimated outstanding bonded indebtedness of political subdivisions within the County. APPENDIX F sets forth information about the County’s workforce. APPENDIX G sets forth certain economic and demographic information about the County.

This Official Statement should be read in its entirety, including the Appendices hereto.

THE NOTES

The Notes have been authorized and are to be issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State including the Local Finance Law, constituting Chapter 33-a of the Consolidated Laws of New York, and various ordinances adopted by the legislative body of the County and approved by the County Executive pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the County Charter (the “County Charter”), the County Administrative Code and other related proceedings and determinations. In addition, NIFA, created pursuant to the Nassau County Interim Finance Authority Act, codified as Title I of Article 10-D of the State Public Authorities Law (the “NIFA Act”), has approved the issuance of the Notes, as required by the NIFA Act during the control period declared by NIFA on January 26, 2011. It is not within NIFA’s powers to restrict the County’s obligation to pay debt service on the Notes or other County debt. For

* Preliminary, subject to change.

further information regarding NIFA’s declaration of a control period, see “APPENDIX A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTY – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT – External – NIFA” herein.

The Notes are being issued to finance various sewer system improvements and other capital projects and to pay costs of issuance. See “APPENDIX A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTY.”

The Notes will be general obligations of the County, and will be issued, bear interest, mature and be payable as described on the cover page and inside cover page of this Official Statement and herein. Interest on the Notes will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The record date for the payment of interest on the Notes is the last business day of the calendar month immediately preceding an interest payment date. The Notes have been duly authorized and, when executed and delivered, will constitute legal, valid and binding obligations of the County. The County has pledged its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes, and, unless paid from other sources, the County is authorized to levy on all taxable real property such ad valorem taxes as may be necessary to pay the Notes and the interest thereon subject to applicable statutory limitations. See “Tax Levy Limitation Law” herein. The Notes do not constitute debt of NIFA.

Sources and Uses of Proceeds of the Notes

The County expects to apply the proceeds from the sale of the Notes as follows:

<u>Sources</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Par Amount.....	\$
Net Original Issuance Premium*.....	_____
Total Sources	\$
<u>Uses</u>	
Deposit to Note Proceeds Account.....	\$
Total Uses.....	\$
*Net of underwriter’s discount.	

No Redemption

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

Nature of Notes

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

Holders of any series of notes or bonds of the County may bring an action or commence a proceeding in accordance with the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules to enforce the rights of the holders of such series of notes or bonds.

The Notes will be general obligations of the 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 as required by the Constitution and laws of the State. For the payment of such principal and interest, the County has power

and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all real property within the County subject to such taxation by the County, subject to applicable statutory limitations.

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

Under the Constitution of the State, the County is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes and is required to raise real estate taxes, and without specification, other revenues, if such levy is necessary to repay such indebtedness. While the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limitation on the County’s power to increase its annual tax levy with the amount of such increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, it also provides the procedural method to surmount that limitation. See “Tax Levy Limitation Law,” herein.

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

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

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

The pledge has generally been understood as a promise to levy property taxes without limitation as to rate or amount to the extent necessary to cover debt service due to language in Article VIII Section 10 of the Constitution which provides an exclusion for debt service from Constitutional limitations on the amount of a real property tax levy, insuring the availability of the levy of property tax revenues to pay debt service. As the Flushing National Bank Court noted, the term “faith and credit” in its context is “not qualified in any way.” Indeed, in Flushing National Bank, the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct constitutional mandate. In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals stated that, while holders of general obligation debt did not have a right to particular revenues

such as sales tax, “with respect to traditional real estate tax levies, the bondholders are constitutionally protected against an attempt by the State to deprive the city of those revenues to meet its obligations.” According to the Court in Quirk, the State Constitution “requires the city to raise real estate taxes, and without specification other revenues, if such a levy be necessary to repay indebtedness.”

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

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

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

Tax Levy Limitation Law

The following paragraphs describe the Tax Levy Limitation Law and the provisions of the State Constitution requiring an issuer to pledge its faith and credit to the payment of principal of and interest on any of its general obligation indebtedness. As explained herein, it is not clear whether the State Constitution grants a municipality authority to treat debt service payments as a constitutional exception to the statutory tax levy limitation.

As mentioned previously, the Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to all local governments, including school districts (with the exception of New York City, and the counties comprising New York City). It also applies to independent special districts and to town and county improvement districts as part of the tax levies of their parent municipalities.

The Tax Levy Limitation Law restricts, among other things, the amount of real property taxes (including assessments of certain special improvement districts) that may be levied by or on behalf of a municipality in a particular year, beginning with fiscal years commencing on or after January 1, 2012. Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the tax levy of a municipality cannot increase by more than the lesser of (i) two percent (2%) or (ii) the annual increase in the consumer price index (“CPI”), over the amount of the prior year’s tax levy. Certain adjustments are permitted for taxable real property full valuation increases or changes due to 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 to override such limitation for such coming fiscal year only. There are exceptions to the tax levy limitation provided in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, including expenditures made on account of certain tort settlements and certain increases in the average actuarial contribution rates of the New York State and Local Employees’ Retirement System, the Police

and Fire Retirement System, and the Teachers' Retirement System. Municipalities are also permitted to carry forward a certain portion of their unused levy limitation from a prior year. Each municipality prior to adoption of its fiscal year budget must submit for review to the State Comptroller any information that is necessary in the calculation of its tax levy for such fiscal year.

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

Article 8 Section 2 of the State Constitution requires every issuer of general obligation notes and bonds in the State to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon. 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.”

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

County May Not File For Bankruptcy Protection

Under the NIFA Act, the County is prohibited from filing any petition with any United States district court or bankruptcy court for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness without the approval of NIFA and the State Comptroller and no such petition may be filed while NIFA bonds or notes remain outstanding. NIFA currently has bonds outstanding through November 15, 2025.

Contract Remedies

The General Municipal Law (“GML”) of the State provides that it shall be the duty of the governing board (in the case of the County, the County Legislature) to assess, levy and cause to be collected a sum of money sufficient to pay a final judgment which has been recovered against the County and remains unpaid. The GML further provides that the rate of interest to be paid by a municipal corporation upon any judgment against a municipal corporation shall not exceed the rate of nine per centum per annum. This provision might be construed to have application to the holders of the Notes in the event of a default in the payment of principal of and interest on the Notes. Execution or attachment of County property cannot be obtained to satisfy a judgment by holders of the Notes.

In prior years, certain events and legislation affecting a holder's remedies upon default have resulted in litigation (none of which involved the County). While courts of final jurisdiction have upheld and sustained the rights of bondholders, such courts might hold that future events, including financial

crises as they may occur in the State and in political subdivisions of the State, require the exercise by the State or its political subdivisions of emergency and police powers to ensure the continuation of essential public services prior to the payment of debt service.

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 Notes. See “Tax Levy Limitation Law” above.

Book-Entry-Only System

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

DTC 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.

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

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Notes deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership.

DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Notes; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct 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. Beneficial Owners of Notes may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Notes, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Note documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Notes may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Notes for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the Registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

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

Payment of redemption proceeds and principal and interest on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the County, on a payment 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 Notes 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 nor its nominee, or the County, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds and principal and interest on the Notes 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 Notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to the County. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Note certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

Source: DTC.

The information in the above 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.

THE COUNTY WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO PARTICIPANTS, TO INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WITH RESPECT TO (I) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC, ANY PARTICIPANT, OR ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (II) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY

PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPAL OF, OR PREMIUM, IF ANY, OR INTEREST ON THE NOTES; (III) ANY NOTICE WHICH IS PERMITTED OR REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF THE NOTES; OR (IV) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS OWNER OF THE NOTES.

THE COUNTY CANNOT AND DOES NOT GIVE ANY ASSURANCES THAT DTC WILL DISTRIBUTE TO DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR THAT DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS WILL DISTRIBUTE TO THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE NOTES (I) PAYMENTS OF THE PRINCIPAL OF, OR INTEREST OR PREMIUM, IF ANY, ON THE NOTES; (II) CONFIRMATION OF THEIR OWNERSHIP INTEREST IN THE NOTES; OR (III) NOTICES SENT TO DTC OR CEDE & CO., AS NOMINEE, AS REGISTERED OWNER OF THE NOTES, OR THAT THEY WILL DO SO ON A TIMELY BASIS, OR THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS WILL SO SERVE AND ACT IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Certificated Notes

DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Notes at any time by giving notice to the County and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law, or the County may terminate its participation in the book-entry-only system of transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository) at any time. In the event that such book-entry-only system is discontinued, the applicable Notes will be issued in bearer or registered form in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof.

THE COUNTY

The County is located in New York State on Long Island and has a population of over 1.3 million. For a description of the County, its financial condition and projections, and certain economic factors affecting the County, see “APPENDIX A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTY” and other appendices herein.

LITIGATION

The County and its officers and employees are defendants in a number of lawsuits. Such litigation includes, but is not limited to, actions commenced and claims asserted against the County arising out of or related to: assessments and condemnation proceedings, and alleged torts, civil rights violations, breaches of contracts including union and employee disputes, and other alleged violations of law. The County intends to defend itself vigorously against all claims and actions. The projected estimate of long-term liability of \$496.3 million at December 31, 2017 for future property tax refunds is significantly greater than the \$302.9 million estimated at December 31, 2016 in the County’s government-wide financial statement of net position due mostly to revised estimates of liability arising out of litigation regarding the valuations of certain power generating facilities in the County. The County has been in discussions with the operator of such power generating facilities and is seeking to reduce or eliminate the related property tax refund liability of the County. The County Comptroller has determined that the County’s total estimated tax certiorari payable as of December 31, 2017 is \$569.3 million, which includes the \$496.3 million recorded as a long-term liability for future property tax refunds, \$28.9 million accrued liability recorded as current liabilities, \$42.9 million estimated tax certiorari liability for the Disputed Assessment Fund, and \$1.1 million accrued liability recorded as current liabilities for the Disputed Assessment Fund. The total estimated tax certiorari payable as of December 31, 2018 is not yet available. See “LITIGATION” in “APPENDIX A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTY” herein.

OTHER INFORMATION

The County is authorized to spend money for the objects or purposes for which the Notes are to be issued by the General Municipal Law, the County Law, the County Charter, the County Administrative Code or other applicable law.

The County has no past due principal or interest on any of its indebtedness. To the best of the knowledge of current officials of the County, the County has never defaulted on the payment of principal of and interest on any indebtedness.

This Official Statement does not include either the debt or the tax collection records of the several cities, towns, villages, school districts or other municipal corporations or public corporations within the County, except as herein set forth.

COVENANT TO MAKE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

At the time of the issuance and delivery of the Notes, the County will covenant for the benefit of the Beneficial Owners (as hereinabove defined) of the Notes, in accordance with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12 (as the same may be amended or officially interpreted from time to time) (the "Rule") promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), to provide to the Electronic Municipal Market Access system of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") or other entity authorized or designated by the Commission, in a timely manner not later than ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event, notice of any of the following events with respect to the Notes:

1. Principal and interest payment delinquencies;
2. Non-payment related defaults, if material. It should be noted that none of the Notes, the proceedings of the County authorizing the Notes, the Local Finance Law, nor any other law, makes any provision for non-payment related defaults on the Notes, or other general obligations of the County;
3. Unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties. It should be noted that the County is not legally authorized to establish, nor has it established a debt service reserve securing the Notes;
4. Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
5. Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
6. Adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701 TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Notes, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes;
7. Modifications to rights of Beneficial Owners or holders of the Notes, if material;
8. Note calls, if material, and tender offers;

9. Defeasances. It should be noted that none of the Notes, the proceedings authorizing the Notes, the Local Finance Law, nor any other law makes any provision for the legal defeasance of the Notes;
10. Release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Notes, if material. It should be noted that the Notes are general obligations of the County and are not secured by any collateral, but rather are entitled to the pledge of the faith and credit of the County;
11. Rating changes;
12. Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the County;*
13. 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;
14. Appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material. It should be noted that there is no trustee for the Notes;
15. Incurrence of a Financial Obligation (as defined below) of the County, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the County, any of which affect holders of the Notes, if material; or
16. Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the County, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

“Financial Obligation” (i) means a: (A) debt obligation; (B) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (C) guarantee of (A) or (B), but (ii) shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

The sole remedy of a Beneficial Owner of the Notes under this covenant will be to bring an action to compel specific performance in a court in the State having appropriate jurisdiction. A default by the County of its obligations under the covenant shall not be deemed a default on the Notes.

The County may amend its obligations under the provisions of the covenant without the consent of any holder of the Notes or Beneficial Owner of the Notes provided that the County shall first obtain an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel to the effect that the proposed amendment would not in and of itself cause the covenant to violate the requirements of the Rule if such amendment had been

* For the purposes of the event identified in this subparagraph, 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 governmental 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 governmental 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.

effective at the time of issuance of the Notes, but taking into account any subsequent change in or official interpretation of the Rule.

The County has not, in the previous five years, failed to comply in all material respects with any previous undertaking made pursuant to the Rule.

RISK FACTORS

The following description summarizes some of the risk factors associated with the Notes and does not purport to be complete. The factors affecting the County's financial condition described throughout the Official Statement are complex and are not intended to be summarized in any one section. This Official Statement should be read in its entirety.

The economic and financial condition of the County and the market for the Notes could be affected by a variety of factors, including various changes in law, financial, social, economic, political and environmental factors, cybersecurity threats, terrorist events, hostilities or war, and other factors, many of which are beyond the County's control. There can be no assurance that adverse events in the State and in other jurisdictions of the country, including, for example, the seeking by a municipality or large taxable property owner of remedies pursuant to the federal Bankruptcy Code or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of, and the market for, the Notes. If a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or any of its agencies or political subdivisions or in other jurisdictions of the country thereby further impacting 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 Notes, could be adversely affected.

The County is dependent in part on financial assistance from the State. However, if the State should experience cash flow difficulties or 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, in any year, the County may be affected by a delay, until sufficient taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments to the County. See "STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES – Revenues – *State and Federal Aid*" in "APPENDIX A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTY" herein. For a description of the County's current multi-year financial plan and the budget gap closing measures contained therein, see "COUNTY FINANCIAL CONDITION – 2019 Budget and 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan" in "APPENDIX A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTY" herein.

In addition, adverse events within the County could affect the market for the Notes. These include, but are not limited to, events which impact the County's ability to reduce expenditures and raise revenues, economic trends, the willingness and ability of the State to provide aid and to enact various other legislation and the County's ability to market its securities in the public credit markets. It is anticipated that the various news media will report on events which occur in the County and that such media coverage, as well as such events, could have an impact on the market for, and the market price of, the Notes.

A major portion of the County's annual expenditures is utilized in the administration of various federal and State mandated aid programs including Medicaid, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, and community services. Although a substantial portion of these expenditures (other than Medicaid) is reimbursed by the State and federal governments, expenditures fluctuate in response to overall economic conditions and are difficult to predict. These expenditures may increase in the future.

The County pays refunds of property taxes levied or imposed by the County Legislature, which, in addition to County taxes, includes those of the towns, special districts and all but one of the school districts in the County. Based on a provision of the County Administrative Code, the County may not charge the cost of such refunds to the towns, special districts and school districts, as would otherwise be required by Article 7 of the State Real Property Tax Law. The projected estimate of long-term liability of \$496.3 million at December 31, 2017 for future property tax refunds is significantly greater than the \$302.9 million estimated at December 31, 2016 in the County's government-wide financial statement of net position due mostly to revised estimates of liability arising out of litigation regarding the valuations of certain power generating facilities in the County. The County has been in discussions with the operator of such power generating facilities and is seeking to reduce or eliminate the related property tax refund liability of the County. The County Comptroller has determined that the County's total estimated tax certiorari payable as of December 31, 2017 is \$569.3 million, which includes the \$496.3 million recorded as a long-term liability for future property tax refunds, \$28.9 million accrued liability recorded as current liabilities, \$42.9 million estimated tax certiorari liability for the Disputed Assessment Fund, and \$1.1 million accrued liability recorded as current liabilities for the Disputed Assessment Fund. See "COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS AND DEBT LIMITATIONS – Bonded Indebtedness" and "– Debt Service Requirements," "REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND TAX COLLECTION – Real Property Assessment – *Property Tax Refunds*" and "LITIGATION – Property Tax Litigation" in "APPENDIX A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTY" herein.

Furthermore, following from NIFA's declaration of a control period on January 26, 2011, NIFA may continue to seek, among other things, to restrict in whole or in part the County's ability to issue debt to finance expenditures, including, but not limited to, capital projects, judgments and settlements, and property tax refunds. For further information regarding NIFA's declaration of a control period, see "APPENDIX A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTY – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT – External – *NIFA*" herein.

On October 29, 2012, Superstorm Sandy hit the New York metropolitan region. For further information regarding the storm and its impact on the County, see "APPENDIX A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTY – COUNTY FINANCIAL CONDITION – Superstorm Sandy" herein.

From time to time, legislation is introduced on the federal and State levels, which, if enacted into law, could affect the County and its operations. The County is not able to represent whether such legislation will be introduced in the future or become law.

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the authorization and issuance of the Notes will be covered by the final approving opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, New York, New York. The proposed form of such opinion is set forth in APPENDIX C hereto.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP ("Bond Counsel"), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"). In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and

any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth in APPENDIX C hereto.

To the extent that the issue price of any maturity of the Notes is less than the amount to be paid at maturity of such Notes (excluding amounts stated to be interest and payable at least annually over the term of such Notes), the difference constitutes “original issue discount,” the accrual of which, to the extent properly allocable to each Beneficial Owner thereof, is treated as interest on the Notes which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. For this purpose, the issue price of a particular maturity of the Notes is the first price at which a substantial amount of such maturity of the Notes is sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). The original issue discount with respect to any maturity of the Notes accrues daily over the term to maturity of such Notes on the basis of a constant interest rate compounded semiannually (with straight-line interpolations between compounding dates). The accruing original issue discount is added to the adjusted basis of such Notes to determine taxable gain or loss upon disposition (including sale, redemption, or payment on maturity) of such Notes. Beneficial Owners of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of Notes with original issue discount, including the treatment of Beneficial Owners who do not purchase such Notes in the original offering to the public at the first price at which a substantial amount of such Notes is sold to the public.

Notes purchased, whether at original issuance or otherwise, for an amount higher than their principal amount payable at maturity (or, in some cases, at their earlier call date) (“Premium Notes”) will be treated as having amortizable bond premium. No deduction is allowable for the amortizable bond premium in the case of obligations, like the Premium Notes, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, the amount of tax-exempt interest received, and a Beneficial Owner’s basis in a Premium Note, will be reduced by the amount of amortizable bond premium properly allocable to such Beneficial Owner. Beneficial Owners of Premium Notes should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the proper treatment of amortizable bond premium in their particular circumstances.

Notice 94-84, 1994-2 C.B. 559, states that the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) is studying whether the amount of the stated interest payable at maturity on short-term debt obligations (i.e., debt obligations with a stated fixed rate of interest which mature not more than one year from the date of issue) that is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes should be treated (i) as qualified stated interest or (ii) as part of the stated redemption price at maturity of the short-term debt obligation, resulting in treatment as accrued original issue discount (the “original issue discount”). The Notes will be issued as short-term debt obligations. Until the IRS provides further guidance with respect to tax-exempt short-term debt obligations, taxpayers may treat the stated interest payable at maturity either as qualified stated interest or as includable in the stated redemption price at maturity, resulting in original issue discount as interest that is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, taxpayers must treat the amount to be paid at maturity on all tax-exempt short-term debt obligations in a consistent manner. Taxpayers should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of Notes if the taxpayer elects original issue discount treatment.

The Code imposes various restrictions, conditions and requirements relating to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on obligations such as the Notes. Contemporaneously with the issuance of the Notes, the County will make certain representations and will covenant to comply with certain restrictions, conditions and requirements designed to ensure that interest on the Notes will not be included in federal gross income. Inaccuracy of these representations or failure to comply with these covenants may result in interest on the Notes being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes, possibly from the date of original issuance of the Notes. The opinion of

Bond Counsel assumes the accuracy of these representations and compliance with these covenants. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken), or events occurring (or not occurring), or any other matters coming to Bond Counsel's attention after the date of issuance of the Notes may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Notes. Accordingly, the opinion of Bond Counsel is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon in connection with any such actions, events or matters.

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

Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, clarification of the Code or court decisions may cause interest on the Notes to be subject, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation, or otherwise prevent Beneficial Owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals or clarification of the Code or court decisions may also affect, perhaps significantly, the market price for, or marketability of, the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential impact of any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel is expected to express no opinion.

The opinion of Bond Counsel is based on current legal authority, covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities, and represents Bond Counsel's judgment as to the proper treatment of the Notes for federal income tax purposes. It is not binding on the IRS or the courts. Furthermore, Bond Counsel cannot give and has not given any opinion or assurance about the future activities of the County, or about the effect of future changes in the Code, the applicable regulations, the interpretation thereof or the enforcement thereof by the IRS. Contemporaneously with the issuance of the Notes, the County will covenant, however, to comply with the requirements of the Code.

Bond Counsel's engagement with respect to the Notes ends with the issuance of the Notes, and, unless separately engaged, Bond Counsel is not obligated to defend the County or the Beneficial Owners regarding the tax-exempt status of the Notes in the event of an audit examination by the IRS. Under current procedures, parties other than the County and its appointed counsel, including the Beneficial Owners, would have little, if any, right to participate in the audit examination process. Moreover, because achieving judicial review in connection with an audit examination of tax-exempt obligations is difficult, obtaining an independent review of IRS positions with which the County legitimately disagrees may not be practicable. Any action of the IRS, including but not limited to selection of the Notes for audit, or the course or result of such audit, or an audit of obligations presenting similar tax issues may affect the market price for, or the marketability of, the Notes, and may cause the County or the Beneficial Owners to incur significant expense.

RATINGS

S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings have assigned ratings of "SP-1+" and "F1" respectively, to the Notes.

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: S&P Global Ratings, 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041; and Fitch Ratings, 33 Whitehall Street, 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 that any of such ratings will be retained for any given period of time or that the same will not be revised upward or downward or withdrawn entirely by the rating agency furnishing the same if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any downward revision or withdrawal of any of such ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price of, or the availability of a secondary market for, the Notes. A securities rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

The County has retained PFM Financial Advisors LLC (“PFMFA”) of New York, New York, as Financial Advisor in connection with the issuance and sale of the Notes. Although PFMFA has assisted in the preparation of the Official Statement, PFMFA is not obligated to undertake, and has not undertaken to make, an independent verification or to assume responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or fairness of the information contained in the Official Statement. PFMFA is an independent advisory firm and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, trading, or distributing municipal securities or other public securities.

UNDERWRITING

The Notes are being purchased, subject to certain conditions, by BofA Securities, Inc. (the “Underwriter”) for reoffering to the public. The purchase contract for the Notes provides that the Underwriter will purchase all of the Notes, if any are purchased, at a purchase price equal to \$ _____, reflecting an original issue premium of \$ _____ and an underwriter’s discount of \$ _____ and reoffer such Notes at the public offering price or yield set forth on the cover page hereof. The Notes may be offered and sold to dealers (including dealers depositing the Notes into investment trusts) at prices lower and yields higher than such public offering prices and yields. Prices and yields may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriter.

The Underwriter and its affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include sales and trading, commercial and investment banking, advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, market making, brokerage and other financial and non-financial activities and services. Under certain circumstances, the Underwriter and its affiliates may have certain creditor and/or other rights against the County and its affiliates in connection with such activities. In the course of their various business activities, the Underwriter and its affiliates, officers, directors and employees may purchase, sell or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade securities, derivatives, loans, commodities, currencies, credit default swaps and other financial instruments for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and trading activities may involve or relate to assets, securities and/or instruments of the County (directly, as collateral securing other obligations or otherwise) and/or persons and entities with relationships with the County. The Underwriter and its affiliates may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such assets, securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they should acquire, long and/or short positions in such assets, securities and instruments.

MISCELLANEOUS

Statements in this Official Statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements, which are based on the County management's beliefs, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the County's management and staff. Because the statements are based on expectations about future events and economic performance and are not statements of fact, actual results may differ materially from those projected. Important factors that could cause future results to differ include legislative and regulatory changes, changes in the economy, and other factors discussed in this and other documents that the County files with the MSRB. When used in County documents or oral presentations, the words "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "objective," "projection," "forecast," "goal," or similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

To the extent that any statements made in this Official Statement involve matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly stated, such matters of opinion and estimates are set forth as such and not as representations of fact. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement which may have been made verbally or in writing in connection therewith is to be construed as a contract with the holders of the Notes.

Neither the County's independent auditors, nor any other independent accountants, have compiled, examined, or performed any procedures with respect to the prospective financial information contained herein, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance on such information or its achievability, and assume no responsibility for, and disclaim any association with, the prospective financial information.

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

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

Upon delivery of the Notes, the County Treasurer shall furnish a certificate stating (i) to his knowledge the Official Statement did not contain any untrue statements of material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, subject to the condition that while information in said Official Statement obtained from sources other than the County is not guaranteed as to accuracy, completeness or fairness, he has no reason to believe and does not believe that such information is materially inaccurate or misleading, (ii) to his knowledge, since the date of said Official Statement, there have been no material transactions not in the ordinary course of affairs entered into by the County and no material adverse changes in the general affairs of the County or in its financial condition as shown in the Official Statement other than as disclosed or contemplated by said Official Statement, and (iii) that no litigation is pending or, to the knowledge of the County, threatened affecting the Notes.

Various departments of the County, including the Office of Management and Budget, the County Comptroller and the Office of Legislative Budget Review, prepare 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. The County's financial statements are audited by independent certified public accountants.

Information pertaining to the Official Statement may be obtained upon request from the Office of the County Treasurer, 1 West Street, Mineola, New York 11501, telephone (516) 571-2090. The County maintains an investor relations website at <https://www.nassaucountyny.gov/3984/Investor-Relations> and may place a copy of this Official Statement on such website. Investors can refer to such website for information about the County and its debt obligations. No statement on such website is included by specific cross-reference herein. The information on such website is provided for the convenience of investors and potential investors and no investment decision should be made in reliance upon such information. The County disclaims any duty or obligation to update or maintain the availability of the information contained on the website and assumes no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions therein.

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

The execution and delivery of this Official Statement have been duly authorized by the County Treasurer on behalf of the County.

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

By: _____
County Treasurer

_____, 2019

APPENDIX A
INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTY

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTY

The information below provides comprehensive information on the County, its financial management, current financial condition, litigation and other information and factors affecting the County.

THE COUNTY

The County is located on Long Island and has a population of over 1.3 million. It is bordered to the west by the New York City borough of Queens, to the east by Suffolk County, to the north by Long Island Sound and to the south by the Atlantic Ocean. The County was formed on January 1, 1899 and since 1938 has operated under the County Charter. The County Charter was the first of its type in the State and established a form of government headed by a County Executive and a Board of Supervisors.

The County Executive heads the executive branch of County government. The legislative power of the County is vested in the 19-member County Legislature, which superseded the Board of Supervisors in 1996. The County Comptroller has the authority to audit the records of the County departments and special districts, to examine and approve all payment vouchers including payroll, to ascertain that funds to be paid are both appropriated and available, and to report the financial status of the County to the County Legislature. The County Treasurer, the County's chief fiscal officer, receives and has custody of all County funds (unless otherwise provided by law) including County taxes, collects most revenues and is responsible for the issuance of all County debt.

The County Executive and the County Comptroller are each elected for four-year terms and the members of the County Legislature are elected for two-year terms. On January 1, 2018, Laura Curran took office as County Executive and Jack Schnirman took office as County Comptroller. The County Treasurer is appointed by the County Executive and confirmed by the County Legislature.

County Officials

County Executive – Laura Curran

Laura Curran was sworn into office as Nassau County Executive on Monday, January 1, 2018. She is the 9th County Executive in County history, and the first woman elected to the office. Immediately prior, she served as a member of the Nassau County Legislature from 2014-2017.

County Executive Curran, who represents more than 1.3 million residents, has said her priorities are reestablishing faith and trust at the highest levels of government, and working with local municipalities to foster economic development and regional projects that support and enhance the use of mass transit.

County Executive Curran began her career as a reporter at the New York Daily News and the New York Post. She specialized in in-depth features, often writing about Long Island. She was an adjunct professor of journalism at SUNY Purchase.

She started in public service as a Trustee on the Baldwin Board of Education from 2011-2014, serving as president in her final year.

She earned her B.A. in Liberal Arts at Sarah Lawrence College.

County Legislators

Kevan Abrahams	Howard J. Kopel
Ellen W. Birnbaum	Joshua A. Lafazan
Siela A. Bynoe	Thomas McKeivitt
Delia DeRiggi-Whitton	Debra Mulé
Arnold W. Drucker	Vincent T. Muscarella
John R. Ferretti Jr.	Steven D. Rhoads
Denise Ford	Laura Schaefer
C. William Gaylor III	Carrié Solages
James Kennedy	Rose Marie Walker

Presiding Officer, County Legislature – Richard J. Nicoletto

Richard J. Nicoletto is the Presiding Officer of the Nassau County Legislature. Legislator Nicoletto also serves as the Chair of the Legislature’s Rules Committee and is the Vice Chair of the Budget Review Committee. He has represented the 9th Legislative District since the first session of the Nassau County Legislature in 1996. Mr. Nicoletto is a life-long resident of New Hyde Park.

Mr. Nicoletto has been a practicing attorney since 1986. He is of counsel to the law firm of Congdon, Flaherty, O’Callaghan, Reid, Donlon, Travis & Fishlinger, where he leads the firm’s insurance coverage group. He served as Counsel to the Board of Education of the New Hyde Park - Garden City Park U.F.S.D. from 1987 - 2009. Mr. Nicoletto is admitted to the New York State Bar, as well as the Federal District Court for the Eastern and Southern Districts. He is a member of the Nassau County Bar Association and Columbian Lawyers’ Association (the professional association of Italian-American attorneys).

Legislator Nicoletto’s community involvement includes: New Hyde Park Kiwanis Club (past president), Mineola Lions Club (2nd vice president and past secretary), Cellini Lodge, Knights of Columbus, Elks Club, Chamber of Commerce, Irish-Americans in Government (associate director), Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Notre Dame Parish, Wildcats Soccer Club (former coach), Parks Civic Association, Shelter Rock District, Theodore Roosevelt Council, Boy Scouts of America (member-at-large), Jewish Advisory Network for Security on Long Island (honorary policy committee member), and CARE (Committee Against Rail Expansion).

Mr. Nicoletto received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Government and Politics (Magna Cum Laude) from St. John's University. He received his Juris Doctor from Fordham Law School. He is a member of the Alumni Associations of Fordham Law School and St. John's University.

County Comptroller – Jack Schnirman

Nassau County Comptroller Jack Schnirman was elected in November 2017.

Mr. Schnirman previously served as Brookhaven Chief Deputy Town Supervisor and Long Beach City Manager. He is a member of the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), New York State Association of Counties (NYSAC), Energeia Partnership, New Deal Leaders, and Truman National Security Project’s Partnership Program.

He is on the advisory board of the Hofstra University Peter S. Kalikow School of Government, Public Policy and International Affairs, and he has served as a career advisor to the NYU Wagner School of Public Service’s Fellowship for Emerging Leaders in Public Service and as co-chair of the Curriculum Committee for the New Leaders Council.

Mr. Schnirman is a former member of the New York Conference of Mayors, Mayors Against Illegal Guns, and Regional Economic Development Council's infrastructure working group. He has also previously served on the board of the Long Island Chapter of the New York League of Conservation Voters. A native Long Islander, Mr. Schnirman holds a Master's Degree in Public Policy from the Harvard University John F. Kennedy School of Government.

Deputy County Executive for Finance – Raymond J. Orlando

Raymond J. Orlando is the Deputy County Executive for Finance of the County, and is primarily responsible for overseeing the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of the County Treasurer, the Department of Assessment and the Assessment Review Commission. He was previously the Chief Financial Officer of the New York City Department of Education where he managed the department's \$31 billion budget and all of the department's financial operations, and served as the Chief Personnel Officer directing the human resources for over 140,000 employees. He previously served as the First Deputy Budget Director at the New York City Mayor's Office of Management and Budget, where he was responsible for overseeing New York City's \$75 billion operating budget and \$50 billion capital improvement plan. Prior to his work in the public sector, he was a Senior Manager in the Division of Small Business Services at American Express. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

County Treasurer – Beaumont A. Jefferson

Beaumont A. Jefferson was appointed Deputy County Treasurer on February 5, 2010. Mr. Jefferson became Acting County Treasurer on December 1, 2011 upon the retirement of the appointed County Treasurer, and was confirmed as County Treasurer by the County Legislature on March 18, 2013.

Mr. Jefferson has 24 years of banking experience and is a former Vice President at JPMorgan Chase Bank. Mr. Jefferson's banking experience includes technology project and program management, call center management, retail back office operations and retail branch management.

Mr. Jefferson holds a B.S. in Business Administration and Management from SUNY Old Westbury.

County Budget Director – Andrew Persich

Andrew Persich re-joined the Office of Management and Budget in January 2016. He was appointed Budget Director in January 2018. Prior to becoming Budget Director, Mr. Persich was a Deputy Budget Director, responsible for overseeing Grants Management, the financial reporting for grants, and assisting the Director with various other financial operations, including annual budgets and legislative items.

Prior to joining the County, Mr. Persich was the Business Manager for the Greenlawn Water District. His responsibilities included preparing annual budgets and financial statements and handling the day-to-day administrative functions of the district. Prior to joining Greenlawn, he served as Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller for the Town of Huntington, where he was responsible for preparing the annual budgets and financial statements and helped the town achieve its "AAA" bond rating.

Mr. Persich was previously with the County as a Deputy Budget Director and was responsible for the budgets of General Services, Parks, Public Works and the Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority. He also assisted in compiling the budget information for the entire County and administered interfund transfers. His prior experience includes 15 years in the financial services sector.

Mr. Persich received his B.A. in accounting from the New York Institute of Technology.

County Attorney – Jared A. Kasschau, Esq.

Nassau County Attorney Jared A. Kasschau was appointed by County Executive Laura Curran and unanimously confirmed by the Nassau County Legislature on January 29, 2018. The County Attorney’s office vigorously prosecutes and defends all civil actions and proceedings brought by or against the County. The County Attorney’s office also provides legal representation in transactional matters and legal advice to all County agencies and departments.

Prior to joining the County, Mr. Kasschau was a Partner at Harris Beach PLLC, where he was a member of the Business & Commercial Litigation and Government Compliance and Investigations Practice Groups.

Mr. Kasschau is a graduate of Lehigh University and Brooklyn Law School.

County Government

County Executive

The County Executive is the chief administrator of County government, supervising the performance of all County agencies and departments including, but not limited to, the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”), law enforcement, economic development, planning, social services, public works and parks. The County Executive appoints department heads, commissioners, and other employees. In addition, the County Executive proposes to the County Legislature the County’s operating budget, multi-year financial plan, capital budget and capital plan.

County Legislature

Pursuant to the County Charter, the County Legislature meets to consider the approval of County laws, ordinances and resolutions, including those relating to multi-year financial plans, budgets, capital plans and capital budgets, certain contracts, the appointment of department heads and tax rates and levies. See “Budget Process and Controls” within this section. The County Legislature is also empowered to hold public investigative hearings. Ordinances, resolutions and local laws require at least ten affirmative votes for passage, except that bond ordinances and certain other actions require at least thirteen votes. Twelve votes are required to enact a local law to override the State law limitation on tax increases for the next fiscal year.

County Financial Management

The Deputy County Executive for Finance is responsible for all budget and finance matters in the County - overseeing OMB, the Office of the County Treasurer, the Department of Assessment, and the Assessment Review Commission (“ARC”).

Key Departments

OMB. OMB is primarily responsible for developing the County’s operating budgets and multi-year financial plans, as well as monthly financial forecasting reports. This is accomplished by assigning a budget examiner to each key County operational area. OMB works with departments to develop smart government initiatives which are reviewed in conjunction with monthly forecasts. OMB is responsible for approving and processing financial transactions, contracts and purchase orders, and providing expertise on operating and capital budget-related matters as well as revenue management. OMB is also responsible for performance measurement used by the County’s management, departments, fiscal monitors, investors and the public.

County Treasurer. The Office of the County Treasurer is responsible for managing the County’s cash receipts and disbursements, maintaining the County’s bank accounts and investing County funds on a daily basis. The office also coordinates with the County Comptroller’s Office to ensure that all transactions are recorded in a timely fashion and the County’s books and records are accurate and complete. The County Treasurer is responsible for the issuance of all County debt obligations. The Office of the County Treasurer also tracks the use of bond and note proceeds and the investment of unexpended funds.

Financial Policies

Debt Policy. The goals and objectives of the County’s debt policy are as follows: (1) to guide the County and its managers in policy and debt issuance decisions; (2) to maintain appropriate capital assets for present and future needs; (3) to promote sound financial management; (4) to protect and enhance the County’s credit rating; (5) to ensure the legal and prudent use of the County’s debt issuance authority; and (6) to evaluate debt issuance options.

The policy provides that debt issuance will be planned to achieve relatively level debt service while matching debt service to the useful life of the projects. The policy also states that the County will avoid the use of bullet or balloon maturities except in those instances where these maturities serve to make existing overall debt service level (to the extent permissible under the Local Finance Law). The County may elect a more rapid or other debt service structure, such as declining debt service (i.e., equal principal amortization), at its discretion.

The County will consider the refinancing of outstanding indebtedness whenever the present value savings of such transactions, taking into account costs of issuance, so warrant.

See “COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS AND DEBT LIMITATIONS – Bonded Indebtedness” and “– Debt Service Requirements” in this Appendix A for the amount of outstanding County and NIFA bonds and the purposes for which such debt was issued, and debt service requirements.

Fund Balance and Reserve Policy. The County’s fund balance and reserve policy draws upon the recommendations of the GFOA. The policy outlines an approach for the accumulation and use of unreserved fund balance and reserve funds that takes into consideration issues that are particular to the County. It identifies an array of reserve funds that help the County stabilize its budget and finance important policy objectives. The policy sets a recommended level of fund balance of no less than 4% and no more than 5% of normal prior-year expenditures made from the General Fund, the County-wide special revenue funds (the Fire Prevention and Police Headquarters Funds), the Police District Fund, and reserves. The policy outlines the conditions under which the County’s fund balance ought to be replenished, and identifies the appropriate uses for fund balance, formally-created reserves, and any projected operating surpluses. As of December 31, 2017, the County’s unreserved budgetary fund balance and reserves totaled approximately \$146.2 million*, which includes all special revenue funds and reserves, such as the Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve Fund (\$13.1 million), Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund (less than \$0.1 million), Litigation Fund (\$5.8 million) and Bonded Indebtedness Reserve Fund (\$3.6 million). As projected, as of December 31, 2018, the County’s unreserved budgetary fund balance and reserves totaled approximately \$152.3 million, including all special revenue funds and reserves. See “COUNTY FINANCIAL CONDITION – 2019 Budget and 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan” herein.

Investment Policy. Under the law of the State, the County is permitted to invest only in the following investments: (1) special time deposits or certificates of deposits in a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State, or certificates of deposits arranged by such entities in one or more

* Includes approximately \$1.8 million of fund balance in the Open Space and Technology Funds, which funds are not included in the County’s fund balance and reserve policy.

banking institutions under certain conditions; (2) obligations of the United States of America; (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America; (4) obligations of the State (or public authorities of the State as may be provided by law); (5) with the approval of the State Comptroller, tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes issued by any municipality (other than the County), school district or district corporation in the State; (6) certain certificates of participation issued on behalf of political subdivisions of the State; and (7) in the case of County monies held in certain reserve funds established pursuant to law, obligations issued by the County. The law further requires that all bank deposits, in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, be secured by a pledge of eligible securities (or a pro rata portion of a pool of eligible securities), an eligible surety bond or an eligible letter of credit, as those terms are defined in the law. From time to time, the County Legislature adopts a resolution setting forth the County's investment policy in accordance with the above statutory limitations, which policy currently substantially mirrors (1) through (7) above. The primary objectives of the County's investment activities are, in priority order: (i) to conform with all applicable federal, State and other legal requirements (legality); (ii) to adequately safeguard principal (safety); (iii) to provide sufficient liquidity to meet all operating requirements (liquidity) and (iv) to obtain a reasonable rate of return (yield). The investment policy authorizes the County Treasurer to purchase obligations subject to a repurchase agreement in accordance with guidance promulgated by the State Comptroller.

Swap Policy. Although State law does not empower the County to enter into interest rate exchange agreements (i.e., swaps), NIFA and the Nassau Health Care Corporation ("NHCC") are each statutorily empowered, under certain circumstances, to do so. NIFA and NHCC have each executed several LIBOR-based swaps to hedge their respective variable rate debt exposures and to enhance the savings generated by refundings of outstanding debt, which conform to the County's swap policy described below. For a description of existing interest rate exchange agreements, see "APPENDIX D – OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS – Interest Rate Exchange Agreements."

To the extent that the swaps into which NIFA has entered do not perform as expected, the County's financial position will be positively or negatively affected due to NIFA's statutory intercept of sales taxes in the County to pay for its operations and obligations, including swap costs. See "STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES – Revenues – *Sales Tax*" in this Appendix A. Pursuant to a guaranty by the County of NHCC bonds and related payments, interest and net swap payments are made by the County on behalf of NHCC, and are secured by offsets of service payments and other amounts owed to NHCC and liens on certain of NHCC's assets. See "NASSAU HEALTH CARE CORPORATION" in this Appendix A.

The County utilizes a swap policy to guide its decisions regarding swaps. The policy identifies six reasons for entering into swaps: optimize the County's capital structure; achieve appropriate asset/liability match; actively manage or reduce interest rate risk; provide greater financial flexibility; generate interest rate savings; and enhance investment yields.

The County's swap policy puts forth a series of recommended terms for swap agreements. The policy recommends the use of ISDA swap documentation, including the Schedule to the Master Agreement, the Credit Support Annex, and a Swap Confirmation. The policy recommends that swaps should provide for optional termination at market at any time and in the event of a counterparty credit downgrade. The policy also recommends that swap agreements should only be made with qualified swap counterparties, and that the County should seek to diversify counterparty credit risk.

LIBOR-based interest rate swaps carry certain risks, notably basis risk, counterparty risk, rollover risk, tax risk, and termination risk. Working with NIFA and NHCC, respectively, the County has made efforts to mitigate these risks. As recommended by the swap policy, the County regularly monitors these risks. The County notes that the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, a regulator of financial

services firms and financial markets in the U.K., has stated that they will plan for a phase out of LIBOR with a target end date to the indices in 2021.

Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, property loss, employee injuries, motor vehicle accidents and errors and omissions of its employees. The County self-insures for most risk exposures. It has transferred some of its risk by means of carrying property and liability insurance coverage on its police helicopters, a blanket fidelity bond covering all County employees and the following coverage for the summer recreation program: accident insurance, umbrella liability and general liability. The County has a contractual obligation to reimburse NHCC for the cost of certain insurance coverage in connection with NHCC's provision of health care services at the County's correctional center. Essentially all other risks are assumed directly by the County.

Budget Process and Controls

The County Charter requires the County Executive to submit, no later than September 15th of each year, to the County Legislature for its review an annual operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year (January 1st through December 31st). Each year during a control period (as described herein), the NIFA Act requires the County to submit the proposed budget to NIFA no later than September 15th, which must be consistent with the accompanying multi-year financial plan that the County must submit for NIFA's approval. See "Multi-Year Financial Plan Process" in this Appendix A. For further information regarding NIFA's powers and responsibilities upon its declaration of a control period on January 26, 2011, see "MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT – External – NIFA" herein.

The County Charter requires the proposed budget, among other things, to show a balanced relationship between the total estimated expenditures and the total estimated income for the ensuing fiscal year. The County Legislature holds budget hearings after the County Executive submits the proposed budget. After the conclusion of the public hearings, the County Legislature may reduce, add, increase or strike out any item of appropriation in the proposed budget. Prior to any addition or increase, however, another public hearing is necessary. The County Executive has the power to veto any item that constitutes an addition or increase in the proposed budget. The County Legislature has the power to override such a veto by affirmative vote of at least thirteen out of its nineteen members and then approve by ordinance the final budget. Within ten days of the final approval of the budget by the County Legislature, the County Executive may veto any item that constitutes a change from the proposed budget, while at the same time approving the remainder of the budget. The County Legislature may override any such vetoed item within seven days by an affirmative vote of at least thirteen members. Upon final adoption of the budget, the County Legislature must pass an appropriation ordinance for such budget, and must levy taxes for the ensuing year not later than October 30th. See "COUNTY FINANCIAL CONDITION – 2019 Budget and 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan" herein for a description of the actions of the County Executive and County Legislature with respect to adoption of the 2019 Budget and 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan, and for a description of NIFA's actions with respect to the 2019 Budget and 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan.

During the year, transfers of appropriations between departments and certain transfers within departments require approval by majority vote of the County Legislature on the recommendation of the County Executive. Supplemental appropriations from any moneys not otherwise appropriated may be made at any time upon recommendation of the County Executive upon approval by at least thirteen affirmative votes of the County Legislature.

The County has established controls to ensure compliance with adopted budgets. OMB and the County Comptroller supervise and control the expenditure and encumbrance of appropriations, and monitor revenues. The County's financial management system provides for on-line inquiries of budgeted and actual

obligations and revenues, which are used to analyze current activity and historical trends, and to formulate forecasts of future operating results. Appropriations that have not been expended or encumbered lapse at the end of the year.

The County received the GFOA Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for its 2018 Budget.

Multi-Year Financial Plan Process

Each year, the County Executive is required to prepare and file with the Clerk of the County Legislature a four-year financial plan (the “multi-year financial plan”) covering the Major Operating Funds not later than September 15, in accordance with the provisions of the County Charter. The County Charter requires that each of the Major Operating Funds be balanced in each year of the multi-year financial plan in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). Upon the adoption of a budget, the County Executive must, if necessary, revise the multi-year financial plan to reflect the adopted budget. The County Executive must then submit such revised multi-year financial plan to the County Legislature within thirty days following adoption of the budget. The County Legislature may modify the revised multi-year financial plan in accordance with the County Charter, subject to the veto in whole or in part of the County Executive, which may be overridden by at least thirteen affirmative votes by the County Legislature. The County Charter requires the County Legislature to adopt the final multi-year financial plan on or before December 31.

No later than June 30 of the fiscal year following the adoption of the final multi-year financial plan, the County Executive is required to re-examine the expenditure and revenue estimates included in the final multi-year financial plan and file a report summarizing such re-examination with the Clerk of the County Legislature. In the event that the County Executive identifies actual or anticipated reductions in revenues or increases in expenditures that are likely to adversely impact the County’s projected financial position in the out-years of the multi-year financial plan, the County Executive must submit to the County Legislature a modified multi-year financial plan, along with the report summarizing the re-examination, in accordance with the County Charter. The County Legislature may then further amend the modified multi-year financial plan within sixty days of the submission by the County Executive, subject to the veto in whole or in part of the County Executive, which may be overridden by at least thirteen affirmative votes by the County Legislature.

The County Charter does not address the effect of NIFA’s powers during a control period under the NIFA Act on the provisions described above. See “MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT – External – *NIFA*” herein for information regarding NIFA’s powers with respect to the multi-year financial plan during a control period. See “COUNTY FINANCIAL CONDITION – 2019 Budget and 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan” herein for a description of NIFA’s actions with respect to the 2019 Budget and 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan.

See “CAPITAL PLANNING AND BUDGETING – Capital Plan and Capital Budget” for information regarding the County’s capital planning and budgeting process.

COUNTY FINANCIAL CONDITION

Financial Results and Projections

As of May 21, 2019, the County’s budgetary surplus in the Major Operating Funds for fiscal year 2018 is projected to be approximately \$1.8 million, prior to the use of fund balance.

The County’s budgetary deficit in the Major Operating Funds for fiscal year 2017 was \$54.3 million. On a GAAP basis, the County ended fiscal year 2017 with a deficit in the Major Operating Funds of \$58.8 million. For purposes of the NIFA control period test under the NIFA Act, the County ended fiscal year 2017

with a negative \$63.2 million result. The County Comptroller reports a deficit of \$122.4 million on a GAAP basis, which reflects the Major Operating Funds, the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Fund and certain other funds. See “MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT – Internal – *County Comptroller*” below for a discussion of changes in the County Comptroller’s description of annual financial reporting beginning with fiscal year 2017.

As of April 30, 2019, the projected budgetary surplus in the Major Operating Funds for fiscal year 2019 is approximately \$0.1 million.

All fiscal year 2018 results presented herein are projected.

2019 Budget and 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan

On September 17, 2018, the County Executive submitted the proposed budget for fiscal year 2019 and accompanying proposed multi-year financial plan for fiscal years 2019-2022 to the County Legislature for approval. On October 29, 2018, the County Legislature adopted the budget for fiscal year 2019 with certain amendments to the proposed budget submitted by the County Executive that in the aggregate contained \$5 million in increased expenditures.

On October 29, 2018, the County Legislature also approved the multi-year financial plan for fiscal years 2019-2022 in the form submitted by the County Executive (hereinafter, the “2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan”).

On November 7, 2018 the County Executive delivered to the County Legislature line-item vetoes of the changes the County Legislature made to the proposed budget and tax levy ordinance other than the technical adjustments the County Executive had requested. On November 13, 2018 the County Legislature held a vote to override the County Executive’s line-item vetoes, which failed because the motion did not receive the required thirteen votes. The budget for fiscal year 2019 as proposed by the County Executive with her technical adjustments approved by the County Legislature (hereinafter, the “2019 Budget”) includes \$3.1 billion in appropriations, excluding interdepartmental transfers, in the Major Operating Funds and is balanced according to the budgetary basis of accounting.

On November 27, 2018, NIFA approved the 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan.

As described in the 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan, the County is projecting budgetary deficits of \$48.4 million in 2020, \$59.0 million in 2021 and \$76.1 million in 2022, before gap closing measures. Figure 1 shows the gap projections and gap closing options contained in the 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan.

**FIGURE 1
GAP CLOSING PLAN (MAJOR OPERATING FUNDS)
2019-2022 MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN
(IN MILLIONS)**

	2020 Plan	2021 Plan	2022 Plan
Current Baseline Surplus / (Gap)	\$(48.4)	\$(59.0)	\$(76.1)
<u>Gap Closing Options</u>			
<u>Expense/Revenue Actions</u>			
Workforce Management Savings	\$8.8	\$8.9	\$9.0
Building Consolidation	5.0	5.0	5.0
Probation/Correction Savings	2.0	3.0	4.0
SUEZ Water Long Island Inc. Synergy Savings	3.0	4.0	4.0
Technology	2.0	2.0	2.0
Health Insurance Contribution	2.0	4.0	6.0
Enterprise Resource Planning System Implementation	1.0	2.0	2.0
County's District Energy Facility	1.0	2.0	1.5
Income and Expense Law	15.0	15.0	15.0
Other Actions	7.0	10.0	10.0
Belmont Arena and Hub Sales Tax Benefit	7.5	7.7	7.8
<u>NYS Actions</u>			
Internet Sales	11.0	11.2	11.4
E-911 Reimbursement	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sports Betting	5.0	5.0	5.0
Gap Closing Options	\$71.3	\$80.8	\$83.7
Surplus/ (Deficit) After Gap Closing Actions	\$22.9	\$21.8	\$7.6

The County plans to implement some or all of the gap-closing options described above to produce savings and/or generate revenues in order to close the projected gaps. One or more of these items may require State legislation, actions by the County Legislature, approval from NIFA and/or other actions beyond the control of the administration of the County. No assurance can be made that any such actions will be taken and/or necessary agreement will be achieved.

The County has identified a number of potential risks to its future financial performance. Such risks include, but are not limited to, a decline in County sales tax revenues, a decline in the real estate market, the inability to achieve various gap closing measures, the County's exposure to potentially adverse legal judgments including those related to property assessments, the continued commitment to institutionalization of financial and managerial reforms and the stability of NHCC. See "2019 Budget and 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan" herein. See "LITIGATION – Property Tax Litigation – Assessments" herein for a discussion of the County's ability to finance the payment of property tax refunds through borrowing.

Raising the age for criminal responsibility to 18 years of age was included as part of the State's fiscal year 2017-2018 budget legislation. The County does not anticipate that it will incur any additional costs relating to juvenile offenders, including Family Court and social services. The State is required to reimburse the County for such costs only if the County's tax levy is consistent with the limitations in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, or if the County receives a financial hardship waiver upon application to the State budget director.

There are a number of contingencies the County could exercise in the event that risks emerge which threaten the County's financial performance. For example, the County may continue using surplus current-year resources, if any, to defray expenses in the out-years of the 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan.

As discussed herein, the County is required to close future budgetary gaps in order to maintain balanced operating results. There can be no assurance that the County will maintain balanced operating results as required by the County Charter and NIFA without revenue increases or expense reductions.

Following NIFA's declaration of a control period on January 26, 2011, NIFA may continue to seek, among other things, to restrict in whole or in part, the County's ability to issue debt to finance expenditures, including, but not limited to, capital projects, judgments and settlements, and property tax refunds. For further information regarding NIFA's declaration of a control period, see "MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT – External – *NIFA*" herein.

For its normal operations, the County depends on aid from the State both to enable the County to balance its budget and to meet its cash flow requirements. There can be no assurance that there will not be reductions in State aid to the County from amounts currently projected, that State budgets will be adopted by the April 1 statutory deadline, that interim appropriations will be enacted or that any such reductions or delays will not have adverse effects on the County's cash flow or revenues. In addition, the annual federal budget negotiation process could result in a reduction or a delay in the receipt of federal reimbursements that could have adverse effects on the County's cash flow or revenues.

The County's projections in its multi-year financial plans are based on various assumptions which are uncertain and may not materialize. Such assumptions are described throughout this Official Statement and include the condition of the regional and local economies, the provision of State and federal aid, and the impact on County revenues and expenditures of any future federal or State policies affecting the County.

Actual revenues and expenditures may be different from those forecasted in multi-year financial plans.

Except for information expressly attributed to other sources, all financial and other information presented herein has been provided by the County from its records. The presentation of such information is intended to show recent historical data and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial position or other affairs of the County.

The factors affecting the County's financial condition described throughout the Official Statement, including but not limited to those in this "APPENDIX A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTY," are complex and are not intended to be summarized in this section. The Official Statement, including the Appendices, should be read in its entirety.

Superstorm Sandy

On October 29, 2012, Superstorm Sandy hit the New York metropolitan region causing widespread damage, including substantial damage to private homes, schools, and County and local government infrastructure. In the aftermath, the County has worked with federal, State and other local governments, utility

providers, and the private sector, to ensure a full recovery. The County has secured substantial federal assistance, including reimbursement of certain storm-related costs and losses, from FEMA and other federal agencies. On January 29, 2013, President Obama signed legislation providing supplemental appropriations of approximately \$50.5 billion to fund Superstorm Sandy recovery efforts and, on May 23, 2013, he ordered that all eligible storm expenses qualify for 90% federal reimbursement from FEMA.

As the County continues to rebuild damaged infrastructure to withstand future storm events, it is working with FEMA and the State to finalize and close out federal obligations awarded for debris removal and emergency protective measures. These obligations include reimbursement of eligible costs for storm preparation, evacuation and other emergency response and clean-up activities. To date, the County has received approvals from FEMA totaling over \$1.0 billion for disaster-related activities and projects. The 10% non-federal share is funded from the State's Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery ("CDBG-DR") Program allocation, as noted in the New York State Action Plan, dated April 2013, and reaffirmed by Governor Cuomo in July 2014. The County is participating in this Local Match program administered by the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery and, to date, has received \$16.9 million from the program.

The County's largest disaster-related project (included in the amount noted above) is the permanent repair and mitigation of the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant and its related systems. Storm-related damages shut down the plant for several days. While the plant operations were quickly restored and waste treatment was within permitted levels in less than two months, the long-term repairs, which include building an earthen berm around the plant and other mitigation measures, will take several years to complete. In 2014, FEMA awarded \$729.7 million (90%) toward the total cost of \$810.7 million for the permanent repairs and mitigation measures. The remaining \$81.1 million (10%) is being provided through the State's CDBG-DR Program allocation, along with an additional \$20.0 million for needed electrical upgrades to the plant.

MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT

In addition to the oversight role of OMB within the administration, various entities monitor and review the County's finances pursuant to State or local law, including the County Comptroller, the County Office of Legislative Budget Review, NIFA, independent auditors and the State Comptroller.

Internal

County Comptroller

In accordance with the County Charter, the County Comptroller maintains and audits the County's accounts. These powers include: auditing County departments and contractors to identify and prevent waste, fraud and abuse; reviewing contract payment terms, and determining that funds are available for payment and that payment of vendor claims are appropriate; monitoring the County's budget and financial operations; preparing the County's year-end financial statements; and issuing fiscal impact statements on matters that significantly affect the financial health of the County.

The County through its financial system manages the County budget using separate funds and describes its financial condition in this Official Statement for the Major Operating Funds (as defined herein) on such budgetary basis.

The County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (the "CAFR") reports the following funds as major governmental funds as per GAAP: (i) the General Fund*; (ii) Police District Fund; and (iii) the Sewer

* The General Fund includes the Police Headquarters Fund, the Fire Prevention Fund, the Debt Service Fund, the Litigation Fund, the Technology Fund, the Open Space Fund, the Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund and the Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve Fund for CAFR purposes.

and Storm Water Resources District Fund**. Beginning in fiscal year 2017, the County Comptroller also defines these three funds as the County's primary operating funds.

Prior to fiscal year 2017, the County Comptroller described the County's annual financial performance in four ways: (i) for the primary operating funds (which corresponded to the Major Operating Funds as described herein) on the budgetary basis, which includes transactions and balances not recognized under GAAP, such as fund balance appropriated and the effect of encumbrances and disencumbrances, (ii) for the same primary operating funds on a GAAP basis, excluding the other operating funds that are aggregated into the General Fund under GAAP, (iii) for the same primary operating funds on a GAAP basis, including the other operating funds in the General Fund under GAAP and (iv) during a control period (as described herein), according to NIFA's control period calculation for the same primary operating funds (but excluding the other operating funds from the General Fund) under the NIFA Act.

The County Comptroller has continued to present the NIFA control period calculation for fiscal year 2017. He has, however, discontinued describing the County's annual financial performance in the other ways described in the preceding paragraph, although he has provided a comparison of the fiscal year 2017 results on the current presentation basis to the previous basis. The County expects the County Comptroller to continue his current presentation for fiscal year 2018 and subsequent years.

There has been no material change in financial reporting in the CAFR from the prior year, other than as may be described in the CAFR as required by GAAP. See "APPENDIX B – Basic Audited Financial Statements for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2017."

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

The GFOA has awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the County for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

Office of Legislative Budget Review

The non-partisan Office of Legislative Budget Review, established by the County Charter, analyzes financial data such as budgets, multi-year financial plans and capital plans on behalf of the County Legislature. The Office of Legislative Budget Review publishes reports from time to time on budgets, multi-year financial plans and the operations of select County departments. Such reports are available at the Office of Legislative Budget Review, 1550 Franklin Avenue, Mineola, New York 11501.

External

NIFA

Since enactment in 2000 of the Nassau County Interim Finance Authority Act, codified as Title I of Article 10-D of the State Public Authorities Law (the "NIFA Act"), creating NIFA, the County's finances have been subject to oversight by NIFA, a corporate governmental agency and instrumentality of the State constituting a public benefit corporation. Under the NIFA Act, NIFA has both limited authority to oversee the County's finances, including covered organizations as defined in the NIFA Act ("Covered Organizations") and discussed further below, and upon the declaration of a control period (described below), additional oversight authority. The interim finance period under the NIFA Act expired at the end of 2008.

Pursuant to the NIFA Act, NIFA performs ongoing monitoring and review of the County's financial operations, including, but not limited to: recommending to the County and the Covered Organizations

** Prior to fiscal year 2017, the County Comptroller did not designate the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Fund as a primary operating fund.

measures related to their operation, management, efficiency and productivity; consulting with the County in preparation of the County's budget; reviewing and commenting on proposed borrowings by the County (in the absence of a control period, as more fully described below); and performing audits and reviews of the County, any of its agencies and any Covered Organization.

As part of its oversight responsibilities, in the absence of a control period (described herein) NIFA is required to review the terms of and comment on the prudence of each issuance of bonds or notes proposed to be issued by the County, and no such borrowing may be made unless first reviewed and commented upon by NIFA.

NIFA is further empowered to impose a control period, as defined in the NIFA Act, upon its determination that any of the following events has occurred or that there is a substantial likelihood and imminence of its occurrence: (1) the County shall have failed to pay the principal of or interest on any of its bonds or notes when due or payable; (2) the County shall have incurred a major operating funds deficit of one percent or more in the aggregate results of operations of such funds during its fiscal year assuming all revenues and expenditures are reported in accordance with GAAP; (3) the County shall have otherwise violated any provision of the NIFA Act and such violation substantially impairs the marketability of the County's bonds; or (4) the County Treasurer certifies at any time, at the request of NIFA or on the County Treasurer's initiative, that on the basis of facts existing at such time, the County Treasurer cannot certify that securities sold by or for the benefit of the County in the general public market during the fiscal year immediately preceding such date and the then current fiscal year are satisfying the financing requirements of the County during such period and that there is a substantial likelihood of a similar result from such date through the end of the next succeeding fiscal year.

On January 26, 2011, NIFA adopted a resolution declaring a control period upon its determination that there existed a substantial likelihood and imminence of the County incurring a major operating funds deficit of one percent or more in the aggregate results of operations during its fiscal year 2011 assuming all revenues and expenditures were reported in accordance with GAAP. In its determination, NIFA stated, among other things, that the County under GAAP, and thus the NIFA Act, could not count as revenues the proceeds of borrowings to pay property tax refunds, nor fund balance, despite having done so in prior years.

During a control period, NIFA is required to withhold transitional State aid and is empowered, among other things, to approve or disapprove proposed contracts and borrowings by the County and Covered Organizations; approve, disapprove or modify the County's multi-year financial plan; issue binding orders to the appropriate local officials; impose a wage freeze; and terminate the control period upon finding that no condition exists which would permit imposition of a control period. On November 5, 2018, Governor Cuomo signed State legislation (Ch. 355 of 2018) that limits under certain conditions NIFA's ability to suspend contractual salary adjustments according to plan and step-ups or increments, not including cost of living increases, as part of a wage freeze. See "COUNTY FINANCIAL CONDITION – 2019 Budget and 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan" herein for a description of NIFA's actions with respect to the 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan.

On March 24, 2011, by resolution NIFA adopted Contract Approval Guidelines establishing parameters for approval of certain County contracts, including a dollar threshold for certain contracts of \$50,000 or more which must be approved by NIFA. Pursuant to the Contract Approval Guidelines, as amended, certain contracts are submitted to NIFA for approval following the County's internal approval process.

On March 24, 2011, NIFA (i) found that a wage freeze as authorized by the NIFA Act was essential to the County's adoption and maintenance of a fiscal year 2011 Budget that was in compliance with such legislation and (ii) declared a fiscal crisis; ordered that all increases in salary or wages of employees of the County, which were to take effect after the date of the order pursuant to collective bargaining agreements,

other analogous contracts or interest arbitration awards, then in existence or thereafter entered into, requiring such salary increases as of any date thereafter were suspended; and ordered that all increased payments for holiday and vacation differentials, shift differentials, salary adjustments according to plan, and step-ups and increments for employees of the County which were to take effect after the date of the order pursuant to collective bargaining agreements, and other analogous contracts or interest arbitration awards requiring such increased payments as of any date thereafter were, in the same manner, suspended. On March 22, 2012, NIFA adopted (i) a similar wage freeze resolution with respect to the 2012 Budget and (ii) a similar resolution declaring a continuing fiscal crisis and ordering the suspension of increases in salary and wages and other payments as described above for a second year. On March 14, 2013, NIFA adopted (i) another similar wage freeze resolution with respect to the 2013 Budget and (ii) another similar resolution declaring a continuing fiscal crisis and ordering the suspension of increases in salary and wages and other payments as described above for a third year. On March 10, 2014, NIFA adopted (i) another similar wage freeze resolution with respect to the 2014 Budget and (ii) another similar resolution declaring a continuing fiscal crisis and ordering the suspension of increases in salary and wages and other payments as described above for a fourth year. On May 3, 2014, NIFA adopted resolutions approving respective memorandums of agreement between the County and four employee unions ending the wage freeze with respect to such unions. On September 10, 2014, NIFA adopted a resolution approving a memorandum of agreement between the County and a fifth employee union ending the wage freeze with respect to such union. The memorandums of agreement contain provisions to pay certain step increases and cost of living adjustments, among other things. On August 28, 2017, an arbitrator determined that members of a sixth union were entitled to certain benefits retroactive to March 23, 2015 related to the lifting of the wage freeze. See “APPENDIX F – COUNTY WORKFORCE” herein for information regarding such memorandums of agreement. Various collective bargaining units of the County have brought suits against the County and NIFA challenging the wage freeze actions described in this paragraph. The County and five of its unions respectively have agreed (among other things) to settle in part these cases, and such unions respectively have released the County and NIFA from liability for the parts of the lawsuit which were settled. The County intends to continue to defend itself vigorously against such action(s). See “LITIGATION – Other Litigation” in this Appendix A for a description of such litigation. In 2018, the County brought five separate actions against its major unions in Nassau Supreme Court to invalidate the provisions of purported memoranda of understanding signed by the then-Chief Deputy County Executive in 2017 and such unions, respectively, related to longevity pay and related matters. The unions are seeking to have the terms of the memoranda of understanding arbitrated, which the County is opposing. The County has also responded to charges filed by the unions with the State Public Employment Relations Board alleging the County has failed to honor the terms of the memoranda of understanding. In 2018, judgment was entered of a Nassau Supreme Court decision dismissing the County’s complaint in one of the actions. The court also determined that the meaning or interpretation of longevity pay as set forth in one of the purported memoranda and the underlying collective bargaining agreement is a grievance and is arbitrable and ordered the parties to arbitrate the matter. The County has appealed the decision. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. If the County is unsuccessful in these actions, it would result in additional longevity pay expenditures of approximately \$11.8 million annually in the aggregate retroactively to 2018.

NIFA has approved the issuance of the Notes, as required by the NIFA Act during the control period declared by NIFA on January 26, 2011. It is not within NIFA’s powers to restrict the County’s obligation to pay debt service on the Notes or other County debt.

Under the NIFA Act, the County and the Covered Organizations are prohibited from filing any petition with any United States district court or court of bankruptcy for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness without the approval of NIFA and the State Comptroller, and no such petition may be filed while NIFA bonds remain outstanding. NIFA bonds are outstanding through November 15, 2025. Under the NIFA Act, the term Covered Organizations includes NHCC and any other governmental agency, public authority or public benefit corporation which receives or may receive monies directly, indirectly or contingently from the County, with certain statutory exceptions. In addition, pursuant to Chapter No. 685 of

the Laws of 2003, the Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority is a Covered Organization under the NIFA Act. See “NASSAU COUNTY SEWER AND STORM WATER FINANCE AUTHORITY” herein.

Independent Auditors

The County’s audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 are included by specific reference in this Official Statement as APPENDIX B. The report of RSM US LLP, the County’s independent auditor, relating to the County’s financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, which is a matter of public record, is included by specific reference in this Official Statement in APPENDIX B. RSM US LLP has not been engaged to perform, and has not performed, since the date of its report included herein, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in that report. RSM US LLP also has not performed any procedures relating to this Official Statement. The County’s financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP.

State Comptroller

The Department of Audit and Control of the State Comptroller’s office periodically undertakes performance audits and is also authorized to perform compliance reviews to ascertain whether the County has complied with the requirements of various State and federal laws.

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

Major Operating Funds

The 2019 Budget contains five major operating funds (the “Major Operating Funds”) - the General Fund, the Police Headquarters Fund, the Police District Fund, the Fire Prevention Fund and the Debt Service Fund - that support the primary operations of the County. The Police Headquarters Fund and the Fire Prevention Fund are special revenue funds with the same tax base as the General Fund. The Police District Fund does not have the same tax base as the General Fund.

The General Fund contains revenues and expenses for all County departments and offices other than the Fire Commission and the Police Department. The County frequently transfers funds between departments and offices in the General Fund to address needs as they arise. Revenues in this fund come primarily from County sales tax collections and a designated portion of the County property tax. Other sources of revenue include departmental fees, permits and licenses, investment income and State and federal aid.

The Police Headquarters Fund contains revenues and expenses for services the Police Department provides to all County residents, including crime investigations, ambulance services, traffic safety, highway patrol and administrative/support services. Revenues in this fund come primarily from a designated portion of the County property tax, special taxes, motor vehicle registration and other fees, and various fines and permits.

The Police District Fund contains revenues and expenses for the crime prevention services the Police Department’s precincts provide to a portion of the County’s residents. Revenues in this fund come primarily from a designated portion of the County property tax and various fines, permits and fees. Of the Major Operating Funds, the Police District Fund is the only one that does not fund County-wide services. Only areas of the County receiving such services pay the Police District property tax.

The Fire Prevention Fund contains revenues and expenses for the Fire Commission, which ensures compliance with County fire safety codes and coordinates the operations of the various local fire districts.

Revenues in this fund come primarily from a designated portion of the County property tax and various fees, fines and permits.

The Debt Service Fund contains all interest and principal payments for the County’s debt obligations, including administrative costs in connection with such borrowings, and accounts for NIFA sales tax set-asides. Because the County charges debt service payments to specific projects in departments, the Debt Service Fund is entirely supported by revenues transferred from other funds.

Revenues

The County derives its revenues from a variety of sources. The largest of these are the sales tax, the property tax, federal and State aid and departmental revenues. Figure 2 shows Major Operating Funds revenues.

FIGURE 2
REVENUES
(MAJOR OPERATING FUNDS)

REVENUE CATEGORY	2015	2016	2017	Projected 2018⁽³⁾	Projected 2019⁽⁴⁾
Sales Tax ⁽¹⁾	\$1,105,800,932	\$1,124,085,638	\$1,151,393,576	\$1,199,964,036	\$1,243,825,575
Property Tax	832,121,705	813,761,925	813,727,982	811,924,875	816,011,222
State Aid	211,043,602	214,847,479	213,768,053	220,744,613	219,627,233
Federal Aid	140,203,328	140,444,717	133,061,384	145,564,333	138,551,581
Departmental Revenues	170,026,084	216,450,309	236,004,379	225,356,471	221,993,494
Other Revenues ⁽²⁾	343,830,057	393,239,800	379,989,632	406,551,358	414,242,364
Sub-total	\$2,803,025,708	\$2,902,829,867	\$2,927,945,006	\$3,010,105,688	\$3,054,251,469
Interdepartmental Transfers	383,188,714	366,280,032	418,331,071	421,808,937	439,527,427
Total	\$3,186,214,422	\$3,269,109,899	\$3,346,276,077	\$3,431,914,625	\$3,493,778,896

⁽¹⁾ Sales tax totals reflect collections prior to NIFA set-asides.

⁽²⁾ Consists primarily of fines and forfeitures, investment income, permits and licenses, and interest on unpaid property taxes, none of which individually exceeds the lowest amount from the other categories.

⁽³⁾ Projected as of May 21, 2019.

⁽⁴⁾ Projected as of April 30, 2019.

Sales Tax

The largest source of revenues for the County in the Major Operating Funds is the sales and compensating use tax (referred to herein as the “sales tax”), which constitutes approximately 40.4% of the total revenues in the 2019 Budget (excluding interdepartmental transfers). Figure 3 shows budgeted and actual (if available) sales tax revenues compared to budgeted and actual total revenues for the Major Operating Funds. See “COUNTY FINANCIAL CONDITION” herein.

FIGURE 3
 BUDGETED AND ACTUAL SALES TAX REVENUES COMPARED TO BUDGETED
 AND ACTUAL TOTAL REVENUES
 (MAJOR OPERATING FUNDS)

Fiscal Year	<u>Budgeted</u>			Sales Tax as % of Total Revenues	<u>Actual</u>		
	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>Sales Tax Revenues</u>			<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>Sales Tax Collected</u>	<u>Sales Tax Collected as % of Total Revenues</u>
2019	\$3,075,559,394	\$1,243,825,575		40.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A
2018	2,955,430,233	1,188,796,610		40.2	\$3,010,105,688 ⁽¹⁾	\$1,199,964,036 ⁽¹⁾	39.9%
2017	2,970,979,140	1,142,491,476		38.5	2,927,945,006	1,151,393,576	39.3
2016	2,916,125,215	1,113,587,688		38.2	2,902,829,867	1,124,085,638	38.7
2015	2,980,250,308	1,146,196,410		38.5	2,803,025,708	1,105,800,932	39.5

Note: Sales tax totals reflect collections prior to NIFA set asides. All data exclude interdepartmental transfers.

⁽¹⁾ Projected as of May 21, 2019.

The County's sales tax is collected by the State. The total current sales tax rate in the County is 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ %, of which (i) 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ % is the State's share (including a $\frac{3}{8}$ % component that is imposed within the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District pursuant to Section 1109 of the State Tax Law) and (ii) 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % is the County's share, out of which the County (a) must allocate a $\frac{1}{4}$ % component to towns and cities within the County under a local government assistance program established by the County and authorized pursuant to Section 1262-e of the State Tax Law and (b) is authorized to allocate up to a $\frac{1}{12}$ % component to the villages within the County under a local government assistance program.

Pursuant to Section 1261 of the State Tax Law, all sales taxes, other than (i) amounts payable to towns, cities and villages in the County pursuant to a local government assistance program established by the County and (ii) amounts which the State Comptroller has reserved for refunds of taxes and the State's reasonable costs in administering, collecting and distributing such taxes, are paid by the State Comptroller to NIFA as long as NIFA bonds are outstanding. These monies are applied by NIFA in the following order of priority: first, pursuant to NIFA's contracts with bondholders to pay debt service on NIFA notes and bonds, second, to pay NIFA's operating expenses not otherwise provided for, and third, pursuant to NIFA's agreements with the County to the County as frequently as practicable.

The State has authorized the County to continue to impose the 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ % local sales tax until November 30, 2020, and the County Legislature has implemented this authorization. The State has, in the past, enacted amendments to the State Tax Law to exempt specified goods and services from the imposition of sales taxes, or to reduce the rate of such taxes on such goods and services. There can be no assurance that future proposals will not result in additional exemptions or reductions.

As part of the State's 2019-2020 budget, an internet sales tax was authorized and is expected to be implemented in June 2019. In addition, Aid and Incentives to Municipalities, which was originally scheduled to be cut by approximately \$60 million State-wide, was restored by requiring the State Comptroller to intercept and pay to qualifying towns and villages a portion of the sales tax imposed by counties. The County expects the impact of this requirement to result in a net loss of sales tax revenue of approximately \$11.4 million in fiscal year 2019.

Real Property Tax

The County's second largest source of revenues in the Major Operating Funds is the real property tax, which constitutes approximately 26.5% of total revenues in the 2019 Budget (excluding interdepartmental

transfers). The levy of the property tax is at the sole discretion of the County, subject to constitutional and statutory limitations. State law limits property tax levy increases by most municipalities in the State, including the County, to the lesser of 2% or the annual increase in CPI, over the prior year’s levy, with certain exceptions. See “THE NOTES – Tax Levy Limitation Law” in the Official Statement to which this Appendix A is attached. The County is only at approximately 9.98% of its constitutional tax limit. See “REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND TAX COLLECTION – Real Property Tax Limit” herein. Figure 4 shows property tax levies in the Major Operating Funds. As indicated in Figure 4, beginning in 2016, LIPA PILOTs (defined below) are no longer included in the property tax levy but are being billed and collected separately.

FIGURE 4
PROPERTY TAX LEVY
(MAJOR OPERATING FUNDS)

Fund⁽¹⁾	2015 Budgeted Levy	2016 Budgeted Levy⁽²⁾	2016 Tax Warrants⁽³⁾	2017 Budgeted Levy	2018 Budgeted Levy	2019 Budgeted Levy
Police District Fund	\$367,974,960	\$391,419,191	\$374,661,129	\$384,142,945	\$380,448,990	\$398,867,360
Police Headquarters Fund	342,069,082	366,170,221	357,232,338	359,106,917	367,316,702	370,221,376
General Fund	106,380,782	30,502,492	66,745,688	57,628,750	51,677,392	30,484,577
Fire Prevention Fund	15,852,193	16,473,621	16,068,930	16,115,628	15,258,520	16,437,909
Total	\$832,277,017	\$804,565,525	\$814,708,085	\$816,994,240	\$814,701,604	\$816,011,222

(1) Excludes the Debt Service Fund, which is entirely supported by revenues transferred from other funds.

(2) Long Island Power Authority (“LIPA”) payments-in-lieu-of-taxes (“PILOTs”) paid pursuant to N.Y. Public Authorities Law (“PAL”) §1020-q in the amount of approximately \$37.8 million were not included in the budgeted 2016 tax levy in the Major Operating Funds. Such PILOTs were included in the tax levies in prior years, but are being billed and collected separately due to the implementation of amendments to PAL §1020-q.

(3) Because LIPA PILOTs included in the 2016 Budget were tax levies in prior years and were only budgeted in the General Fund, amendments to PAL § 1020-q required an adjustment to apply these PILOTs to various other funds of the County. This adjustment resulted in an increase in the 2016 tax levy in the Major Operating Funds of \$10,142,560 as reflected in the warrants for the collection of taxes from the County Legislature to the receivers of taxes in the County.

The percentage of Major Operating Funds revenues derived from the property tax has varied in recent years depending on the size of the annual property tax levy. Figure 5 shows budgeted and actual (if available) property tax revenues compared to budgeted and actual total revenues for the Major Operating Funds.

FIGURE 5
BUDGETED AND ACTUAL PROPERTY TAX REVENUES
(MAJOR OPERATING FUNDS)

Fiscal Year	<u>Budget</u>			<u>Actual</u>		
	Total Revenues	Property Tax Revenues	Property Tax as % of Total Revenues	Total Revenues	Property Tax Collected ⁽¹⁾	Property Tax Collected as % of Total Revenues
2019	\$3,075,559,394	\$816,011,222	26.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A
2018	2,955,430,233	814,701,604	27.6	\$3,010,105,688 ⁽³⁾	\$811,924,875 ⁽³⁾	27.0%
2017	2,970,979,140	816,994,240	27.5	2,927,945,006	813,727,982	27.8
2016	2,916,125,215	814,708,085 ⁽²⁾	27.9	2,902,829,867	813,761,925	28.0
2015	2,980,250,308	832,277,017	27.9	2,803,025,708	832,121,705	29.7

Note: All data exclude interdepartmental transfers.

⁽¹⁾ Includes collection of prior years' taxes.

⁽²⁾ Reflects the increase in the 2016 tax levy made subsequent to the adoption of the 2016 Budget. See footnote (3) to Figure 4 above.

⁽³⁾ Projected as of May 21, 2019.

The County typically collects approximately 97% of its levy in the fiscal year in which it is due. Substantially all of the remaining 3% is collected within two years, as shown in Figure 6.

FIGURE 6
PROPERTY TAX COLLECTIONS VERSUS LEVY
(IN THOUSANDS)
(MAJOR OPERATING FUNDS)

Fiscal Year Beginning Jan. 1	Total Real Property Tax	Uncollected at End of Fiscal Year	Percentage Uncollected at End of Fiscal Year	Uncollected as of April 30, 2019	Percentage Uncollected as of April 30, 2019
2019	\$816,011	N/A	N/A	\$394,238	48.31%
2018	814,702	\$21,619	2.65%	1,372	0.17
2017	816,994	22,940	2.81	1,175	0.14
2016	814,708 ⁽¹⁾	20,273	2.49	865	0.11
2015	832,277	22,638	2.72	789	0.09

⁽¹⁾ Reflects the increase in the 2016 tax levy made subsequent to the adoption of the 2016 Budget. See footnote (3) to Figure 4 above.

See “REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND TAX COLLECTION” in this Appendix A. For information regarding the County’s payment of property tax refunds on behalf of the towns, special districts and all but one of the school districts in the County, see “COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS AND DEBT LIMITATIONS – Bonded Indebtedness” and “– Debt Service Requirements,” “REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND TAX COLLECTION – Real Property Assessment – *Property Tax Refunds*” and “LITIGATION – Property Tax Litigation” in this Appendix A.

State and Federal Aid

Approximately 11.9% of the total revenues in the 2019 Budget (excluding interdepartmental transfers) is expected to come from federal and State reimbursement, mainly for human services and other mandated entitlement programs. Consequently, changes in the amount of County revenues derived from

federal and State aid result from the levels of payments in connection with public assistance, day care, foster care, early intervention and special education.

Departmental Revenues

Departmental revenues include a variety of receipts generated by County departments, including parks usage fees, inspection fees, registration and licensing fees, and permit fees.

Other Revenues

The remainder of the County's revenues comes from several sources, among which are prior-year recoveries, contract disencumbrances, interest and penalties on delinquent taxes, investment income, miscellaneous revenues and special taxes. Special taxes include the off-track betting tax, the hotel/motel occupancy tax, the entertainment surcharge and the motor vehicle registration surcharge.

Expenditures

The County incurs expenditures in the Major Operating Funds for personnel-related costs, Medicaid, other social services entitlement programs, contractual services, debt service and a variety of other expenditures. Figure 7 shows annual expenditures by category.

FIGURE 7
EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY
(MAJOR OPERATING FUNDS)

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	2015	2016	2017	Projected 2018⁽²⁾	Projected 2019⁽³⁾
Salaries & Wages	\$818,306,227	\$839,658,747	\$904,271,069	\$848,008,886	\$882,492,876
Fringe Benefits	475,096,830	501,979,811	538,917,964	570,730,580	599,200,480
Medicaid	235,725,135	237,423,888	233,191,869	238,959,000	242,521,767
DSS Entitlement Programs	175,774,422	166,064,979	168,162,253	169,165,570	171,178,369
Contractual Services	242,172,528	246,131,311	251,971,629	263,821,034	274,520,978
Administrative Expenses	71,167,204	62,813,205	62,869,095	65,232,618	70,382,848
Debt Service (Interest & Principal) ⁽¹⁾	164,158,118	183,450,296	207,074,560	216,729,627	238,488,523
Local Government Assistance	66,494,098	67,746,680	68,332,237	72,047,855	73,681,618
Mass Transportation	42,697,935	42,884,542	43,575,675	44,127,503	44,792,592
Other Expenses	426,289,281	441,699,080	503,911,661	519,521,380	456,878,786
SUB-TOTAL	\$2,717,881,778	\$2,789,852,538	\$2,982,278,014	\$3,008,344,052	\$3,054,138,836
Interdepartmental Transfers	411,256,724	438,272,986	418,331,071	421,777,469	439,527,427
TOTAL	\$3,129,138,502	\$3,228,125,525	\$3,400,609,085	\$3,430,121,521	\$3,493,666,263

⁽¹⁾ Does not include NIFA set-asides which are included in Other Expenses.

⁽²⁾ Projected as of May 21, 2019.

⁽³⁾ Projected as of April 30, 2019.

Figure 8 shows annual expenditures by fund, excluding interdepartmental transfers, in the Major Operating Funds.

FIGURE 8
EXPENDITURES BY FUND
(MAJOR OPERATING FUNDS)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>Projected 2018⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Projected 2019⁽²⁾</u>
General Fund	\$1,624,334,317	\$1,659,496,384	\$1,782,982,230	\$1,799,659,435	\$1,826,048,570
Debt Service Fund	346,253,622	355,907,690	365,076,179	381,103,160	388,454,493
Police District Fund	354,797,195	356,445,903	377,769,682	379,256,129	389,179,670
Police Headquarters Fund	372,236,388	397,532,197	434,922,812	427,875,828	428,958,430
Fire Prevention Fund	20,260,256	20,470,365	21,527,110	20,449,499	21,497,672
Total	\$2,717,881,778	\$2,789,852,538	\$2,982,278,014	\$3,008,344,052	\$3,054,138,836

Note: All data exclude interdepartmental transfers. Totals may not add due to rounding.

⁽¹⁾ Projected as of May 21, 2019.

⁽²⁾ Projected as of April 30, 2019.

Personnel-Related Expenditures

The largest category of expenditures in the Major Operating Funds is for personnel-related costs, including salaries and wages, fringe benefits and workers' compensation expenses, which comprise approximately 50.2% of total Major Operating Funds expenditures in the 2019 Budget (excluding interdepartmental transfers). Figure 9 shows the County's personnel-related expenditures, excluding interdepartmental transfers, in the Major Operating Funds.

FIGURE 9
PERSONNEL-RELATED EXPENDITURES
(MAJOR OPERATING FUNDS)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>Projected 2018⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Projected 2019⁽²⁾</u>
Salaries and Wages	\$818,306,227	\$839,658,747	\$904,271,069	\$848,008,886	\$882,492,876
Fringe Benefits	475,096,830	501,979,811	538,917,964	570,730,580	599,200,480
Workers' Compensation	28,163,422	31,173,496	31,022,199	31,862,114	34,962,349
Total	\$1,321,566,479	\$1,372,812,053	\$1,474,211,233	\$1,450,601,579	\$1,516,655,705

⁽¹⁾ Projected as of May 21, 2019.

⁽²⁾ Projected as of April 30, 2019.

Salaries and Wages

Salaries and wages include base wages, overtime, termination pay and other payments made to employees. Growth relates primarily to annual step increases and cost of living increases pursuant to collective bargaining agreements. See "APPENDIX F – COUNTY WORKFORCE" for details of wage agreements, staffing levels and wage freezes.

Health Insurance Contributions

The County pays the entire cost of health insurance coverage for all active employees and retirees hired prior to certain dates in 2014 other than non-union employees hired since January 1, 2002, for whom it pays 90% of the cost for family coverage and 95% of the cost for individual coverage. For union employees hired on or after certain dates in 2014, other than members of the Investigators Police Benevolent Association, the County pays 85% of the total cost of coverage for employees enrolled in the State’s Empire Plan, or if such employees are enrolled in alternative health insurance plans, the County pays up to 85% of the monetary equivalent of the cost of the Empire Plan. The vast majority of County employees are enrolled in the State’s Empire Plan. See “– *Other Post-Employment Benefits*” below for information regarding the County’s obligations for other post-employment benefits.

Health insurance rates are set by the State with respect to employees enrolled in the Empire Plan. Figure 10 displays the growth in the County’s health insurance costs, excluding interdepartmental transfers, in the Major Operating Funds.

FIGURE 10
HEALTH INSURANCE COSTS
(MAJOR OPERATING FUNDS)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>Projected 2018⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Projected 2019⁽²⁾</u>
Employees	\$128,426,193	\$132,212,351	\$147,235,453	\$149,730,921	\$163,493,382
Retirees	128,807,683	141,390,715	143,449,994	160,570,453	173,168,849
Total	\$257,233,876	\$273,603,066	\$290,685,447	\$310,301,374	\$336,662,231

⁽¹⁾ Projected as of May 21, 2019.
⁽²⁾ Projected as of April 30, 2019.

Pension Contributions

The majority of County employees are members of the New York State and Local Employees’ Retirement System (the “ERS”), a defined benefit plan. Sworn County police officers are members of the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System (the “PFRS”), also a defined benefit plan.

The County is required to make contributions on behalf of its employees into the pension system. ERS has six different tiers of membership which cover service dates ranging from prior to July 1, 1973 for Tier 1 through April 1, 2012 and after for Tier 6. PFRS has five different tiers of membership which cover service dates ranging from prior to July 31, 1973 for Tier 1 through April 1, 2012 and after for Tier 6. PFRS has no Tier 4. ERS Tiers 3 and 4 members are required to contribute 3% of their gross salaries for their first ten years of service, while there are no contributions required of PFRS members through Tier 3. Tier 5 was enacted in 2009 and is effective for ERS employees hired on or after January 1, 2010, and PFRS employees hired on or after January 9, 2010, but before April 1, 2012. ERS and PFRS employees in Tier 5 contribute 3% of their salaries and there is no provision for these contributions to cease after a certain period of service. Tier 6 is effective for new ERS and PFRS employees hired on or after April 1, 2012 other than PFRS members subject to an existing collective bargaining agreement. All new County PFRS members hired on or after April 1, 2014 are enrolled in Tier 6. Among other provisions, Tier 6 increases employee contribution rates in a progressive fashion from 3% to 6% (depending on the level of salary); increases the retirement age from 62 to 63; vests after 10 years of service; includes an optional defined contribution plan for new non-union employees with salaries \$75,000 and above; changes the time period for final average salary calculations from three to five years; and limits pension benefits for employees earning more than the Governor’s salary. The County’s expenses are funded on an actuarial basis determined by the State, and the

County is assessed on an annual basis for its share of the State retirement system's pension costs. The County's pension costs are shown in Figure 11.

Beginning in fiscal year 2011, the Contribution Stabilization Program, created pursuant to Part TT of Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2010 (the "Contribution Stabilization Program"), authorized participating employers to defer a portion of their annual pension costs during periods when actuarial contribution rates exceed thresholds established by the Contribution Stabilization Program, thereby reducing a participating employer's annual pension contribution in a given year by paying a portion of such contribution over time. The County participated in the program in fiscal years 2012 and 2013. Through 2013, the total amount of pension expense the County has deferred under this program was approximately \$96.4 million (all funds)*. Pursuant to the terms of the Contribution Stabilization Program, the County pays the amount deferred in equal annual installments with interest over a ten-year period, which it may prepay at any time without penalty. The interest rate on the deferred amount in a particular year is fixed for the duration of the ten-year repayment period. For more information regarding the County's pension plans and funding policy, see Note 14 in the County's financial statements attached hereto as APPENDIX B.

Beginning in fiscal year 2014, the County elected to participate in an alternate option to the Contribution Stabilization Program. Similar to the Contribution Stabilization Program, this option, known as the "Alternate Contribution Stabilization Program," establishes a graded contribution rate system that enables eligible employers to pay a portion of their annual contribution over time. This is intended to lead to smoother, more predictable pension costs, while still achieving full funding in each system over the long-term. By switching to the Alternate Contribution Stabilization Program, the County cannot return to the Contribution Stabilization Program. The Alternate Contribution Stabilization Program is characterized by the following provisions: contribution rates for 2014 and 2015 of 12% for ERS and 20% for PFRS; rates thereafter can only increase/(decrease) 0.50% per year; the difference between the Alternate Contribution Stabilization Program and the normal contribution amounts are amortized over 12 years; interest accrues at the 12-year U.S. Treasury rate plus 1%; and employers cannot withdraw once opting in, but retain the flexibility to pre-pay the deferred amount. Through 2017, the total amount of pension expense that the County has deferred under the Alternate Contribution Stabilization Program is approximately \$203.2 million (all funds)*, which, when added to the \$96.4 million deferred under the Contribution Stabilization Program results in the County having deferred a total of approximately \$299.6 million of pension expense under both programs. As of December 31, 2017, the total deferred pension expense outstanding is estimated to be approximately \$210 million.

* A portion of the County's pension costs is reimbursed by Nassau Community College and certain grant programs.

FIGURE 11
PENSION COSTS
(ALL FUNDS)

<u>Pension System</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>Projected 2018⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Budgeted 2019</u>
Gross Invoice Amounts (Excluding Installments on Prior Deferrals)	\$191,835,323	\$175,064,061	\$174,116,889	\$164,056,497	\$163,261,605
Installments on Prior Deferrals	19,064,351	25,392,188	29,618,567	32,846,665	32,618,745
Gross Invoice Amounts	\$210,899,674	\$200,456,249	\$203,735,456	\$196,903,162	\$195,880,350
Less: Pension amounts deferred ⁽¹⁾	(60,885,653)	(41,133,654)	(29,737,580)	(24,647,652)	(15,737,038)
Less: Discount for Paying December 15th vs. February 1st	(1,807,915)	(1,684,135)	(1,592,215)	(1,593,407)	(1,533,517)
Pension Amounts (Net of Deferrals and Discounts)	\$148,206,106	\$157,638,460	\$172,405,661	\$170,662,103	\$178,609,795
Employees Retirement System (ERS)	73,017,518	79,679,088	84,576,729	79,442,207	82,846,078
Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS)	75,188,588	77,959,372	87,828,932	91,219,896	95,763,717
Total Net Pension Expense	\$148,206,106	\$157,638,460	\$172,405,661	\$170,662,103	\$178,609,795

⁽¹⁾ Represents amounts deferred and paid over time pursuant to the Alternate Contribution Stabilization Program. Amounts from 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 are being amortized over the subsequent twelve years.

⁽²⁾ Projected as of May 21, 2019.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

GASB Statement No. 45 (“GASB 45”) issued by the Government Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) requires municipalities and school districts to account for other post-employment benefits (“OPEB”) much like they account for pension liabilities, generally adopting the actuarial methodologies used for pensions, with adjustments for the different characteristics of OPEB and the fact that most municipalities and school districts have not set aside any funds against this liability. The County is in compliance with the requirements of GASB 45 and as of December 31, 2017, the County’s net OPEB obligation was approximately \$6.4 billion, which excludes an allocation of NHCC cost. In 2017, the County expended approximately \$168.9 million to pay for OPEB. The County is not required to provide funding for OPEB other than the pay-as-you-go amount necessary to provide current benefits. Should the County be required to provide funding for the total OPEB liability, it could have a material adverse impact upon the County’s finances. For more information, see Note 15 and “Required Supplementary Information” in the County’s financial statements attached hereto as APPENDIX B.

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 75 (“GASB 75”), which replaces GASB 45. GASB 75 is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017.

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

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

Medicaid

Under the State Medicaid cap law, certain of the County's Medicaid expenses are capped at a formula-derived base amount, which is a percentage increase from certain actual 2005 local share expenses, less certain 2005 Medicaid-related revenues. The County's required local share of Medicaid disproportionate share payments to NHCC are not subject to the cap.

The County's 2018 Medicaid expenditures, other than its required local share of Medicaid disproportionate share payments to NHCC, were \$239.0 million (projected). The County expects to continue to fund its disproportionate share payments through inter-governmental transfer payments from NHCC, such that there is no budget impact to the County. The 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan reflects annual Medicaid expenses (excluding the County's required local share of Medicaid disproportionate share payments to NHCC) of \$239.2 million in 2019.

Other Social Services Entitlement Programs

Other County Department of Social Services entitlement programs comprise approximately 5.5% (excluding interdepartmental transfers) of the 2019 Budget, such as payments for public assistance, foster care, day care and preventive services, the majority of which are partially reimbursed by the federal government or the State.

Contractual Services

Contractual services total 8.8% (excluding interdepartmental transfers) of the 2019 Budget. The majority of this category is a contract with a private operator to provide bus service in the County. In addition, this category covers payments to outside vendors for a variety of services, including community-based human services programming, consulting services and legal services.

Debt Service

Debt service expenditures, which include interest and principal payments and NIFA set-asides, total \$388.5 million in the 2019 Budget. See "COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS AND DEBT LIMITATIONS" herein.

Other Expenses

The remainder of the County's expenditures falls into several categories including: special education; the local government assistance program to cities, towns and villages; mass transportation subsidies; and other-than-personal services costs for utilities and administrative expenses.

Other Funds

Other County funds include:

The Community College Fund supports the County's financial obligations with respect to Nassau Community College, which receives approximately 25% of its operating revenues from a dedicated property tax levied County-wide.

The Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Fund contains funding for the County's sewage disposal and collection system as well as the storm water resources system. It contains expenses related to the County's agreement with an operator to manage the sewer system, County Department of Public Works employees assigned to these functions, associated debt service and other costs.

The Capital Fund contains expenses associated with the County's infrastructure improvement program and bonded judgments and settlements. The bulk of revenue supporting the Capital Fund comes from the proceeds of debt issued by or on behalf of the County. A lesser amount originates from non-County sources such as the federal government and the State.

The Grant Fund contains outside funding the County receives, primarily from the federal government and the State, that helps offset the cost of certain programs, most of which are for health and human services, social services, public safety and transportation.

The Open Space Fund contains revenues generated from a percentage of County real estate sales, private gifts and grants to preserve undeveloped land in the County.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

Computation of County Debt Limit

The Constitutional limit of total indebtedness that can be incurred by the County is 10% of the average full valuation of real estate for the latest five years. See “Constitutional Provisions” herein. Figure 12 sets forth the debt limit of the County and its debt contracting margin. As shown in Figure 12, the County has substantial additional debt issuance capacity.

FIGURE 12
STATEMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEBT MARGIN
(AS OF APRIL 30, 2019)
(IN THOUSANDS)

Average Full Valuation of Real Estate for the Fiscal Years Ended in 2015 through 2019 ⁽¹⁾	
2019 Full Valuation ⁽²⁾	\$ 236,228,932
2018 Full Valuation	217,543,898
2017 Full Valuation	207,499,977
2016 Full Valuation	212,185,368
2015 Full Valuation	204,607,718
Total	\$1,078,065,893
 Average Full Valuation	 \$215,613,179
 Constitutional Debt Margin	
Constitutional Limit of Total Indebtedness, 10% Average Full Valuation	\$21,561,318
 Outstanding Indebtedness	
County General Obligations ⁽³⁾	\$2,340,303
NIFA Bonds	535,479
Notes	401,987
Real Property Liabilities	6,015
Guarantees	187,590
Contract Liabilities	392,299
Total Outstanding Indebtedness	\$3,863,673
 Less: Constitutional Exclusions	
Cash and Investments - Capital Projects Funds	\$426,554
Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes Payable	177,420
Less: Total Exclusions	\$603,974
 Net Outstanding Indebtedness (15.12%)	 \$3,259,699
 Constitutional Debt Margin (84.88%)	 \$18,301,619

⁽¹⁾ Full valuation figures for 2015 through 2018 are verified by the Office of the State Comptroller.

⁽²⁾ 2019 full valuation is based on preliminary data from the County and the Office of the State Comptroller.

⁽³⁾ Includes County General Improvement Bonds, Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Bonds and County Bonds issued to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (“EFC”). See “APPENDIX D – OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS” for further information about such indebtedness.

Bonded Indebtedness

Figure 13 shows outstanding County and NIFA bonds and the purposes for which such debt was issued.

FIGURE 13
BONDED INDEBTEDNESS
(AS OF APRIL 30, 2019)

<u>Debt Type</u>	<u>County Debt⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>NIFA Debt</u>	<u>Total Debt</u>
Capital Borrowing			
General Capital	\$1,298,173,202	\$175,848,749	\$1,474,021,951
Sewer Capital	284,918,708	16,514,227	301,432,935
Operating Borrowing			
Property Tax Refunds	472,945,451	296,126,061	769,071,512
Other Judgments	81,168,728	46,989,962	128,158,689
Termination Pay	184,290,980	-	184,290,980
Superstorm Sandy – Tax Relief	18,806,128	-	18,806,128
Total	\$2,340,303,196	\$535,479,000	\$2,875,782,196

⁽¹⁾ Includes County General Improvement Bonds, Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Bonds and County Bonds issued to EFC. See “APPENDIX D – OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS” for further information about such indebtedness.

See APPENDIX D herein for a list of outstanding County and NIFA obligations.

Following from NIFA’s declaration of a control period on January 26, 2011, NIFA may continue to seek, among other things, to restrict in whole or in part the County’s ability to issue debt to finance expenditures, including, but not limited to, capital projects, judgments and settlements, and property tax refunds. For further information regarding NIFA’s declaration of a control period, see “MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT – External – *NIFA*” herein.

Figure 14 sets forth the amount of County debt that has been authorized but unissued by purpose.

FIGURE 14
SUMMARY OF BONDS AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED
(AS OF APRIL 30, 2019)
(IN THOUSANDS)

Purpose	Amount Authorized but Unissued
Community College	\$62,372
Information Technology	16,880
Infrastructure	416,202
Land Acquisition	12,069
Parks & Recreation	37,135
Public Safety	62,278
Sewer & Storm Water	887,665
Property Tax Refunds and Other Judgments & Settlements	34,640
TOTAL	\$1,529,241

The authorized amounts in Figure 14 refer to amounts for which the County has adopted ordinances authorizing the issuance of debt for capital projects and other purposes pursuant to the Local Finance Law, but has not yet issued debt pursuant to such authority. Such authorization expires ten years after adoption of the approving bond ordinance if it has not been used, encumbered or rescinded prior to that time. See “CAPITAL PLANNING AND BUDGETING” herein.

Debt Service Requirements

Figures 15, 15A, 15B and 15C set forth the principal and interest payments on outstanding County bonds and NIFA bonds.

Figure 15
Total County and NIFA Debt Service
(as of April 30, 2019)

Date	County Bonds ^{1,2}			NIFA Bonds ³			Total		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
12/31/2019	\$ 51,607,051	\$ 60,358,747	\$ 111,965,798	\$123,500,000	\$19,891,280	\$143,391,280	\$ 175,107,051	\$ 80,250,027	\$ 255,357,078
12/31/2020	125,270,174	112,994,466	238,264,640	117,556,000	15,639,788	133,195,788	242,826,174	128,634,254	371,460,428
12/31/2021	130,537,736	106,730,900	237,268,636	90,085,000	11,414,579	101,499,579	220,622,736	118,145,479	338,768,215
12/31/2022	139,799,858	100,122,368	239,922,226	78,689,000	8,056,427	86,745,427	218,488,858	108,178,795	326,667,653
12/31/2023	132,464,981	93,593,983	226,058,964	59,719,000	4,867,813	64,586,813	192,183,981	98,461,795	290,645,776
12/31/2024	134,129,104	87,190,455	221,319,559	46,465,000	2,646,387	49,111,387	180,594,104	89,836,842	270,430,946
12/31/2025	135,292,788	80,151,690	215,444,478	19,465,000	830,682	20,295,682	154,757,788	80,982,372	235,740,160
12/31/2026	128,621,911	73,882,117	202,504,028	-	-	-	128,621,911	73,882,117	202,504,028
12/31/2027	134,386,034	67,930,644	202,316,678	-	-	-	134,386,034	67,930,644	202,316,678
12/31/2028	126,594,718	60,117,712	186,712,430	-	-	-	126,594,718	60,117,712	186,712,430
12/31/2029	124,063,841	53,487,575	177,551,416	-	-	-	124,063,841	53,487,575	177,551,416
12/31/2030	109,953,000	47,586,134	157,539,134	-	-	-	109,953,000	47,586,134	157,539,134
12/31/2031	94,193,000	42,116,223	136,309,223	-	-	-	94,193,000	42,116,223	136,309,223
12/31/2032	87,818,000	37,092,994	124,910,994	-	-	-	87,818,000	37,092,994	124,910,994
12/31/2033	92,303,000	32,567,536	124,870,536	-	-	-	92,303,000	32,567,536	124,870,536
12/31/2034	83,108,000	28,006,089	111,114,089	-	-	-	83,108,000	28,006,089	111,114,089
12/31/2035	81,910,000	23,674,441	105,584,441	-	-	-	81,910,000	23,674,441	105,584,441
12/31/2036	61,685,000	19,634,821	81,319,821	-	-	-	61,685,000	19,634,821	81,319,821
12/31/2037	59,240,000	16,527,227	75,767,227	-	-	-	59,240,000	16,527,227	75,767,227
12/31/2038	46,990,000	13,947,058	60,937,058	-	-	-	46,990,000	13,947,058	60,937,058
12/31/2039	43,970,000	11,749,660	55,719,660	-	-	-	43,970,000	11,749,660	55,719,660
12/31/2040	41,475,000	9,669,503	51,144,503	-	-	-	41,475,000	9,669,503	51,144,503
12/31/2041	43,505,000	7,632,795	51,137,795	-	-	-	43,505,000	7,632,795	51,137,795
12/31/2042	45,630,000	5,495,662	51,125,662	-	-	-	45,630,000	5,495,662	51,125,662
12/31/2043	34,665,000	3,583,485	38,248,485	-	-	-	34,665,000	3,583,485	38,248,485
12/31/2044	8,645,000	2,554,500	11,199,500	-	-	-	8,645,000	2,554,500	11,199,500
12/31/2045	9,080,000	2,122,250	11,202,250	-	-	-	9,080,000	2,122,250	11,202,250
12/31/2046	9,530,000	1,668,250	11,198,250	-	-	-	9,530,000	1,668,250	11,198,250
12/31/2047	10,010,000	1,191,750	11,201,750	-	-	-	10,010,000	1,191,750	11,201,750
12/31/2048	10,510,000	691,250	11,201,250	-	-	-	10,510,000	691,250	11,201,250
12/31/2049	3,315,000	165,750	3,480,750	-	-	-	3,315,000	165,750	3,480,750
12/31/2050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$2,340,303,196	\$1,204,238,036	\$3,544,541,232	\$535,479,000	\$63,346,956	\$598,825,956	\$ 2,875,782,196	\$1,267,584,992	\$4,143,367,188

1. Payments under County guarantees in connection with NHCC debt are not included in the chart.
2. Includes debt service payable on the bonds issued to EFC without regard to the subsidy provided by the State. Such subsidy is expected to be at least 33 1/3% of interest for the life of the obligations.
3. Interest rates on the NIFA 2008 Series A-C variable rate bonds are calculated using the fixed rate swap.

Figure 15A
County Capital Debt Service
(as of April 30, 2019)¹

Date	County Debt – General Capital			County Debt – Sewer Capital ²			Total County Capital Debt		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
12/31/2019	\$13,014,406	\$ 32,773,622	\$ 45,788,028	\$ 8,738,061	\$ 8,352,306	\$ 17,090,367	\$ 21,752,467	\$ 41,125,927	\$ 62,878,394
12/31/2020	61,253,660	64,315,867	125,569,527	15,634,518	13,680,801	29,315,319	76,888,178	77,996,668	154,884,846
12/31/2021	64,866,520	61,216,585	126,083,106	16,125,232	12,862,653	28,987,886	80,991,753	74,079,239	155,070,991
12/31/2022	69,431,276	57,887,362	127,318,638	17,503,056	11,987,674	29,490,730	86,934,332	69,875,036	156,809,367
12/31/2023	69,424,975	54,714,487	124,139,462	19,719,395	11,084,148	30,803,544	89,144,370	65,798,635	154,943,006
12/31/2024	69,496,042	51,398,282	120,894,324	20,346,825	10,084,037	30,430,863	89,842,867	61,482,320	151,325,187
12/31/2025	76,096,823	47,726,873	123,823,695	16,114,913	9,011,691	25,126,604	92,211,735	56,738,564	148,950,299
12/31/2026	73,809,992	44,152,097	117,962,088	12,147,049	8,311,018	20,458,066	85,957,040	52,463,114	138,420,155
12/31/2027	81,170,803	40,512,952	121,683,756	17,010,112	7,698,096	24,708,209	98,180,916	48,211,049	146,391,964
12/31/2028	73,637,785	35,925,873	109,563,658	12,452,708	6,766,899	19,219,607	86,090,493	42,692,772	128,783,265
12/31/2029	74,550,556	32,016,466	106,567,022	9,950,777	6,143,376	16,094,153	84,501,333	38,159,842	122,661,175
12/31/2030	70,586,788	28,296,599	98,883,387	9,443,971	5,641,592	15,085,563	80,030,759	33,938,191	113,968,950
12/31/2031	63,041,752	24,615,512	87,657,264	9,546,895	5,161,918	14,708,813	72,588,646	29,777,430	102,366,076
12/31/2032	56,401,974	21,263,785	77,665,759	8,376,774	4,642,021	13,018,795	64,778,748	25,905,806	90,684,554
12/31/2033	59,357,957	18,283,112	77,641,068	8,789,255	4,218,196	13,007,451	68,147,211	22,501,308	90,648,519
12/31/2034	52,766,618	15,276,050	68,042,668	8,878,848	3,774,030	12,652,878	61,645,466	19,050,080	80,695,546
12/31/2035	52,293,447	12,436,421	64,729,868	8,998,633	3,324,421	12,323,054	61,292,079	15,760,842	77,052,922
12/31/2036	36,876,631	9,744,946	46,621,577	8,965,797	2,868,709	11,834,506	45,842,429	12,613,655	58,456,083
12/31/2037	36,884,071	7,875,017	44,759,088	8,238,090	2,417,368	10,655,458	45,122,161	10,292,386	55,414,546
12/31/2038	25,645,999	6,350,133	31,996,132	6,520,358	2,068,002	8,588,361	32,166,357	8,418,136	40,584,493
12/31/2039	22,564,299	5,183,257	27,747,556	6,768,947	1,767,939	8,536,885	29,333,245	6,951,196	36,284,442
12/31/2040	20,374,530	4,141,852	24,516,381	6,823,224	1,456,513	8,279,737	27,197,754	5,598,364	32,796,118
12/31/2041	21,372,615	3,141,382	24,513,998	7,130,633	1,143,419	8,274,052	28,503,248	4,284,801	32,788,050
12/31/2042	22,421,224	2,091,475	24,512,699	7,450,323	816,078	8,266,401	29,871,547	2,907,553	32,779,100
12/31/2043	16,287,072	1,170,605	17,457,677	6,928,681	495,324	7,424,005	23,215,753	1,665,929	24,881,682
12/31/2044	2,461,243	727,269	3,188,512	1,068,675	315,782	1,384,457	3,529,918	1,043,051	4,572,969
12/31/2045	2,585,088	604,207	3,189,295	1,122,449	262,348	1,384,797	3,707,537	866,555	4,574,092
12/31/2046	2,713,203	474,953	3,188,156	1,178,077	206,225	1,384,302	3,891,280	681,178	4,572,459
12/31/2047	2,849,860	339,293	3,189,153	1,237,414	147,321	1,384,735	4,087,274	486,614	4,573,888
12/31/2048	2,992,211	196,800	3,189,010	1,299,223	85,451	1,384,673	4,291,433	282,251	4,573,684
12/31/2049	943,785	47,189	990,974	409,793	20,490	430,282	1,353,578	67,679	1,421,256
12/31/2050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$1,298,173,202	\$684,900,323	\$1,983,073,525	\$284,918,708	\$146,815,847	\$431,734,554	\$1,583,091,909	\$831,716,170	\$2,414,808,079

1. Payments under County guarantees in connection with NHCC debt are not included in the chart.

2. Includes debt service payable on the bonds issued to EFC without regard to the subsidy provided by the State. Such subsidy is expected to be at least 33 1/3% of interest for the life of the obligations.

Figure 15B
County Operating Debt Service
(as of April 30, 2019)¹

Date	County Debt – Property Tax Refunds			County Debt – Other Judgments			County Debt – Termination Pay			County Debt – Superstorm Sandy			Total County Operating Debt		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
12/31/2019	\$13,815,917	\$11,995,902	\$25,811,820	\$2,788,070	\$1,931,666	\$4,719,736	\$13,250,241	\$4,365,550	\$17,615,791	\$ 356	\$939,701	\$ 940,057	\$29,854,584	\$19,232,820	\$49,087,403
12/31/2020	27,277,737	22,394,704	49,672,442	5,956,649	3,654,193	9,610,843	13,781,602	8,041,864	21,823,466	1,366,008	907,036	2,273,044	48,381,996	34,997,798	83,379,794
12/31/2021	25,977,669	21,080,052	47,057,720	6,487,879	3,361,964	9,849,843	15,615,585	7,371,984	22,987,569	1,464,851	837,662	2,302,513	49,545,983	32,651,661	82,197,645
12/31/2022	27,763,035	19,775,275	47,538,310	6,585,671	3,058,390	9,644,062	16,960,970	6,651,013	23,611,983	1,555,849	762,655	2,318,504	52,865,526	30,247,332	83,112,859
12/31/2023	23,718,802	18,457,634	42,176,435	5,029,345	2,767,730	7,797,075	12,882,740	5,886,979	18,769,719	1,689,724	683,005	2,372,729	43,320,611	27,795,348	71,115,958
12/31/2024	25,638,849	17,250,414	42,889,264	4,577,045	2,547,006	7,124,051	12,271,301	5,314,133	17,585,433	1,799,042	596,583	2,395,625	44,286,237	25,708,136	69,994,373
12/31/2025	24,462,768	15,946,194	40,408,962	4,858,044	2,299,529	7,157,573	11,949,751	4,662,821	16,612,573	1,810,490	504,582	2,315,072	43,081,053	23,413,126	66,494,179
12/31/2026	25,098,073	14,752,045	39,850,118	3,827,011	2,108,058	5,935,070	11,788,085	4,146,993	15,935,078	1,951,702	411,906	2,363,608	42,664,871	21,419,003	64,083,873
12/31/2027	16,096,756	13,823,237	29,919,993	4,709,214	1,933,022	6,642,236	15,082,351	3,604,931	18,687,282	316,797	358,405	675,203	36,205,118	19,719,596	55,924,714
12/31/2028	25,029,511	12,656,083	37,685,594	3,236,705	1,679,449	4,916,153	10,157,520	2,795,561	12,953,080	2,080,490	293,848	2,374,338	40,504,225	17,424,941	57,929,165
12/31/2029	23,331,657	11,404,514	34,736,171	3,408,773	1,502,210	4,910,983	10,700,752	2,233,690	12,934,442	2,121,326	187,319	2,308,645	39,562,508	15,327,733	54,890,242
12/31/2030	16,111,820	10,424,967	26,536,787	2,807,234	1,361,027	4,168,261	9,989,353	1,752,894	11,742,247	1,013,834	109,055	1,122,889	29,922,241	13,647,944	43,570,184
12/31/2031	12,131,544	9,725,015	21,856,560	2,606,693	1,240,175	3,846,868	6,542,497	1,297,891	7,840,388	323,619	75,712	399,331	21,604,354	12,338,793	33,943,146
12/31/2032	14,226,946	9,038,577	23,265,523	3,178,791	1,097,426	4,276,217	5,337,680	991,967	6,329,646	295,836	59,219	355,054	23,039,252	11,187,188	34,226,440
12/31/2033	14,945,486	8,317,684	23,263,170	3,324,383	951,307	4,275,690	5,575,065	753,136	6,328,201	310,855	44,101	354,956	24,155,789	10,066,228	34,222,017
12/31/2034	15,486,737	7,560,203	23,046,940	2,370,448	818,808	3,189,256	3,285,640	548,785	3,834,425	319,709	28,213	347,921	21,462,534	8,956,009	30,418,543
12/31/2035	16,097,538	6,774,332	22,871,870	1,967,948	713,354	2,681,302	2,222,145	414,045	2,636,190	330,289	11,868	342,157	20,617,921	7,913,598	28,531,519
12/31/2036	11,854,987	6,087,105	17,942,092	2,062,712	616,549	2,679,261	1,889,605	314,744	2,204,350	35,267	2,768	38,034	15,842,571	7,021,166	22,863,737
12/31/2037	11,519,735	5,495,499	17,015,234	1,801,017	516,593	2,317,609	790,291	221,746	1,012,037	6,796	1,004	7,800	14,117,839	6,234,841	20,352,680
12/31/2038	12,098,244	4,916,408	17,014,652	1,890,262	428,091	2,318,353	828,012	183,758	1,011,771	7,125	665	7,789	14,823,643	5,528,922	20,352,565
12/31/2039	12,086,628	4,315,858	16,402,486	1,727,982	338,351	2,066,332	815,980	143,947	959,927	6,166	308	6,474	14,636,755	4,798,464	19,435,219
12/31/2040	12,103,233	3,711,341	15,814,574	1,574,317	254,994	1,829,311	599,696	104,803	704,499	-	-	-	14,277,246	4,071,138	18,348,384
12/31/2041	12,720,564	3,096,071	15,816,635	1,653,148	175,393	1,828,541	628,040	76,529	704,569	-	-	-	15,001,752	3,347,993	18,349,745
12/31/2042	13,364,048	2,449,429	15,813,477	1,736,997	91,769	1,828,767	657,408	46,911	704,319	-	-	-	15,758,453	2,588,109	18,346,562
12/31/2043	9,758,185	1,877,216	11,635,401	1,002,390	24,460	1,026,850	688,672	15,880	704,552	-	-	-	11,449,247	1,917,556	13,366,803
12/31/2044	5,115,082	1,511,449	6,626,531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,115,082	1,511,449	6,626,531
12/31/2045	5,372,463	1,255,695	6,628,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,372,463	1,255,695	6,628,158
12/31/2046	5,638,720	987,072	6,625,791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,638,720	987,072	6,625,791
12/31/2047	5,922,726	705,136	6,627,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,922,726	705,136	6,627,862
12/31/2048	6,218,567	408,999	6,627,566	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,218,567	408,999	6,627,566
12/31/2049	1,961,422	98,071	2,059,494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,961,422	98,071	2,059,494
12/31/2050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$472,945,451	\$268,292,182	\$741,237,633	\$81,168,728	\$35,471,515	\$116,640,242	\$184,290,980	\$61,942,555	\$246,233,535	\$18,806,128	\$6,815,615	\$25,621,743	\$757,211,287	\$372,521,866	\$1,129,733,153

1. Payments under County guarantees in connection with NHCC debt are not included in the chart.

Figure 15C
NIFA Debt Service
(as of April 30, 2019)¹

Date	NIFA Debt – General Capital			NIFA Debt – Sewer Capital			Total NIFA Capital Debt		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
12/31/2019	\$42,467,124	\$4,557,909	\$47,025,033	\$4,030,650	\$588,565	\$4,619,215	\$46,497,775	\$5,146,473	\$51,644,248
12/31/2020	38,915,497	3,661,751	42,577,248	3,771,588	452,662	4,224,250	42,687,085	4,114,414	46,801,499
12/31/2021	29,190,887	2,730,495	31,921,383	2,850,713	321,045	3,171,757	32,041,600	3,051,540	35,093,140
12/31/2022	24,555,194	1,958,955	26,514,149	2,161,684	217,950	2,379,633	26,716,877	2,176,905	28,893,782
12/31/2023	18,539,193	1,140,296	19,679,489	1,894,907	135,047	2,029,954	20,434,100	1,275,343	21,709,443
12/31/2024	15,654,912	636,237	16,291,149	1,223,799	66,045	1,289,845	16,878,711	702,282	17,580,993
12/31/2025	6,525,942	220,478	6,746,420	580,887	22,919	603,806	7,106,829	243,397	7,350,226
12/31/2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$175,848,749	\$14,906,122	\$190,754,871	\$16,514,227	\$1,804,232	\$18,318,460	\$192,362,977	\$16,710,354	\$209,073,331

Date	NIFA Debt – Property Tax Refunds			NIFA Debt – Other Judgments			Total NIFA Operating Debt		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
12/31/2019	\$66,340,547	\$12,739,336	\$79,079,883	\$10,661,678	\$2,005,471	\$12,667,149	\$77,002,225	\$14,744,807	\$91,747,033
12/31/2020	64,491,907	9,963,203	74,455,110	10,377,008	1,562,172	11,939,180	74,868,915	11,525,374	86,394,290
12/31/2021	50,023,366	7,236,804	57,260,170	8,020,034	1,126,235	9,146,269	58,043,400	8,363,039	66,406,439
12/31/2022	44,880,450	5,094,440	49,974,891	7,091,672	785,082	7,876,755	51,972,123	5,879,522	57,851,645
12/31/2023	33,855,479	3,117,360	36,972,839	5,429,422	475,109	5,904,531	39,284,900	3,592,469	42,877,370
12/31/2024	25,701,992	1,695,280	27,397,272	3,884,297	248,824	4,133,121	29,586,289	1,944,105	31,530,393
12/31/2025	10,832,321	515,340	11,347,660	1,525,850	71,945	1,597,795	12,358,171	587,285	12,945,456
12/31/2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$296,126,061	\$40,361,764	\$336,487,825	\$46,989,962	\$6,274,838	\$53,264,800	\$343,116,023	\$46,636,602	\$389,752,625

1. Interest rates on the NIFA 2008 Series A-C variable rate bonds are calculated using the fixed rate swap.

Each of NIFA and NHCC is a party to existing interest rate exchange agreements entered into to hedge outstanding variable rate bonds. NHCC interest rate exchange agreements are backed by a guaranty of the County. Though the County is not a counter-party to any of these interest rate exchange agreements, the County’s financial position may be affected in certain instances by their performance. The County understands and regularly monitors these risks. See “THE COUNTY – County Financial Management – *Financial Policies* – Swap Policy” and “NASSAU HEALTH CARE CORPORATION” herein. For a description of existing interest rate exchange agreements, see “APPENDIX D – OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS – Interest Rate Exchange Agreements.”

Refunded Bonds

Various outstanding County bond issues have been refunded for present value debt service savings, in addition to County bonds refunded or restructured by NIFA.

Capital Leases

The County has entered into various capital leases, installment sales contracts and lease purchase agreements. Figure 16 shows the future minimum lease payments due on such obligations and the present value of these minimum payments.

FIGURE 16
MINIMUM LEASE PAYMENTS
CAPITAL LEASES (IN THOUSANDS)
(AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017)⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year Ending December 31:	
2018	\$ 7,894
2019	8,071
2020	8,253
2021	8,439
2022	8,629
2023-2027	43,777
2028-2032	46,365
2033-2036	<u>35,727</u>
Future Minimum Payments	167,155
Less Interest	<u>87,726</u>
Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 79,429 ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ Data extracted from County of Nassau, Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Comptroller for the Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2017.

⁽²⁾ The Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments as of December 31, 2017 increased over the amount as of December 31, 2016 (\$4,575,000) due to the extension in 2017 of a lease term for a property to 2036 and the subsequent reclassification of such lease from an operating lease to a capital lease.

Short-Term Indebtedness

The County expects from time to time to issue bond anticipation notes (“BANs”), tax anticipation notes (“TANs”) and revenue anticipation notes (“RANs”).

Bond Anticipation Notes

The County utilizes BANs for short-term financing of capital expenditures with the expectation that the principal amount thereof will be refinanced with the proceeds of long-term bonds or repaid with State or federal funds. Figure 17 shows recent and expected issuance of BANs by the County.

FIGURE 17
SHORT-TERM INDEBTEDNESS
BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES (IN MILLIONS)

Note	2015	2016⁽¹⁾	2017⁽²⁾	2018	2019⁽³⁾
Bond Anticipation Notes	\$92.9	\$164.5	\$139.3	\$255.1	\$177.2

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$5,170,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2016 Series B, issued June 14, 2016, to renew, in part, the Bond Anticipation Notes, 2015 Series B, and \$98,895,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2016 Series D (Federally Taxable), issued December 14, 2016, to renew, in part, the Bond Anticipation Notes, 2015 Series C (Federally Taxable), 2016 Series A (Federally Taxable) and 2016 Series C (Federally Taxable).

⁽²⁾ Includes \$95,175,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2017 Series B, issued December 12, 2017, to renew, in part, the Bond Anticipation Notes, 2016 Series D (Federally Taxable).

⁽³⁾ Projected. Includes the 2019 Series A Bond Anticipation Notes offered hereby.

Cash Flow Notes

The County periodically issues RANs and TANs to fund the County’s short-term cash flow needs. Figure 18 shows recent and expected issuances of RANs and TANs by the County.

FIGURE 18
CASH FLOW NOTES (IN MILLIONS)

Note	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019⁽¹⁾
Revenue Anticipation Notes	\$178.5	\$119.6	\$ 0.0	\$119.9	\$ 78.7
Tax Anticipation Notes	198.5	257.8	377.3	298.0	220.0
Total	\$377.0	\$377.4	\$377.3	\$417.9	\$298.7

⁽¹⁾ Projected.

The County expects to continue to undertake one or more cash flow borrowings annually.

Recent and Projected Bond Issuances

Figure 19 shows the County’s recent and projected bond issuances.

FIGURE 19
COUNTY BONDS (IN MILLIONS)

2015	2016⁽¹⁾	2017⁽²⁾	2018	2019⁽³⁾
\$198.5	\$533.1	\$473.4	\$259.9	\$362.4

⁽¹⁾ Inclusive of the \$272,810,000 General Improvement Bonds, 2016 Refunding Series A.

⁽²⁾ Inclusive of the \$338,205,000 General Improvement Bonds, 2017 Refunding Series C.

⁽³⁾ Projected.

See “CAPITAL PLANNING AND BUDGETING” herein for additional information concerning the County’s projected borrowings.

Constitutional Provisions

Limitations on indebtedness (some of which apply to guarantees by the County of NHCC debt as hereinafter described below and under “NASSAU HEALTH CARE CORPORATION” herein) are found in Article VIII of the State Constitution and are implemented by the Local Finance Law. The provisions of Article VIII referred to in the following summaries are generally applicable to the County and the obligations authorized by its County Legislature. There is no constitutional limitation on the amount that may be raised by the County by tax upon real estate in any fiscal year to pay principal of and interest on County indebtedness. See, however, “THE NOTES – Tax Levy Limitation Law” in the Official Statement to which this Appendix A is attached regarding statutory limitations on the ability of the County to levy taxes.

Article VIII, Section 1

The County shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual or private corporation, association or private undertaking nor shall the County give or loan its credit to or in aid of any of the foregoing or a public corporation. This provision does not prevent the County from contracting indebtedness for the purpose of advancing to a town or school district pursuant to law the amount of unpaid taxes returned to the County. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VIII, Section 1 of the State Constitution, Article 17, Section 7 provides that the State Legislature may authorize a municipality to lend its money or credit to or in aid of any corporation or association, regulated by law as to its charges, profits, dividends, and disposition of its property or franchises, for the purpose of providing hospital or other facilities for the prevention, diagnosis or treatment of human disease, pain, injury, disability, deformity or physical condition, and for facilities incidental or appurtenant thereto as may be prescribed by law.

Article VIII, Section 2

The County shall not contract indebtedness except for a County purpose. No such indebtedness shall be contracted for longer than the period of probable usefulness of the purpose or, in the alternative, the weighted average period of probable usefulness of the several purposes, for which it is contracted and in no event may this period exceed forty years. The County must pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and the interest on any of its indebtedness. Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of the collection of taxes and indebtedness to be paid within one of the two fiscal years immediately succeeding the fiscal year in which such indebtedness was contracted, all indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments. Indebtedness must be paid in annual installments commencing not more than two years after the debt was contracted and no installment shall be more than 50% in excess of the smallest prior installment unless the governing body of the County provides for and utilizes substantially level or declining annual debt service payments. Provision shall be made annually by appropriation by the County for the payment of interest on all indebtedness and for the amounts required for the amortization and redemption of serial bonds.

Article VIII, Section 4

The County shall not contract indebtedness which including existing indebtedness shall exceed 10% of the five-year average full valuation of taxable real estate therein. The average full valuation of taxable real estate of the County is determined pursuant to Article VIII, Section 10 of the State Constitution by taking the assessed valuations of taxable real estate on the last completed assessment roll and the four preceding rolls and applying to such rolls the ratio (as determined by the State Office of Real Property Tax Services or such other State agency or official as the State Legislature shall direct) which such assessed valuation bears to the full valuation. The Local Finance Law requires that the face value of

the principal amount of guarantees by the County of NHCC debt be deemed indebtedness for the purpose of this constitutional provision. See “NASSAU HEALTH CARE CORPORATION” herein. Article VIII, Section 5 and Article VIII, Section 2-a, of the State Constitution enumerate exclusions and deductions from the Constitutional debt limit. Such deductions include indebtedness incurred for water and certain sewer facilities.

Statutory Provisions

Title 8 of the Local Finance Law contains the statutory limitations on the power to contract indebtedness. Section 104.00 limits, in accordance with Article VIII, Section 4 of the Constitution, the ability of the County to contract indebtedness to 10% of the five-year average full valuation of taxable real estate. The statutory provisions implementing constitutional provisions authorizing deductions and excluding indebtedness from the debt limits are found in Title 9 and Title 10 of the Local Finance Law. In addition to the constitutionally enumerated exclusions and deductions, deductions are allowed for cash or appropriations for debt service pursuant to the authority of a decision of the State Court of Appeals. NIFA is not subject to the provisions of the Local Finance Law; however, obligations issued by NIFA on behalf of the County count toward the County’s debt limit.

Statutory Procedure

In general, the State Legislature has, by the enactment of the Local Finance Law, authorized the power and procedure for the County to borrow and incur indebtedness subject, of course, to the constitutional and statutory provisions set forth above. The power to spend money, however, generally derives from other law, including, but not limited to, the County Charter and the County Law.

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the County Charter and the County Law, the County authorizes the issuance of bonds by the adoption of an ordinance, approved by a super-majority vote of the voting strength of the members of the County Legislature, the finance board of the County. Customarily, the County Legislature has delegated to the County Treasurer, as chief fiscal officer of the County, the power to authorize and sell bond anticipation notes in anticipation of authorized bonds. The Local Finance Law also provides that where a bond ordinance is published with a statutory form of estoppel notice, the validity of the bonds authorized thereby, including bond anticipation notes issued in anticipation of the sale thereof, may be contested only if:

1. such obligations are authorized for a purpose for which the County is not authorized to expend money; or
2. (a) there has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of law which should have been complied with in the authorization of such obligations; and (b) an action, suit, or proceeding contesting such validity, is commenced within twenty days after the date of such publication; or
3. such obligations are authorized in violation of the provisions of the State Constitution (the “Estoppel Procedure”).

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

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

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

CAPITAL PLANNING AND BUDGETING

The County Charter requires the County to have a four-year capital plan and an annual capital budget. The Charter sets forth deadlines for the County Executive to submit a proposed capital plan and capital budget to the County Legislature, describes the minimum informational requirements to be contained therein, and contains a schedule and structure for the legislative review, modification and approval process.

Capital Plan and Capital Budget

The County Charter requires the County Executive to submit to the County Legislature by October 15th of each year a proposed four-year capital plan, the first year of which is the capital budget for the following year, and requires the County Legislature by December 15th of each year to vote on the capital plan resolution and the capital budget ordinance. The County Legislature has approved the capital budget for fiscal year 2019 (as it may be amended from time to time, the “2019 Capital Budget”) and a capital plan for fiscal years 2019-2022 (as it may be amended from time to time, the “2019-2022 Capital Plan”).* The 2019 Capital Budget is approximately \$265.0 million, the revenue for which is a combination of long-term debt (or bond anticipation notes) and local, State or federal aid. The amount of such debt projected to be issued by or on behalf of the County for objects or purposes in the 2019 Capital Budget is approximately \$182.2 million.

The amount of debt issued by the County each year varies depending upon capital expenditure requirements. Following from NIFA’s declaration of a control period on January 26, 2011, NIFA may continue to seek, among other things, to restrict in whole or in part the County’s ability to issue debt to finance expenditures, including, but not limited to, capital projects, judgments and settlements, and property tax refunds. For further information regarding NIFA’s declaration of a control period, see “MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT – External – *NIFA*” herein. County financings often include prior-year(s) approved capital items. The major components of the 2019 Capital Budget and the 2019-2022 Capital Plan are listed in Figure 20.

Major capital projects include a plan to resurface 125 lane miles of County roads annually, the creation of a state-of-the-art Police Academy, the renovation of 101 County Seat Drive to house the Family and Matrimonial Court and the Western Bay marshes restoration project (a \$358 million project that includes \$82 million in State aid and \$77 million in Federal aid). Other new projects to be financed include new voting machines for early voting and police fleet replacement.

* Pursuant to the County Charter, subsequent to the approval of an ordinance to amend the capital budget, the County Executive may amend the capital plan to conform it to the capital budget as amended.

FIGURE 20
2019-2022 CAPITAL PLAN

<u>Category</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Buildings	\$39,423,563	\$49,800,000	\$31,750,000	\$9,625,000
Equipment	6,655,000	1,532,500	4,500,000	2,750,000
Infrastructure	31,645,000	48,050,000	56,155,000	28,575,000
Parks	8,600,000	15,350,000	5,850,000	4,025,000
Public Safety	42,782,150	39,813,500	19,675,000	9,757,500
Roads	53,400,000	62,250,000	32,400,000	8,375,000
Technology	4,100,000	4,600,000	8,850,000	3,822,500
Traffic	16,594,244	45,631,000	40,637,379	14,273,000
Transportation	4,200,000	11,340,000	19,360,000	1,500,000
Sewer and Storm Water	57,630,000	166,950,000	219,200,000	40,050,000
Total	\$265,029,957	\$445,317,000	\$438,377,379	\$122,753,000
Non Debt Financed	\$82,861,063	\$105,800,000	\$143,583,979	\$24,598,000
Debt Financed	\$182,168,894	\$339,517,000	\$294,793,400	\$98,155,000

REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND TAX COLLECTION

Real Property Assessment

The County Assessor assesses all real property within the County to support the County’s property tax levy and the tax levies for the three towns, all but one of the 56 school districts, and approximately 225 County and town special districts. The County is one of only two county assessing units in the State.

Property Tax Refunds

The County pays refunds of property taxes levied or imposed by the County Legislature, which, in addition to County taxes, includes those of the towns, special districts and all but one of the school districts in the County. Based on a provision of the County Administrative Code, the County may not charge the cost of such refunds to the towns, special districts and school districts, as would otherwise be required by Article 7 of the State Real Property Tax Law (“RPTL”). See “COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS AND DEBT LIMITATIONS – Bonded Indebtedness” and “– Debt Service Requirements” and “LITIGATION – Property Tax Litigation” in this Appendix A.

Administrative Review of Assessments

Administrative review of assessments in the County is the responsibility of ARC, which is headed by a chairman appointed by the County Executive. During the tentative roll period, corrections of assessments by ARC do not generate refund liability for the County. In addition to its ability to correct the tentative assessment roll, ARC is authorized to resolve administratively up to three years of pending litigation. See “LITIGATION – Property Tax Litigation” herein.

Real Property Tax Limit

The amount that may be raised by the County tax levy on real estate in any fiscal year for purposes other than for debt service on County indebtedness is limited to two per centum (2%) of the average five-year full valuation of real estate of the County in accordance with the provisions of Article

VIII of the State Constitution (1½%) and the County Law (additional ½%), less certain deductions as prescribed therein. State legislation limits the amount by which the real property tax levy may be increased from year to year. See “THE NOTES – Tax Levy Limitation Law” in the Official Statement to which this Appendix A is attached.

Figure 21 sets forth the constitutional real property taxing limit of the County.

FIGURE 21
COMPUTATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL TAXING POWER
(IN THOUSANDS)

Year Roll Completed	Full Valuation of Real Estate ^(c)
2019	\$ 236,228,932 ^(d)
2018	217,543,898
2017	207,499,977
2016	212,185,368
2015	204,607,718
Total	<u>\$1,078,065,893</u>
Five-Year Average Full Valuation	\$ 215,613,179
Tax Limit ^(a)	\$4,312,264
Total Exclusions ^(b)	219,829
Total Taxing Power for 2019 Levy	4,532,092
Total Levy 2019	650,121
Tax Levy Subject to Limit	430,292
Percentage of Taxing Power Exhausted	9.98%

- ^(a) The State Constitution limits the tax on real estate to one and one-half per centum of the average five-year full valuation, and provides that the State Legislature may prescribe a method to increase this limitation to not to exceed two per centum. The tax limit was raised to two per centum by provisions of the County Law and a resolution adopted by the County Board of Supervisors, predecessor to the County Legislature. See “THE NOTES – Tax Levy Limitation Law” in the Official Statement to which this Appendix A is attached.
- ^(b) Interest on and principal of indebtedness supported by real property taxes for fiscal year 2019 is excluded from the calculation of real estate taxes limited under the provisions of Article VIII, Section 10 of the State Constitution.
- ^(c) Full valuation figures for 2015 through 2018 are verified by the Office of the State Comptroller.
- ^(d) Full valuation for 2019 is based on preliminary data from the County and the Office of the State Comptroller.

Largest Real Property Taxpayers

Figure 22 shows the largest real property taxpayers in the County.

FIGURE 22
LARGEST REAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS
2019

Taxpayer	Taxable Assessed Value ⁽¹⁾	Taxable Assessed Value (%)
KEYSPAN GAS EAST	\$ 15,796,134	2.87%
RETAIL PROPERTY TRUST	4,094,588	0.74
VERIZON NEW YORK	2,909,123	0.53
LIPA	1,870,769	0.34
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK	1,312,085	0.24
NEW YORK WATER	1,141,643	0.21
SUNRISE MALL LLC	1,003,517	0.18
FIFTH AVENUE OF LONG ISLAND	933,928	0.17
RECKSON ASSOCIATION	865,970	0.16
REXCORP PLAZA SPE LLC	769,811	0.14
1111 CLK MARCUS AVE PROPERTY	752,158	0.14
TL GCP OWNER LLC	683,581	0.12
LONG ISLAND AMERICAN WATER	679,994	0.12
JERICO PLAZA LLC	622,208	0.11
CLK MARCUS AVE PROPERTY	577,903	0.10
WE'RE ASSOCIATES INC	551,433	0.10
KRE BROADWAY OWNER LLC	540,258	0.10
JMM RACEWAY LLC & MATTONE GROUP	531,601	0.10
EQUITY ONE LLC	528,059	0.10
CORPORATE PROPERTY INVESTORS	487,446	0.09
T1 FRANKLIN AVENUE PLAZA	468,980	0.09
ASN ROOSEVELT CENTER LLC	468,620	0.09
COUNTRY GLEN LLC	455,356	0.08
JQ ASSOCIATES	407,546	0.07
ROCKAWAY REALTY ASSOCIATES	404,090	0.07
TOTAL (TOP 25)	\$ 38,856,801	7.06%
TOTAL TAX BASE	\$550,753,477	100.00%

⁽¹⁾The amounts reflect a level of assessment for commercial properties of 1% of full value.

Collection

General and school district taxes levied by the County are collected by the receivers of taxes for each of the three towns and the two cities within the County, as applicable. General taxes include taxes and similar levies for the County, towns and special districts.

County, Town and Special District Taxes

One-half of all taxes upon real estate, except school district taxes, are due and payable on the first day of January, and the remaining and final one-half of such taxes on real estate are due and payable on the first day of July. All such taxes are and become liens on the real estate affected thereby and are construed and deemed to be charged thereon on the respective days when they become due and payable and remain such liens until paid. The second half of such tax on real estate which is due on the first day of July may be paid on the first day of January, the date when the first half becomes due and payable, or at any time thereafter. The second half may be thus paid if the first half shall have been paid or shall be paid at the same time. A discount of one per cent is allowed on those payments of the second half which are made on or before February tenth. Such discounts are a town or city charge as the case may be. In the event such discounts allowed by a city receiver on the State and County taxes of a given taxable year exceed fifty per cent of the amount of penalties and interest collected by such city receiver on the State and County taxes of such taxable year during the time the receiver has had in his or her possession the consolidated tax warrant for such taxable year and the portion of the assessment roll annexed thereto containing the real property within such city, the County must reimburse such city for such excess of such discounts.

The receivers of taxes pay to the towns and special districts, as applicable, the amount of the levies for town and special districts and then pay the difference to the County. The County collects delinquent general taxes following the return of unpaid general taxes by the receivers to the County on September first. See "*Delinquency Procedure*" within this section.

The receivers of taxes are required to pay to the County Treasurer on the fifteenth day of each month all County taxes they have collected prior to the first day of such month.

School District Taxes

One-half of all school taxes upon real estate are due and payable on the first day of October and the remaining and final one-half of such taxes on real estate are due and payable on the first day of the following April. All such taxes are liens on the real estate affected thereby and are construed and deemed to be charged thereon on the respective days when they become due and payable and remain such liens until paid. The second half of such tax which is due on the first day of April may be paid on the first day of October, the date when the first half becomes due and payable, or at any time thereafter. The second half may be thus paid if the first half shall have been paid or shall be paid at the same time. A discount of one per cent is allowed on those payments of the second half which are made on or before November tenth. Such discounts are a town charge.

Uncollected school district taxes are returned by the receivers to the County on June first. The County then pays the school districts the amounts billed and uncollected by the receivers. The County collects delinquent school district taxes following the return of unpaid school district taxes. See "*Delinquency Procedure*" within this section. This procedure covers all but one of the school districts in the County.

The County is authorized to pay monies due to the school districts from funds on hand or may borrow monies for such purpose pursuant to the provisions of the Local Finance Law.

Delinquency Procedure

(a) General taxes

Penalties on taxes due January first: if such taxes are paid on or before February tenth, no interest or penalty; if such taxes are paid on or before August thirty-first, no penalty; if such taxes are paid after February tenth interest is added at the rate of one per cent per month calculated from January first to the first day of the month following the date of payment or time of sale of such unpaid taxes. Such interest is charged on the full amount of such taxes and any penalty. Such interest is compounded on the first day of each month, beginning on the first day of September. If such taxes are paid after August thirty-first, a penalty of 6% is added.

Penalties on taxes due July first: if such taxes are paid on or before August tenth, no interest or penalty; if such taxes are paid on or before August thirty-first, no penalty; if such taxes are paid after August tenth interest is added at the rate of one per cent per month calculated from July first to the first day of the month following the date of payment or time of sale of such unpaid taxes. Such interest is charged on the full amount of such taxes and any penalty. Such interest is compounded on the first day of each month, beginning on the first day of September. If such taxes are paid after August thirty-first, a penalty of 6% is added.

Penalties and interest on general taxes collected by the receivers are paid to the towns or cities as applicable; those collected by the County (i.e., after the return of taxes by the receivers to the County) are retained by the County.

(b) School district taxes

Penalties on taxes due October first: if such taxes are paid on or before November tenth of the current year, no interest or penalty; if such taxes are paid on or before May thirty-first of the following year, no penalty; if such taxes are paid after November tenth of the current year interest is added at the rate of one per cent per month calculated from October first to the first day of the month following the date of payment or time of sale of such unpaid taxes. Such interest is charged on the full amount of such taxes and any penalty. Such interest is compounded on the first day of each month, beginning on the first day of June of the following year. If such taxes are paid after May thirty-first of the following year, a penalty of 6% is added.

Penalties on taxes due April first: if such taxes are paid on or before May tenth, no interest or penalty; if such taxes are paid on or before May thirty-first, no penalty; if such taxes are paid after May tenth interest is added at the rate of one per cent per month calculated from April first to the first day of the month following the date of payment or time of sale of such unpaid taxes. Such interest is charged on the full amount of such taxes and any penalty. Such interest is compounded on the first day of each month, beginning on the first day of June. If such taxes are paid after May thirty-first, a penalty of 6% is added.

Penalties and interest on school district taxes collected by the receivers are paid to the towns; those collected by the County (i.e., after the return of taxes by the receivers to the County) are retained by the County.

(c) Tax Lien Sale

The County holds an annual tax lien sale each February. The taxpayer is charged additional statutory interest of 10% per each six-month period, for a maximum of 24 months until paid if the taxes

are paid after the tax lien sale. Taxpayers receiving a hardship designation pay additional statutory interest of 5% per each six-month period until paid for up to an additional year (following the initial 24 months). Tax liens not sold at auction become owned by the County.

The holder of a tax lien for a property other than those classified as class one or as a class two condominium pursuant to section 1802 of the RPTL, if it has not been satisfied within 24 months of the sale date, may obtain a deed of conveyance from the County Treasurer or foreclose his tax lien. The holder of a tax lien for a property classified as class one or as a class two condominium pursuant to section 1802 of the RPTL, if it has not been satisfied within 24 months of the sale date, may commence a foreclosure action unless the property owner has been granted a one-year extension through hardship designation.

The County Treasurer has at times sold groups of County-owned tax liens in bulk.

NASSAU HEALTH CARE CORPORATION

NHCC is a public benefit corporation that provides health care primarily to the County's uninsured and underinsured population. Pursuant to State authorizing legislation (hereinafter referred to as the "NHCC Act"), the County transferred its hospital, nursing home and health centers and clinics to NHCC effective September 29, 1999 as provided in the Acquisition Agreement between the County and NHCC dated as of September 24, 1999. The County and NHCC subsequently entered into the Stabilization Agreement dated as of September 22, 2004 in order to stabilize the financial condition of NHCC. The County and NHCC then entered into the Successor Agreement dated as of November 1, 2007 (the "Successor Agreement") to clarify the relationship between the parties. The NHCC Act also permits the County (i) to enter into contracts with NHCC for services; (ii) to appropriate sums of money to defray NHCC's project costs or other expenses; (iii) to lend its money or credit to NHCC; and (iv) to issue County notes and bonds for NHCC objects or purposes.

Under the NHCC Act, NHCC is governed by a board of fifteen directors, eight of whom are appointed by the Governor (two on recommendation of the County Executive, three on recommendation of the majority leader of the County Legislature, one on recommendation of the minority leader of the County Legislature, one on recommendation of the Speaker of the State Assembly and one on recommendation of the Temporary President of the State Senate), four by the County Legislature and three by the County Executive.

County-guaranteed NHCC Bonds

The County has provided a direct-pay guaranty on NHCC's Series 2009A Bonds and on its Series 2009B, C and D Bonds, which are variable rate bonds secured by letters of credit. The County also has guaranteed interest rate exchange agreements associated with NHCC bonds. See APPENDIX D herein for listings of outstanding County-guaranteed NHCC variable rate bonds and associated interest rate exchange agreements.

See "COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS AND DEBT LIMITATIONS – Debt Service Requirements" and "THE COUNTY – County Financial Management – *Financial Policies* – Swap Policy" herein. The Successor Agreement provides for the County to offset all debt service related payments, including payments to swap counterparties, against any payments it makes to NHCC.

NASSAU COUNTY SEWER AND STORM WATER FINANCE AUTHORITY

The Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority (the “SSWFA”) is a State public authority empowered to issue debt to finance County sewer or storm water projects within its statutory authorization. It does not own or operate any facilities, and does not provide sewer or storm water services. The SSWFA is governed by a seven-member board appointed by the County Executive and confirmed by the County Legislature. The presiding officer and the minority leader of the County Legislature each nominate two of the appointees, and the County Comptroller nominates one of the appointees. It is a Covered Organization under the NIFA Act. See “MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT – External – NIFA” herein.

The County has entered into an agreement with the SSWFA for the financing of County sewer or storm water projects, although the County also continues to issue debt for such purposes.

The County includes in its annual levy of an ad valorem assessment (tax) for the Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water Resources District (the “District”) amounts needed to pay the costs of the SSWFA. Each city and town receiver of taxes in the County collects such assessments and distributes them to the SSWFA trustee for SSWFA requirements. The County on behalf of the District then receives the balance of the assessments.

LITIGATION

The County and its officers and employees are defendants in a number of lawsuits. Such litigation includes, but is not limited to, actions commenced and claims asserted against the County arising out of or related to: assessments and condemnation proceedings, and alleged torts, civil rights violations, breaches of contracts including union and employee disputes, and other alleged violations of law. The County intends to defend itself vigorously against all claims and actions.

The County self-insures for most risk exposures. It has transferred some of its risk by means of carrying property and liability insurance coverage on its police helicopters, a blanket fidelity bond covering all County employees and the following coverage for the summer recreation program: accident insurance, umbrella liability and general liability. The County has a contractual obligation to reimburse NHCC for the cost of certain insurance coverage, and to indemnify NHCC for liability and related costs not covered by insurance, in connection with NHCC’s provision of health care services at the County’s correctional center. Essentially all other risks are assumed directly by the County. The County annually appropriates sums for the payment of judgments and settlements of claims and litigation, which appropriations may be financed, in whole or in part, pursuant to the Local Finance Law by the issuance of County bonds, subject, however, to NIFA approval during the control period. The County intends to defend itself vigorously against all claims and in all litigation. Estimated liabilities of approximately \$391.5 million for claims and litigation (excluding tax certiorari claims) have been recorded as a liability in the County’s government-wide financial statement of net position as of December 31, 2017.

Such estimated liabilities include liabilities resulting from several third-party actions that were filed against the County seeking indemnification for judgments and/or claims pending against the Towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, as well as garbage districts within these towns relating to the refund of special ad valorem levies on mass properties of utilities (Verizon, American Water and others) for garbage and refuse collection services. The towns and garbage districts have sought to have the County indemnify these judgments on the basis that the County is allegedly a guarantor for any claim for an illegal assessment for non-benefitted properties. In 2017, the County settled the outstanding claims of the Town of Hempstead. The settlement agreement requires the County to pay to the Town of Hempstead (x) approximately \$18 million in satisfaction of certain judgments and claims against the

County (which the County has paid) and (y) seventy percent of the amount of judgments and settlements paid by such town on the then-remaining claims of such town, in installments over ten years, subject to certain conditions, which claims have since been resolved. The County estimates that the cumulative amount of its obligation for its share of all such now-resolved claims of the Town of Hempstead is approximately \$58 million (which the County began paying in annual installments of \$5.8 million in 2019). In October 2018, the County settled the remaining claims of two Town of Oyster Bay garbage districts for approximately \$1.1 million in the aggregate, which the County will pay over three years beginning in 2018. The remaining claims of the Town of North Hempstead are estimated to be approximately \$10 million.

Approximately \$227.7 million has been recorded as a liability in the County’s government-wide financial statement of net position at December 31, 2017 related to workers’ compensation claims, as estimated by the County’s third-party administrator. Such amounts are only estimates, and no assurance can be given that additional claims will not be made or that the ultimate liability on existing and future claims will not be greater.

Property Tax Litigation

Assessments

The County is a party to numerous claims and legal actions for refunds of real property taxes asserted by taxpayers seeking review of assessments. The County intends to defend itself vigorously against all such claims and actions.

Expenditures recorded in the County’s governmental fund statements for all such claims in each of the fiscal years 2014 to 2017, inclusive, is shown below (in millions):

2017.....	\$81.0
2016.....	92.1
2015.....	96.9
2014.....	95.4

Expenditures for all such claims in fiscal year 2018 is projected to be approximately \$89.0 million, which includes \$20.5 million paid from the Disputed Assessment Fund (cash basis).

The County Comptroller recorded an estimated long-term liability of \$496.3 million for future property tax refunds in the County’s government-wide financial statement of net position at December 31, 2017. The County Comptroller recorded an additional accrued liability for property tax refunds of \$28.9 million as current liabilities in the governmental fund statements and in the government-wide financial statement of net position at December 31, 2017 (which is also included in the \$81.0 million in 2017 expenditures recorded in the governmental fund statements described above). The estimate of long-term liability of \$496.3 million at December 31, 2017 for future property tax refunds includes a revised estimate of liability of \$239.1 million related to litigation regarding the assessments of certain power generating facilities in the County, which estimate is \$195.9 million greater than the \$43.2 million estimate related to such power plants at December 31, 2016 in the County’s government-wide financial statement of net position. The County has been in discussions with the operator of such power generating facilities and is seeking to reduce or eliminate the related property tax refund liability of the County. The 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan includes \$200 million of borrowing in 2019 to finance property tax refunds. Such borrowing is subject to approval by the County Legislature and NIFA. Various taxpayers have brought actions to convert certain judgments and/or settlements (including ARC stipulations) for real property tax refunds into enforceable money judgments, certain of which have been withdrawn following payment. While intending to continue to defend itself vigorously in the remaining money

judgment actions, the County nevertheless expects to pay the remaining underlying judgments and/or settlements (including ARC stipulations) by the end of 2019.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the County Comptroller recorded \$96.7 million in total liabilities in the governmental funds for the Disputed Assessment Fund (“DAF”), representing collections of DAF charges from class four (commercial) property owners. Of this amount, \$42.9 million has been included in the estimated tax certiorari payable balances, \$32.2 million in non-current liabilities and \$10.7 million in current liabilities in the government-wide financial statement of net position. An amount of \$52.6 million is recorded as DAF deposits held in current liabilities in the government-wide financial statement of net position. Until the cases are decided, the County does not know what portion of the DAF collections will be returned to property owners or distributed to the County and other taxing jurisdictions in accordance with the DAF law as applicable to the County’s 2017 tax roll. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the County Comptroller accrued as a liability in the DAF \$1.1 million of tax certiorari expenditures in the governmental fund statements for property tax refunds due and payable in the fiscal year and which were paid in 2018.

The County Comptroller has determined that the County’s total estimated tax certiorari payable as of December 31, 2017 is \$569.3 million, which includes the \$496.3 million recorded as a long-term liability for future property tax refunds, \$28.9 million accrued liability recorded as current liabilities, \$42.9 million estimated tax certiorari liability for the DAF, and \$1.1 million accrued liability recorded as current liabilities for the DAF. The total estimated tax certiorari payable as of December 31, 2018 is not yet available.

State law applicable to the DAF for the County’s 2017 and 2018 tax rolls required class four property owners in the County to pay a charge projected to be equivalent to the amount of taxes being disputed in proceedings brought by them under Article 7 of the RPTL. This provides an estimated funding source for the payment for such refunds by parcel and tax year for the County’s 2017 and 2018 tax rolls. In July 2018, Governor Cuomo signed State legislation amending the DAF law to provide that, for the County’s 2019 tax levy and subsequent annual levies, the County is to levy an amount on class four (commercial) property (generally in the same manner as County taxes) to fund the County’s payment of class four refunds expected in such fiscal year, provided, however, that the levy may be not more than ten percent of class four levies on the County tax roll for County, town, special district and school district property taxes and other levies. As such, amounts raised for the DAF in 2019 and subsequent years are not restricted to payment of refunds by parcel and tax year.

In 2018, certain taxpayers filed two lawsuits against the County and others alleging that the enactment of the DAF by the State (prior to the 2018 amendments to the DAF law) and its implementation by the County violated various provisions of the State constitution, the RPTL and the County Administrative Code. The County’s motions to dismiss the lawsuits are currently pending. In 2019, certain taxpayers filed an action seeking to compel the refund of certain DAF charges on the 2017 and 2018 tax rolls. The County has moved to dismiss this petition based on the failure to name necessary parties. The County intends to continue to defend itself vigorously against these actions and proceedings.

Following from NIFA’s declaration of a control period on January 26, 2011, NIFA may continue to seek, among other things, to restrict in whole or in part the County’s ability to issue debt to finance expenditures, including, but not limited to, the payment of property tax refunds. For further information regarding NIFA’s declaration of a control period, see “MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT – External – NIFA” herein. See “COUNTY FINANCIAL CONDITION – 2019 Budget and 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan” herein.

No assurance can be given as to the amount of the County's ultimate liability on existing and future refund claims. Furthermore, these amounts do not include litigation relating to real estate taxation other than challenges to assessments. For a discussion of such other litigation, see "*Other Property Tax Litigation*" within this section.

Other Property Tax Litigation

(i) New York Telephone Company (now known as Verizon), New York Water Service Corporation (now known as American Water), Long Island Water Corporation (now known as American Water) and KeySpan (collectively, the "Utilities") have each filed actions and proceedings challenging the determination of their taxes in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000 in the non-County-wide special districts such as police, fire, water and library districts. The Utilities allege that the County erroneously placed all parcels in classes in calculating their assessed values for the payment of special district taxes. The Supreme Court, Nassau County declared that the assessments violated the RPTL and constitutional requirements of equal protection. The court directed that discovery be conducted and a trial held to determine the amount of tax refunds, if any, to be awarded to the Utilities. In 2002, the Appellate Division, Second Department, determined that the County violated the RPTL, but granted the County summary judgment dismissing the complaints on the grounds that no refunds should be awarded because of the fiscal impact on the special districts. In 2004, the Court of Appeals remitted the case to the Supreme Court, Nassau County for a trial on both the amount of the refunds due and whether those damages would have such an adverse impact on the County that no refunds should be ordered. In the KeySpan litigation, the Supreme Court, Nassau County denied the County's motion to dismiss the complaint and ordered discovery to proceed in the matter and the related Utilities cases. The court then stayed discovery pending the County's appeal to the Appellate Division concerning the application of the so-called County guaranty in these matters. In 2014, the Appellate Division denied the County's appeal and the Court of Appeals denied the County's application for leave to appeal the Appellate Division's decision. The court lifted the stay of discovery and the County has appealed the court's denial of its motion to dismiss on the grounds that the relief sought could only be granted by the exclusive remedy of an RPTL Article 7 challenge. Plaintiffs have appealed the court's denial of their motion for re-argument based on the court's ruling that evidence of financial hardship could be a mitigating factor in determining damages. A trial on damages is expected to begin in September 2019. The County intends to continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. It is not possible to predict the outcome of these actions and proceedings or their ultimate impact on the County's financial condition. The County cannot state with certainty the amount of a refund if the court were to order one, but has estimated, depending on the methodology of calculation, that such refund could be as high as \$200 million. The matters described in this paragraph were considered when estimating liabilities for claims and litigation (excluding tax certiorari claims) that were recorded as a liability in the County's government-wide financial statement of net position as of December 31, 2017 as described earlier in this section.

(ii) In 2018, the County was served with two summonses and complaints challenging the manner in which the County calculated current base proportions ("CBPs"), adjusted base proportions ("ABPs") and special district annual adjustments beginning in 2014 under Article 18 of the RPTL as a result of certain demolition of a power plant in Glenwood Landing, New York between 2012 and 2015. In one action, National Grid Generation LLC and Keyspan Gas East Corporation d/b/a National Grid allege that in 2014 the County calculated the CBPs, ABPs and special district annual adjustments in a manner that failed to reflect the demolition of the plant and thereby caused the plaintiffs' class three utility property to pay an excessive amount of taxes and a disproportionate share of the tax burden as compared to class one, class two and class four properties. The complaint further alleges that based on the purported 2014 error, all calculations for subsequent tax years were made in error. In the second action, New York American Water Company Inc. makes substantially similar allegations. In each action, plaintiffs seek, among other forms of relief, tax refunds in the amount of the alleged overpayment of taxes. Neither complaint specifies

the amount of the tax refunds or damages sought. The County's motions to dismiss the actions have been denied. At this time the County's ultimate potential liability cannot be determined and the County is in the process of investigating the allegations made in the complaints. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings.

Other Litigation

(i) In 2013, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York issued a decision in *Carver, et al. v. Nassau County Interim Finance Authority, et al.* granting the plaintiffs' (law enforcement unions) motion for summary judgment seeking to nullify NIFA's imposition of a wage freeze in 2011. Although the matter was brought by plaintiffs in federal court, the court resolved the motion on exclusively State law grounds, i.e., an interpretation of State Public Authorities Law Section 3669. In 2013, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit vacated the decision of the U.S. District Court and remanded the matter for further proceedings, directing the U.S. District Court to dismiss the State law claim and retain jurisdiction only over the federal constitutional claim. In 2013, plaintiffs filed a State court action regarding the authority of NIFA to impose the wage freeze under State law. At that time, the U.S. District Court stayed the federal action "pending completion of the state court proceeding...without prejudice to re-opening, upon letter application, at the conclusion of the state court proceedings." In 2014, the State Supreme Court ruled in this and related lawsuits that NIFA "did not exceed its authority to impose wage freezes in 2011, 2012 and 2013." In 2014, the County and the unions respectively agreed (among other things) to settle in part this and certain related cases, and such unions respectively released the County and NIFA from liability for the parts of the lawsuits that were settled. In 2016, the Appellate Division upheld the Supreme Court's decision, and later in 2016, the State Court of Appeals denied the plaintiffs' motions seeking leave to appeal the Appellate Division decision. In 2018, the U.S. District Court denied plaintiffs' motions for summary judgment and granted the County and NIFA defendants' cross-motions for summary judgment on the federal questions raised by the plaintiffs. Later in 2018, the U.S. District Court denied the plaintiffs' motion for reconsideration and affirmed its dismissal of plaintiffs' claims. The parties have filed briefs and are awaiting a determination from the Second Circuit. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these proceedings. It is not possible to predict the ultimate outcome of this and related cases or their ultimate impact on the County's financial condition; however, the County estimates that, in the event of a final adverse decision, the amount of its retroactive liability for this and related cases would be approximately \$101 million, including ancillary costs such as payroll taxes and pension contributions, among others. This amount is not included in the 2019-2022 Multi-Year Financial Plan. The matters described in this paragraph were considered when estimating liabilities for claims and litigation (excluding tax certiorari claims) that were recorded as a liability in the County's government-wide financial statement of net position as of December 31, 2017, as described earlier in this section.

(ii) In 2014, plaintiffs in *Boening v. Nassau County Department of Assessment and the County of Nassau* brought an action to have County Local Law 8-2013 declared invalid on the grounds that the County did not have the authority to require commercial property owners to submit annual income and expense statements to the County Department of Assessment. In 2015, the State Supreme Court upheld the validity of the law while reserving a decision on the ability of the County to enforce its penalty provisions. Appellate arguments were held in 2017 on the plaintiffs' appeal of that decision. In 2015 and 2017, the court granted temporary restraining orders ("TROs") in this and similar actions preventing the County from enforcing the law's penalty provisions with respect to litigants and non-litigants pending litigation. In 2017, the court lifted the TROs except with respect to the plaintiffs in this and similar actions (approximately 1,500) challenging enforcement of the law. The County has collected approximately \$900,000 of penalties to date but has not recognized such revenue. The 2019 Budget does not include projected revenues from enforcement of the law. In 2017, the State Supreme Court ruled that the law's penalties constitute an illegal tax in view of the way the funds are utilized. As such, the County

currently may not impose the penalties. The County has filed an appeal of the decision. If the decision is not reversed, the County would be required to refund any penalties collected. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. It is not possible to predict the outcome of these actions and proceedings or their ultimate impact on the County's financial condition.

(iii) In 2017, plaintiff Jeffrey Falk, on behalf of himself and others similarly situated, brought a lawsuit in State Supreme Court challenging the County's tax map verification fee alleging that the fee is excessive of costs and constitutes an illegal tax enacted for general revenue purposes. The fee is charged for the verification of a tax map of real property that must accompany the recordings of mortgages and satisfactions and other real property transactions. The plaintiff sought an injunction of the fee, a declaration that the fee is unlawful and money damages. The court granted the County's motion to dismiss the request for injunctive relief, conversion and money damages. The court, however, did not dismiss the plaintiff's claim for declaratory judgment on the legality of the fee. Plaintiff has filed a notice of appeal and discovery is ongoing. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. If the fee is declared illegal in its entirety, the County would forego annual collections of up to approximately \$43 million.

(iv) In 2015, 2016, and 2017, certain members of County collective bargaining units respectively filed five lawsuits in federal court challenging the County's calculation of overtime under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA"). Among plaintiffs' allegations are that the County did not calculate their overtime correctly because longevity pay, shift differential payments and hazardous duty payments were not included in their regular rate of pay, and that the County systemically failed to pay overtime timely within the pay period earned. The court has certified or is expected to certify respective classes of County employees that allegedly may have been affected by an improper calculation and payment of overtime and has consolidated certain lawsuits for efficiency. In one of the lawsuits, plaintiffs have challenged the County's designation of certain employees as FLSA-exempt. If plaintiffs are successful in establishing that the County's calculations of overtime are not consistent with FLSA, the County would be responsible for liquidated damages for the classes. In 2018, the court ordered mediation in one of the lawsuits. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. The County cannot state with certainty the amount of such potential damages and attorneys' fees, but has estimated, depending on the size of the classes and the methodology of calculation, that they could total approximately \$80-120 million.

(v) In 2017, plaintiff David Abramov filed a lawsuit against the County alleging serious injuries resulting from a motor vehicle accident involving a County Police Department vehicle and another car driven by Donna Comuniello. Ms. Comuniello also filed a lawsuit against the County for alleged injuries sustained in the accident. The two cases have been joined in State Supreme Court and the litigation is currently in the discovery phase. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. It is not possible to predict the outcome of these actions and proceedings or their ultimate impact on the County's financial condition; however, the County estimates that, in the event of a final adverse decision, the amount of damages for which the County may be liable could be in excess of \$30 million.

(vi) In 2018, plaintiff Joseph Jackson filed an action against the County and various County police officers alleging claims of false arrest and wrongful imprisonment under 42 U.S.C. §1983. After serving twenty-three years in prison, plaintiff's conviction was vacated after an investigation by the County District Attorney's Office determined that a police officer failed to turn over certain exculpatory evidence to plaintiff when he was the defendant in a criminal case. Plaintiff also alleges that his confession was the product of coercion. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. It is not possible to predict the outcome of these actions and proceedings or their ultimate impact on the County's financial condition; however, the County estimates that, in the event of a

final adverse decision, the amount of damages for which the County may be liable could be in excess of \$30 million.

(vii) In 2019, certain plaintiffs filed a federal class action in U.S. District Court seeking declaratory, monetary and limited injunctive relief on behalf of residential property owners in communities in the County described in the action as “nonwhite”. The complaint alleges that since 2010 the County imposed irrational and discriminatory policies and procedures in its property tax system that allegedly shifted more than \$1.7 billion in property taxes from wealthier, white communities to lower income, non-white communities. Plaintiffs are seeking as relief (i) a declaratory judgment that the real property valuation and assessment laws, policies and practices were unfairly imposed on non-white, low income residential property owners and such alleged actions violated and continue to violate the federal Fair Housing Act, the federal Equal Protection Act, the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and the County Charter, (ii) court-ordered supervised re-assessment with a permanent injunction to prevent the alleged inequities in the future and (iii) restitution. At this time, the County’s ultimate potential liability cannot be determined, and the County is in the process of investigating the allegations made in the complaint. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings.

With the exception of the litigation discussed herein, based on historical precedent, no litigation is pending by or against the County which will be finally determined to result individually or in the aggregate in final judgments against the County which would materially adversely affect the financial condition of the County.

PROPERTY TAX RATES AND LEVIES

Property Tax Rates

Figures 23 and 24 show County tax rates but do not include local, town, city, school, village or town special district tax rates for the respective political subdivisions in the County.

FIGURE 23
GENERAL COUNTY TAX RATES
COUNTY-WIDE PURPOSES BY FUND AND CLASS (I-IV)
PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUATION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING AS SHOWN

	<u>Town of Hempstead</u>					<u>Town of North Hempstead</u>					<u>Town of Oyster Bay</u>				
	1/1/2019	1/1/2018	1/1/2017	1/1/2016	1/1/2015	1/1/2019	1/1/2018	1/1/2017	1/1/2016	1/1/2015	1/1/2019	1/1/2018	1/1/2017	1/1/2016	1/1/2015
General County ^(a)															
I	7.568	11.943	12.169	17.056	24.008	7.568	11.943	12.169	17.056	24.002	7.568	11.943	12.169	17.066	24.000
II	3.550	5.730	5.864	2.322	6.370	3.550	5.730	5.864	2.322	6.364	3.550	5.730	5.864	2.332	6.362
III	4.920	8.249	8.524	9.774	14.599	4.920	8.249	8.524	9.774	14.593	4.920	8.249	8.524	9.784	14.592
IV	3.578	6.469	6.356	.922	4.587	3.578	6.469	6.356	.922	4.581	3.578	6.469	6.356	.933	4.579
Community College															
I	11.694	11.272	11.024	10.343	10.043	11.694	11.272	11.024	10.343	10.043	11.694	11.272	11.024	10.343	10.043
II	5.485	5.408	5.313	5.429	5.457	5.485	5.408	5.313	5.429	5.457	5.485	5.408	5.313	5.429	5.457
III	7.602	7.786	7.722	7.915	7.596	7.602	7.786	7.722	7.915	7.596	7.602	7.786	7.722	7.915	7.596
IV	5.529	6.106	5.759	4.963	4.994	5.529	6.106	5.759	4.963	4.994	5.529	6.106	5.759	4.963	4.994
Police Headquarters															
I	87.761	84.112	78.485	72.925	66.184	87.795	84.110	78.486	72.925	66.184	87.665	84.110	78.483	72.925	66.184
II	29.415	30.541	29.561	38.279	35.962	29.449	30.539	29.562	38.279	35.962	29.319	30.529	29.560	38.279	35.962
III	49.303	52.264	50.201	55.802	50.063	49.337	52.262	50.202	55.802	50.063	49.207	52.252	50.200	55.802	50.063
IV	29.824	36.908	33.379	34.988	32.906	29.858	36.906	33.380	34.988	32.906	29.728	36.896	33.378	34.998	32.906
Fire Prevention															
I	3.716	3.330	3.403	3.301	3.087	3.716	3.330	3.403	3.301	3.087	3.716	3.330	3.403	3.301	3.087
II	1.743	1.598	1.640	1.733	1.677	1.743	1.598	1.640	1.733	1.677	1.743	1.598	1.640	1.733	1.677
III	2.415	2.300	2.383	2.526	2.335	2.415	2.300	2.383	2.526	2.335	2.415	2.300	2.383	2.526	2.335
IV	1.757	1.804	1.778	1.584	1.535	1.757	1.804	1.778	1.584	1.535	1.757	1.804	1.778	1.584	1.535
Environmental Bond															
I	2.378	1.694	0	0	1.881	2.378	1.694	0	0	1.881	2.378	1.694	0	0	1.881
II	1.115	.813	0	0	1.022	1.115	.813	0	0	1.022	1.115	.813	0	0	1.022
III	1.546	1.170	0	0	1.423	1.546	1.170	0	0	1.423	1.546	1.170	0	0	1.423
IV	1.124	.917	0	0	.935	1.124	.917	0	0	0.935	1.124	.917	0	0	.935

^(a) The County Legislature determines the general County tax rate for each of the towns and cities in the County after allocation of certain sales and compensating use tax revenues in the County.

FIGURE 24
GENERAL COUNTY TAX RATES
COUNTY-WIDE PURPOSES, BY FUND AND CLASS (I-IV)
PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUATION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING AS SHOWN

	<u>City of Glen Cove</u>					<u>City of Long Beach</u>				
	1/1/2019	1/1/2018	1/1/2017	1/1/2016	1/1/2015	1/1/2019	1/1/2018	1/1/2017	1/1/2016	1/1/2015
General County(a)										
I	7.568	11.943	12.169	17.048	24.012	7.568	11.943	12.169	31.013	38.624
II	3.550	5.730	5.864	2.314	6.374	3.550	5.730	5.864	16.279	20.986
III	4.920	8.249	8.524	9.766	14.604	4.920	8.249	8.524	23.730	29.216
IV	3.578	6.469	6.356	.915	4.591	3.578	6.469	6.356	14.879	19.203
Community College										
I	11.694	11.272	11.024	10.343	10.043	11.694	11.272	11.024	10.343	10.043
II	5.485	5.408	5.313	5.429	5.457	5.485	5.408	5.313	5.429	5.457
III	7.602	7.786	7.722	7.915	7.596	7.602	7.786	7.722	7.915	7.596
IV	5.529	6.106	5.759	4.963	4.994	5.529	6.106	5.759	4.963	4.994
Police Headquarters										
I	87.876	84.117	78.489	72.925	66.184	109.894	102.984	94.435	72.925	66.184
II	29.53	30.545	29.565	38.279	35.962	51.548	49.412	45.512	38.279	35.962
III	49.417	52.269	50.205	55.802	50.063	71.436	71.136	66.151	55.802	50.063
IV	29.939	36.913	33.383	34.988	32.906	51.957	55.780	49.329	34.988	32.906
Fire Prevention										
I	3.716	3.330	3.403	3.301	3.087	3.716	3.330	3.403	3.301	3.087
II	1.743	1.598	1.640	1.733	1.677	1.743	1.598	1.640	1.733	1.677
III	2.415	2.300	2.383	2.526	2.235	2.415	2.300	2.383	2.526	2.335
IV	1.757	1.804	1.778	1.584	1.535	1.757	1.804	1.778	1.584	1.535
Environmental Bond										
I	2.378	1.694	0	0	1.881	2.378	1.694	0	0	1.881
II	1.115	.813	0	0	1.022	1.115	.813	0	0	1.022
III	1.546	1.170	0	0	1.423	1.546	1.170	0	0	1.423
IV	1.124	.917	0	0	.935	1.124	.917	0	0	.935

^(a) The County Legislature determines the general County tax rate for each of the towns and cities in the County after allocation of certain sales and compensating use tax revenues in the County.

Figure 25 shows tax rates for County special districts.

FIGURE 25
TAX RATES FOR SPECIAL DISTRICTS/ZONES OF ASSESSMENT
BY FUND AND CLASS (I-IV)
PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUATION-FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING AS SHOWN

	1/1/2019	1/1/2018	1/1/2017	1/1/2016	1/1/2015
Police District					
I	92.521	85.237	83.749	82.423	75.532
II	67.782	63.508	62.298	61.789	58.757
III	218.321	208.364	219.205	130.533	123.148
IV	87.284	90.461	86.204	76.545	69.812
Sewer and Storm Water Resources District					
Storm Water Resources Zone of Assessment					
I	3.112	2.486	2.413	2.978	2.917
II	1.460	1.192	1.163	1.563	1.585
III	2.023	1.717	1.690	2.279	2.207
IV	1.471	1.346	1.261	1.429	1.450
Sewer Collection & Disposal Zone of Assessment					
I	26.457	22.488	22.15	20.954	23.421
II	18.829	17.071	16.505	15.971	19.158
III	183.477	170.284	170.246	158.235	69.323
IV	26.127	24.695	24.214	20.356	22.608
Sewer Disposal Zone of Assessment					
I	35.540	49.195	27.661	26.940	19.411
II	4.597	6.476	3.623	3.475	2.600
III	121.618	186.754	103.855	95.476	36.049
IV	26.040	40.860	22.542	19.904	14.424

Property Tax Levies

Figure 26 lists the percentage of the total tax levy of all political subdivisions (by category) that real property taxes bear in relation to each other.

FIGURE 26
COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES
COUNTY, TOWN, CITY, VILLAGE GOVERNMENTS AND SPECIAL DISTRICTS
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

	2016		2015		2014		2013	
	Tax Levy	% of Total	Tax Levy	% of Total	Tax Levy	% of Total	Tax Levy	% of Total
Nassau County Government	\$865,647	13.63%	\$884,484	13.75%	\$859,257	13.71%	\$856,996	14.00%
Sewer & Storm Water Consolidated	115,012	1.81	123,494	1.92	117,271	1.87	117,271	1.92
Environmental Bond Fund	0	0.00	9,607	0.15	9,671	0.15	11,250	0.18
Town & City Governments	340,234	5.36	320,740	4.99	298,138	4.76	288,718	4.72
Incorporated Villages	465,615	7.33	461,889	7.18	451,152	7.20	439,677	7.18
School Districts	3,999,044	62.97	4,041,334	62.83	3,951,434	63.04	3,841,766	62.77
Special Districts:								
Fire	113,866	1.79	115,293	1.79	113,417	1.81	111,346	1.82
Fire Protection	19,462	0.31	19,914	0.31	19,981	0.32	19,579	0.32
Garbage, Refuse & Sanitary	213,380	3.36	226,019	3.51	220,218	3.51	213,956	3.50
Lighting	16,240	0.26	19,016	0.30	17,044	0.27	16,216	0.26
Park	84,891	1.34	90,840	1.41	92,373	1.47	90,620	1.48
Parking & Improvement	53,459	0.84	55,726	0.87	52,659	0.84	50,351	0.82
Sewer Special	19,293	0.30	18,933	0.29	18,698	0.30	16,295	0.27
Water	44,243	0.70	44,892	0.70	47,102	0.75	46,363	0.76
Total Special Districts	564,834	8.89	590,633	9.18	581,492	9.28	564,726	9.23
Total	\$6,350,386	100.00%	\$6,432,181	100.00%	\$6,268,415	100.00%	\$6,120,404	100.00%

Data extracted from County of Nassau, Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Comptroller for the Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2017.

APPENDIX B

BASIC AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

The County's financial statements, including the report of RSM US LLP, the independent auditor of the County's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, which are a matter of public record, are included by specific reference in this Official Statement as APPENDIX B. RSM US LLP, the County's independent auditor, has not been engaged to perform, and has not performed, since the date of its report included herein, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in that report. RSM US LLP also has not performed any procedures relating to this Official Statement. The County's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 have been filed with the MSRB through its EMMA system.

Copies of the County's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 are available on EMMA (<http://emma.msrb.org>) or on the County's website (<https://www.nassaucountyny.gov/DocumentCenter/View/22462>).

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

APPENDIX C

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION

[Letterhead of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP]

_____, 2019

County of Nassau,
State of New York

Re: County of Nassau, New York

\$_____ BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2019 SERIES A

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as bond counsel in connection with the issuance by the County of Nassau, New York (the "County"), of \$_____ aggregate principal amount of Bond Anticipation Notes, 2019 Series A, dated the date of delivery (the "Notes"). The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and proceedings of the finance board of the County.

In such connection, we have reviewed the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York, the Tax Certificate of the County dated the date hereof (the "Tax Certificate"), the Note Determination Certificate of the County dated the date hereof (the "County Certificate"), a certified copy of proceedings of the finance board of the County and such other documents and matters to the extent we deemed necessary to render the opinions set forth herein.

The opinions expressed herein are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. Such opinions may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring after the date hereof. We have not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether any such actions are taken or omitted or events do occur or any other matters come to our attention after the date hereof. Accordingly, this opinion speaks only as of its date and is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon in connection with any such actions, events or matters. Our engagement with respect to the Notes has concluded with their issuance, and we disclaim any obligation to update this letter. We have assumed the genuineness of all documents and signatures presented to us (whether as originals or as copies) and the due and legal execution and delivery thereof by, and validity against, any parties other than the County.

We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents referred to in the second paragraph hereof. Furthermore, we have assumed compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in the County Certificate and the Tax Certificate, including (without limitation) covenants and agreements compliance with which is necessary to ensure that future actions, omissions or events will not cause interest on the Notes to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. We call attention to the fact that the rights and obligations under the Notes, the County Certificate, and the Tax Certificate and their enforceability may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance, moratorium and other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases and to the limitations on legal remedies against counties in the State of New York. We express no opinion with respect to any indemnification, contribution, penalty, choice of law, choice of forum, choice of venue, waiver or severability provisions contained in the

documents described in the second paragraph hereof. Finally, we undertake no responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the Official Statement or other offering materials relating to the Notes and express no opinion with respect thereto.

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

1. The Notes constitute valid and binding obligations of the County.
2. The County Certificate has been duly executed and remains in full force and effect.
3. The County Legislature has power and is obligated to levy ad valorem taxes, subject to applicable statutory limitations, upon all property within the County's boundaries subject to taxation by the County for the payment of the Notes and the interest thereon.
4. Interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. We express no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes.

APPENDIX D
OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

County of Nassau, New York

General Obligation Bonds of the County and Nassau County Interim Finance Authority Bonds

as of April 30, 2019

County General Improvement Bonds

Dated Date	Series	Original Issue Size	Original Interest Rates	Maturity	Principal Outstanding as of 4/30/19
12/19/2018	General Improvement Series 2018B	\$169,010,000	5.00%	2020-2049	\$169,010,000
5/9/2018	General Improvement Series 2018A	90,840,000	5.00	2020-2043	90,840,000
12/21/2017	General Improvement Refunding Series 2017C	338,205,000	2.00-5.00	2018-2039	337,500,000
6/13/2017	General Improvement Series 2017B	90,080,000	3.00-5.00	2018-2037	87,375,000
1/26/2017	General Improvement Series 2017A	45,110,000	3.00-5.00	2018-2031	40,695,000
6/14/2016	General Improvement Series 2016C	140,195,000	5.00	2018-2043	135,160,000
2/9/2016	General Improvement Refunding Series 2016A	272,810,000	2.50-5.00	2017-2039	257,560,000
2/9/2016	General Improvement Series 2016B	120,140,000	5.00	2017-2030	108,395,000
6/2/2015	General Improvement Series 2015B	168,895,000	5.00	2017-2035	143,665,000
1/29/2015	General Improvement Series 2015A	29,640,000	2.00-5.00	2015-2033	23,610,000
12/10/2014	General Improvement Series 2014A	237,755,000	5.00	2016-2030	169,790,000
12/11/2013	General Improvement Series 2013C	90,710,000	5.00	2015-2043	67,085,000
8/15/2013	General Improvement Series 2013B	127,920,000	4.00-5.00	2014-2043	92,355,000
2/28/2013	General Improvement Series 2013A	152,430,000	3.00-5.00	2014-2043	127,350,000
5/2/2012	General Improvement Series 2012A	196,630,000	4.00-5.00	2012-2034	114,075,000
6/2/2011	General Improvement Series 2011A	82,045,000	2.00-5.00	2012-2036	8,840,000
12/16/2010	General Improvement Series 2010F	71,745,000	6.65-7.40	2026-2035	71,745,000
12/16/2010	General Improvement Series 2010E	53,255,000	3.00-5.00	2012-2025	16,605,000
8/24/2010	General Improvement Series 2010D	15,105,000	5.20-5.375	2026-2027	15,105,000
8/24/2010	General Improvement Series 2010C	126,620,000	4.00-5.00	2012-2026	37,030,000
6/24/2010	General Improvement Series 2010B	82,060,000	5.05-6.70	2019-2037	79,630,000
12/15/2009	General Improvement Series 2009I	35,000,000	5.75-6.20	2025-2031	35,000,000
12/15/2009	General Improvement Series 2009H	55,215,000	2.00-4.00	2010-2025	3,705,000
9/9/2009	General Improvement Series 2009G	26,400,000	5.25-5.375	2023-2025	26,400,000
9/9/2009	General Improvement Series 2009F	83,600,000	4.00-5.00	2011-2023	6,045,000
7/21/2009	General Improvement Series 2009C	135,300,000	5.00-5.25	2010-2039	3,340,000
5/5/2009	General Improvement Series 2009A	99,000,000	2.50-5.00	2011-2029	4,960,000
12/1/2010	General Improvement Series 2007B Remarketing	40,000,000	2.50-5.00	2011-2024	5,330,000
12/1/2010	General Improvement Series 2007A Remarketing	35,000,000	2.50-5.00	2011-2023	5,085,000
Total					\$2,283,285,000

County Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Bonds

Dated Date	Series	Original Issue Size	Original Interest Rates	Maturity	Principal Outstanding as of 4/30/19
7/21/2009	Sewers Series 2009D	\$ 14,700,000	5.00-5.50%	2010-2039	\$345,000
5/5/2009	Sewers Series 2009B	15,000,000	4.00-6.00	2011-2034	520,000
Total					\$865,000

County Bonds Issued to New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (“EFC”)

Dated Date	Series	Issue Size	Interest Rates	Maturity	Principal Outstanding as of 4/30/19
5/15/2015	EFC Series 2015D ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,168,949	3.808-4.569%	2016-2034	\$ 997,000
5/15/2014	EFC Series 2014B ⁽¹⁾	2,210,000	4.061-4.595	2017-2028	1,890,000
7/15/2013	EFC Series 2013B ⁽¹⁾	3,185,419	0.263-4.756	2014-2043	2,730,000
7/15/2013	EFC Series 2013B ⁽¹⁾	5,218,233	3.363-4.612	2014-2029	3,804,196
11/15/2012	EFC Series 2012F ⁽¹⁾	56,518,000	4.49-6.182	2013-2024	26,432,000
6/15/2012	EFC Series 2012C ⁽¹⁾	26,070,000	4.70-6.181	2013-2029	17,060,000
6/01/2011	EFC Series 2011C ⁽¹⁾	5,395,000	0.836-4.80	2012-2028	3,240,000
Total					\$56,153,196

⁽¹⁾ Such bond series and year designation is that of associated EFC refunding bonds for which the original County mirror bonds are outstanding.

Nassau County Interim Finance Authority (“NIFA”) Bonds

Dated Date	Series	Original Issue Size	Original Interest Rates	Maturity	Principal Outstanding as of 4/30/19
10/22/2015	NIFA Series 2015A	\$116,310,000	4.00-5.00%	2016–2025	\$107,385,000
10/4/2012	NIFA Series 2012A	141,580,000	3.00-5.00	2015–2025	60,205,000
10/4/2012	NIFA Series 2012B	176,133,000	1.00-5.00	2014–2023	44,589,000
4/21/2009	NIFA Series 2009A	303,100,000	1.00-5.00	2009–2025	8,475,000
5/16/2008	NIFA Series 2008C	150,000,000	VRDB	2017–2019	64,825,000
5/16/2008	NIFA Series 2008B	125,000,000	VRDB	2019–2021	125,000,000
5/16/2008	NIFA Series 2008A	125,000,000	VRDB	2021–2025	125,000,000
Total					\$535,479,000

Total County and NIFA Bonds

\$2,875,782,196

Variable Rate Demand Bonds - Letters of Credit and Liquidity Facilities
(as of May 15, 2019)

<u>Series</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Amount</u>	<u>Provider</u>	<u>Facility Type</u>	<u>Expiration or Optional Termination by Provider</u>
NHCC				
2009A	\$12,555,000	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	LOC ⁽¹⁾	November 15, 2019
2009B-1	33,295,000	TD Bank, N.A.	LOC	June 28, 2019
2009B-2	33,225,000	TD Bank, N.A.	LOC	June 28, 2019
2009C-1	29,735,000	Wells Fargo Bank N.A.	LOC	September 30, 2019
2009C-2	28,035,000	Wells Fargo Bank N.A.	LOC	September 30, 2019
2009D-1	26,240,000	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	LOC	November 15, 2019
2009D-2	24,505,000	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	LOC	November 15, 2019
Total NHCC	\$187,590,000			
NIFA				
2008A	\$125,000,000	TD Bank, N.A.	SBPA ⁽²⁾	May 7, 2024
2008B	125,000,000	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp.	SBPA	November 15, 2021
2008C	64,825,000	BMO Harris Bank, N.A.	SBPA	November 15, 2019
Total NIFA	\$314,825,000			

⁽¹⁾ Letter of Credit

⁽²⁾ Standby Bond Purchase Agreement

**Interest Rate Exchange Agreements
(as of April 30, 2019)**

	<u>Current Notional Amount</u>	<u>Counterparty</u>	<u>Pays</u>	<u>Receives</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Associated Bonds</u>
NHCC						
	\$ 59,188,334	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	3.457%	62.6% of USD-LIBOR + 0.23%	8/01/2029	NHCC 2009B,C,D
	59,048,333	Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc.	3.457%	62.6% of USD-LIBOR + 0.23%	8/01/2029	NHCC 2009B,C,D
	59,048,333	UBS AG	3.457%	62.6% of USD-LIBOR + 0.23%	8/01/2029	NHCC 2009B,C,D
Total NHCC	\$177,285,000					
NIFA						
	\$45,575,000	Goldman Sachs Mitsui Marine Derivative Products, L.P.	3.146%	60.0% of USD-LIBOR + 0.16%	11/15/2024	NIFA 2008A,B,C ⁽¹⁾
	45,575,000	Goldman Sachs Mitsui Marine Derivative Products, L.P.	3.146%	60.0% of USD-LIBOR + 0.16%	11/15/2024	NIFA 2008A,B,C ⁽¹⁾
	45,575,000	UBS AG	3.146%	60.0% of USD-LIBOR + 0.16%	11/15/2024	NIFA 2008A,B,C ⁽¹⁾
	45,575,000	UBS AG	3.146%	60.0% of USD-LIBOR + 0.16%	11/15/2024	NIFA 2008A,B,C ⁽¹⁾
	44,175,000	Goldman Sachs Mitsui Marine Derivative Products, L.P.	3.432%	61.5% of USD-LIBOR + 0.20%	11/15/2025	NIFA 2008A,B,C ⁽¹⁾
	44,175,000	Morgan Stanley Capital Services Inc.	3.432%	61.5% of USD-LIBOR + 0.20%	11/15/2025	NIFA 2008A,B,C ⁽¹⁾
	44,175,000	UBS AG	3.432%	61.5% of USD-LIBOR + 0.20%	11/15/2025	NIFA 2008A,B,C ⁽¹⁾
Total NIFA	\$314,825,000					

⁽¹⁾ NIFA 2008D and E bonds have matured.

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

APPENDIX E

UNDERLYING INDEBTEDNESS OF POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS WITHIN THE COUNTY

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

UNDERLYING INDEBTEDNESS OF POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS WITHIN THE COUNTY

The estimated gross outstanding bonded indebtedness of the towns and cities located within the County, based on public information, is described below. These figures do not include the indebtedness of the school districts and certain other taxing districts within the County.

FIGURE 1
TOWNS AND CITIES
COMPUTATION OF OVERLAPPING NET DEBT
FOR THE FISCAL PERIODS AS SHOWN*
(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
OVERLAPPING DEBT, TOWNS AND CITIES					
Town of Hempstead					
Bonds	\$333,080	\$298,450	\$335,243	\$306,769	\$301,431
Other Debt Obligations	0	24,803	57,034	80,035	0
Total	<u>\$333,080</u>	<u>\$323,253</u>	<u>\$392,277</u>	<u>\$386,804</u>	<u>\$301,431</u>
Town of North Hempstead:					
Bonds	\$354,162	\$288,722	\$232,990	\$254,020	\$233,290
Other Debt Obligations	12,084	45,798	101,486	89,768	116,365
Total	<u>\$366,246</u>	<u>\$334,520</u>	<u>\$334,476</u>	<u>\$343,788</u>	<u>\$349,655</u>
Town of Oyster Bay:					
Bonds	\$578,430	\$609,060	\$662,465	\$717,421	\$451,421
Other Debt Obligations	192,980	231,610	190,965	126,920	353,150
Total	<u>\$771,410</u>	<u>\$840,670</u>	<u>\$853,430</u>	<u>\$844,341</u>	<u>\$804,571</u>
City of Glen Cove:					
Bonds	\$39,404	\$35,689	\$36,770	\$41,595	\$42,052
Other Debt Obligations	12,381	21,788	23,056	17,995	21,821
Total	<u>\$51,785</u>	<u>\$57,477</u>	<u>\$59,826</u>	<u>\$59,590</u>	<u>\$63,873</u>
City of Long Beach:					
Bonds	\$68,643	\$71,482	\$61,525	\$59,729	\$40,372
Other Debt Obligations	37,751	41,210	47,427	45,479	10,227
Total	<u>\$106,394</u>	<u>\$112,692</u>	<u>\$108,952</u>	<u>\$105,208</u>	<u>\$50,599</u>
Total Overlapping Debt, Towns and Cities:					
Bonds	\$1,373,719	\$1,303,403	\$1,328,993	\$1,379,534	\$1,068,566
Other Debt Obligations	255,196	365,209	419,968	360,197	501,563
Total	<u>\$1,628,915</u>	<u>\$1,668,612</u>	<u>\$1,748,961</u>	<u>\$1,739,731</u>	<u>\$1,570,129</u>

(*) SOURCE: Most recent official statement for each town and city.

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

APPENDIX F
COUNTY WORKFORCE

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

COUNTY WORKFORCE

See “APPENDIX A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTY – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT – External – *NIFA*” herein for information regarding NIFA’s declaration of a control period and “APPENDIX A – INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTY – LITIGATION – Other Litigation” herein for a description of litigation challenging NIFA’s imposition of a wage freeze during the control period.

In 2018, the County brought five separate actions against its major unions in Nassau Supreme Court to invalidate the provisions of purported memoranda of understanding signed by the then-Chief Deputy County Executive in 2017 and such unions, respectively, related to longevity pay and related matters. The unions are seeking to have the terms of the memoranda of understanding arbitrated, which the County is opposing. The County has also responded to charges filed by the unions with the State Public Employment Relations Board alleging the County has failed to honor the terms of the memoranda of understanding. In 2018, judgment was entered of a Nassau Supreme Court decision dismissing the County’s complaint in one of the actions. The court also determined that the meaning or interpretation of longevity pay as set forth in one of the purported memoranda and the underlying collective bargaining agreement is a grievance and is arbitrable and ordered the parties to arbitrate the matter. The County has appealed the decision. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. If the County is unsuccessful in these actions, it would result in additional longevity pay expenditures of approximately \$11.8 million annually in the aggregate retroactively to 2018.

County Employees

As of April 30, 2019, the full-time County workforce totaled 7,260 in the Major Operating Funds.

County employees are represented by six labor organizations recognized under the provisions of the New York State Taylor Law. These are the Nassau County Civil Service Employees Association (“CSEA”), the Nassau County Police Benevolent Association (“PBA”), the Detectives Association, Inc. (“DAI”), the Superior Officers Association (“SOA”), the Nassau County Sheriff’s Correction Officers Benevolent Association (“COBA”), and the Investigators Police Benevolent Association (“IPBA”). The following table summarizes labor organization enrollment:

**Full-Time County Workforce as of April 30, 2019
(Major Operating Funds)**

Labor Organization	Full-Time Employees
CSEA	3,379
PBA	1,742
COBA	809
SOA	352
DAI	343
IPBA	34
Non-union	583
Total	7,260

The provisions of the County’s agreements with its labor organizations are summarized below. Although the agreements expired on December 31, 2017 (other than IPBA, which expired on December 31, 2012), pursuant to State law all the terms of an expired agreement generally continue until a new agreement is negotiated.

Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA)

The CSEA represents all County titles other than those represented by the other unions and those titles classified as management or confidential. The Memorandum of Agreement and Stipulation of Settlement dated as of March 18, 2014 includes cost of living adjustments (“COLAs”) of 12.75% from April 1, 2014 through December 31, 2017, scheduled as follows: 3.50% in April 2014, 3.75% in July 2015, 3.50% in July 2016 and 2% in July 2017. Other key provisions include:

- All CSEA members are subject to a 0.75% wage deferral of COLAs beginning April 1, 2014 through March 31, 2016. Such wage deferral will be paid at a prevailing rate at separation.
- New salary schedule applies for CSEA members hired on or after April 1, 2014.
- All new members hired on or after April 1, 2014 contribute 15% to health insurance premium costs, unless such employees are enrolled in alternative health insurance plans, whereby the County pays up to 85% of the monetary equivalent of the cost of the Empire Plan.
- Compensatory time is no longer granted to any member for blood donation.
- Restricted approval for vacation leave usage.
- The County no longer provides CSEA members with short-term disability insurance.
- CSEA member’s compensatory time bank is increased to a maximum of 400 hours.

Nassau County Police Benevolent Association (PBA)

The PBA represents all of the County’s full-time police officers. The Memorandum of Agreement and Stipulation of Settlement dated as of March 15, 2014 includes COLAs of 12.75% from April 1, 2014 through December 31, 2017, scheduled as follows: 3.50% in April 2014, 3.75% in September 2015, 3.50% in September 2016 and 2% in January 2017. Other key provisions include:

- New salary schedule applies for PBA members hired on or after April 1, 2014.
- All PBA members receive annual increments on their anniversary date rather than January 1st of each year.
- All new PBA members hired on or after April 1, 2014 contribute 15% to health insurance premium costs, unless such employees are enrolled in alternative health insurance plans, whereby the County pays up to 85% of the monetary equivalent of the cost of the Empire Plan.
- All new PBA members hired on or after April 1, 2014 are enrolled in the PFRS Tier 6 contributory plan.
- Restricted approval for vacation, personal and compensatory leave usage.
- PBA member’s compensatory time bank is increased to a maximum of 400 hours.
- Reduced level of minimum staffing in the second precinct.

Detectives Association, Inc. (DAI)

The DAI represents all of the County’s full-time detective officers. The Memorandum of Agreement and Stipulation of Settlement dated as of March 15, 2014 includes COLAs of 12.75% from April 1, 2014 through December 31, 2017, scheduled as follows: 3.50% in April 2014, 3.75% in September 2015, 3.50% in September 2016 and 2% in January 2017. Other key provisions include:

- All DAI members receive annual increments on their anniversary date rather than January 1st of each year.
- All new DAI members hired on or after April 1, 2014 contribute 15% to health insurance premium costs, unless such employees are enrolled in alternative health insurance plans,

whereby the County pays up to 85% of the monetary equivalent of the cost of the Empire Plan.

- All new DAI members hired on or after April 1, 2014 are enrolled in the PFRS Tier 6 contributory plan.
- Includes work rule changes with respect to training days, tour changes and operational schedules.
- DAI member's compensatory time bank is increased to a maximum of 400 hours.
- The County has the ability to civilianize 12 DAI positions in the crime lab.

Superior Officers Association (SOA)

The SOA represents all of the County's full-time superior officers other than detectives. The Memorandum of Agreement and Stipulation of Settlement dated as of March 31, 2014 includes COLAs of 12.75% from April 1, 2014 through December 31, 2017, scheduled as follows: 3.50% in April 2014, 3.75% in September 2015, 3.50% in September 2016 and 2% in January 2017. Other key provisions include:

- All SOA members receive annual increments on their anniversary date rather than January 1st of each year.
- All new SOA members hired on or after April 1, 2014 contribute 15% to health insurance premium costs, unless such employees are enrolled in alternative health insurance plans, whereby the County pays up to 85% of the monetary equivalent of the cost of the Empire Plan.
- All new SOA members hired on or after April 1, 2014 are enrolled in the PFRS Tier 6 contributory plan.
- Includes work rule changes with respect to training days and tour changes.
- SOA member's compensatory time bank is increased to a maximum of 400 hours.
- The County has the ability to civilianize 7 SOA positions in the Forensic Evidence Bureau and the Emergency Ambulance Bureau.
- Restricted approval for vacation leave usage.

Nassau County Sheriff's Correction Officers Benevolent Association (COBA)

COBA represents all of the County's full-time officers in the Sheriff's Department. The Memorandum of Agreement and Stipulation of Settlement dated as of June 18, 2014 includes COLAs of 12.75% from June 1, 2014 through December 31, 2017, scheduled as follows: 3.50% in June 2014, 3.75% in September 2015, 3.50% in September 2016 and 2% in July 2017. Other key provisions include:

- New salary schedule applies for COBA members hired on or after June 1, 2014.
- All new members hired on or after the implementation of the agreement contribute 15% to health insurance premium costs, unless such employees are enrolled in alternative health insurance plans, whereby the County pays up to 85% of the monetary equivalent of the cost of the Empire Plan.
- Restricted approval for vacation leave usage.
- No COBA member may earn additional compensatory time for the donation of blood.
- Reduced allowance from four hours to two hours of leave permitted for employees receiving New York General Municipal Law Section 207-c benefits and for doctor appointments, therapies, etc.
- Uniform maintenance and education allowance previously deferred will now be paid upon termination.

Investigators Police Benevolent Association (IPBA)

The IPBA represents investigators employed by the Nassau County District Attorney. On September 13, 2012, the panel for the IPBA interest arbitration issued its award, covering the eight-year period from December 1, 2004 through December 31, 2012. The total wage increase of 34.9% was not in the form of a COLA increase but rather the introduction of a new step chart as of January 1, 2011. Other features of the award, each effective as of January 1, 2012, include the following key provisions:

- Longevity is paid for employees at top step with 6 or more years of service at a rate of \$300 per year for each year of completed service.
- Shift differential is paid to employees at a 12% premium.
- Special assignment payments of 3% of base pay for time working on assignment to a federal or State agency task force.
- Members of the IPBA are entitled to clothing, equipment, and an education allowance and/or incentive pay totaling \$2,425 per year per member.
- Members are entitled to increased sick and vacation days.

In 2017, an arbitrator determined that IPBA members were entitled to certain benefits retroactive to March 23, 2015 related to the lifting of the NIFA wage freeze.

APPENDIX G

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Overview

Established in 1899, Nassau County (the “County”) is the site of some of New York State’s (the “State”) earliest colonial settlements, many of which date to the 1640s. With a total land area of 287 square miles and a population of over 1.3 million, the County borders the New York City borough of Queens to the west, Suffolk County to the east, Long Island Sound to the north, and the Atlantic Ocean to the south. Together, the northern and southern boundaries of the County comprise nearly 188 miles of scenic coastline. The County includes three towns, two cities, 64 incorporated villages, 56 school districts, and various special districts that provide fire protection, water supply, and other services. Land uses within the County are predominantly single-family residential, commercial, and industrial.

Population

Table 1 shows the County’s population from 1970 to 2010. The County’s population reached a peak of 1,428,080 residents in 1970. Between 1970 and 1990, the County’s population decreased 9.9% to 1,287,348 residents. By 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau estimated the County’s population had increased by 4.1% (from 1990) to 1,339,532 residents.

TABLE 1

COUNTY POPULATION

2010	1,339,532
2000	1,336,073
1990	1,287,348
1980	1,321,582
1970	1,428,080

SOURCE: U.S. Census Decennial

Economic Indicators

Median Household Income

As shown in Table 2, the County’s estimated median household income for 2017 was \$108,133, up from \$105,870 in 2016, and significantly higher than that of the State (\$64,894) and the United States (\$60,336). Moreover, the County continues to have a smaller percentage of families below the poverty level (4.1%) than the State (10.4%) and the United States (9.5%).

The U.S. Census Bureau 2012-2016 American Community Survey ranked the County as the 13th wealthiest county level tax base in the nation by median household income. It is the wealthiest county in the State based on median household income, with a poverty rate of approximately half of the national average.

TABLE 2
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE COUNTY
IN COMPARISON TO THE STATE AND THE U.S., 2017 AND 2016

Area	2017		2016	
	Median Household Income	Families Below Poverty (%)	Median Household Income	Families Below Poverty (%)
County	\$108,133	4.1	\$105,870	3.9
State	64,894	10.4	62,909	10.9
United States	60,336	9.5	57,617	10.0

U.S. Census, 2016 and 2017 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) represents changes in prices of a typical market basket of goods and services that households purchase over time, which analysts use to gauge the level of inflation. The CPI includes user fees such as for water and sewer services and sales and excise taxes paid by consumers, but does not include income taxes and investments such as stocks, bonds, and life insurance. Table 3 shows annual totals and increases in the CPI for both the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (“CMSA”) and U.S. cities between the years 2009 and 2018.

In 2018, the CPI in the CMSA rose by 1.52%, which was slightly less than the 2018 U.S. city average CPI increase of 1.87%.

TABLE 3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Year	U.S. City Average (1,000s)	Percentage Change	NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA (1,000s)	Percentage Change
2018	251.1	1.87%	273.6	1.52%
2017	246.5	2.11	269.5	1.54
2016	241.4	1.86	265.4	1.84
2015	237.0	0.13	260.6	0.15
2014	236.7	1.60	260.2	1.30
2013	233.0	1.50	256.8	1.70
2012	229.6	2.09	252.6	1.98
2011	224.9	3.12	247.7	2.82
2010	218.1	1.68	240.9	1.73
2009	214.5	-0.37	236.8	0.41

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Retail Sales and Business Activity

Six major regional shopping centers serve the County: the Gallery at Westbury Plaza, the Broadway Mall in Hicksville, Roosevelt Field in Garden City, Green Acres Mall in Valley Stream, Americana Manhasset in Manhasset and Sunrise Mall in Massapequa. According to the International Council of Shopping Centers, a global trade association of the shopping center industry, these regional malls have approximately 7 million square feet of gross leasable area. China-based Lesso Mall Development is renovating the 521,486-square-foot Source Mall and the connected 208,000-square-foot former Fortunoff department store into a sprawling “multifaceted destination” focused on home furnishings and related offerings. The renovated facility is expected to open before the end of 2019.

The County boasts a wide range of nationally recognized retailers that provide goods and services, including home furnishing stores, supermarkets, gourmet food markets, electronic stores, and bookstores. Major retailers in the County include Wal-Mart, Saks Fifth Avenue, Bloomingdales, Lord & Taylor, Nordstrom’s, Macy’s, Sears, JC Penney, Marshalls, Old Navy, Kohl’s, Home Depot, Lowe’s, and Target. Commercial outlet stores in the County include, but are not limited to, Costco, Bed, Bath & Beyond, B.J.’s, and Best Buy. In addition, there are designer boutique shops and specialty department stores such as Brooks Brothers, Giorgio Armani, Ralph Lauren, Prada, and the newly-opened Neiman Marcus at Roosevelt Field, and jewelers such as Tiffany & Co., Cartier, and Van Cleef & Arpels.

Based on a report released by the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, the County ranked third in the State with taxable sales and purchases (see Table 4) totaling approximately \$26.8 billion for the most recent reporting period (2017/2018), an increase of 3.04% from the prior reporting period (2016/2017).

TABLE 4

RETAIL SALES ACTIVITY RANKED BY COUNTY IN THE STATE

<u>County</u>	<u>Rank</u> <u>(2016/2017)</u>	<u>Taxable Sales</u> <u>(2016/2017)</u>	<u>Rank</u> <u>(2017/2018)</u>	<u>Taxable Sales</u> <u>(2017/2018)</u>	<u>Change</u>
New York City*	1	\$153,927,116,013	1	\$160,252,796,457	4.11%
Suffolk	2	31,642,633,881	2	32,752,931,013	3.51%
Nassau	3	26,062,249,491	3	26,854,853,297	3.04%
Westchester	4	19,597,880,659	4	20,214,874,728	3.15%
Erie	5	15,422,103,875	5	15,957,931,253	3.47%
Monroe	6	11,674,060,989	6	12,132,091,919	3.92%
Onondaga	7	8,197,511,950	7	8,480,848,160	3.46%
Orange	8	6,985,865,754	8	7,257,678,320	3.89%
Albany	9	6,357,136,688	9	6,442,413,738	1.34%
Rockland	10	4,919,878,825	10	4,983,950,118	1.30%

SOURCE: New York State website <https://data.ny.gov>. Represents taxable sales reported from March through February.

* Includes the five counties of the Bronx, Kings (Brooklyn), New York (Manhattan), Queens, and Richmond (Staten Island).

Employment

Table 5 compares employment totals and unemployment rates in the County to adjoining municipalities, the State, and the United States. The County had an employed labor force of approximately 682,800 in 2018. The unemployment rate in the County decreased from a recent high of 7.1% in 2012 to 3.5% in 2018. As of 2018, Nassau County's unemployment rate continues to be less than that of Suffolk County, New York City, the State, and the United States.

TABLE 5

**ANNUAL AVERAGE
EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)
AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)**

Year	Nassau County		Suffolk County		New York City		New York State		United States	
	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
2018	682.8	3.5%	747.8	3.9%	3,949	4.1%	9,181	4.1%	155,761	3.9%
2017	678.6	4.1	747.1	4.5	4,032	4.5	9,249	4.7	153,337	4.4
2016	671.8	3.9	743.9	4.3	3,924	5.2	9,121	4.8	151,436	4.9
2015	665.8	4.3	739.1	4.8	3,960	5.7	9,166	5.3	148,834	5.3
2014	652.2	4.8	725.9	5.3	3,826	7.2	8,964	6.3	146,305	6.2
2013	655.2	5.9	792.8	6.4	3,702	8.7	8,898	7.7	143,929	7.4
2012	642.5	7.1	728.8	7.6	3,632	9.2	8,773	8.5	142,469	8.1
2011	635.9	6.7	721.3	7.4	3,592	9.0	8,683	8.2	139,869	8.9
2010	638.4	7.1	726.7	7.6	3,625	9.3	8,553	8.6	148,250	9.6
2009	642.4	7.1	731.2	7.4	3,633	9.5	8,556	8.4	139,877	9.3

SOURCES: Compiled by the County from: New York State Department of Labor and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. These sources may revise the employment data later. The table above reflects the figures as of the date of original publication.

Key Employment Trends

Table 6 shows the annual average employment in non-farm jobs by industry for the years 2009 to 2018 in the Nassau-Suffolk Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (“PMSA”).

TABLE 6

**ANNUAL AVERAGE
NASSAU-SUFFOLK EMPLOYMENT,
NON-FARM, BY BUSINESS SECTOR
(in thousands)**

Business Sector/ Industry	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Goods Producing										
Natural Resources, Construction & Mining	65.0	60.8	60.3	61.4	67.0	70.5	73.5	76.7	80.2	82.7
Manufacturing	<u>75.1</u>	<u>73.0</u>	<u>72.8</u>	<u>74.0</u>	<u>73.8</u>	<u>71.9</u>	<u>71.7</u>	<u>71.6</u>	<u>71.7</u>	<u>71.0</u>
Total – Goods Producing	140.1	133.8	133.1	135.4	140.8	142.3	145.2	148.4	151.9	153.7
Service Providing										
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	257.2	256.2	258.7	264.0	267.0	272.4	273.6	276.0	276.1	273.2
Financial Activities	70.8	69.8	70.5	72.4	72.6	72.6	73.5	72.2	72.4	70.3
Information	27.3	25.4	24.3	24.0	23.9	22.0	20.4	19.3	18.5	17.5
Educational & Health Services	220.6	225.8	230.8	237.1	238.4	241.7	248.5	260.2	265.0	272.1
Leisure & Hospitality	98.4	100.9	102.9	110.6	115.3	118.5	121.0	122.3	126.6	128.4
Other Services	52.7	52.9	54.4	54.9	56.0	57.6	57.9	58.8	60.1	61.1
Professional & Business Services	153.6	152.8	159.3	163.3	167.4	169.0	171.9	175.7	175.2	172.3
Government	<u>206.7</u>	<u>208.9</u>	<u>205.3</u>	<u>199.9</u>	<u>195.1</u>	<u>193.7</u>	<u>194.5</u>	<u>195.7</u>	<u>195.3</u>	<u>197.4</u>
Total - Service Providing	1,087.2	1,092.6	1,106.2	1,126.1	1,135.7	1,147.4	1,161.2	1,180.2	1,189.2	1,192.3
Total Non-Farm	1,227.4	1,226.5	1,239.3	1,261.5	1,276.5	1,289.8	1,306.4	1,328.5	1,341.1	1,346.0

SOURCE: New York State Department of Labor

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of the entries due to rounding.

Table 7 compares the employment shares by business sector and industry in the PMSA to the United States. The percentage of jobs within each category is consistent with national figures.

TABLE 7
PERCENTAGE OF NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT
BY BUSINESS SECTOR, 2018

BUSINESS SECTOR	Nassau- Suffolk PMSA (%)	United States (%)
GOODS PRODUCING		
Natural Resources, Construction & Mining	6	5
Manufacturing	5	8
Total Goods Producing	11	13
SERVICE PROVIDING⁽¹⁾ OR SERVICE PRODUCING⁽²⁾		
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	21	19
Financial Activities ⁽¹⁾ or Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁽²⁾	5	6
Assorted Services	48	45
Government	15	15
Total Service Providing / Producing	89	85

Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

SOURCES: Compiled by the County from: New York State Department of Labor (Nassau-Suffolk PMSA) and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (United States).

⁽¹⁾ PMSA

⁽²⁾ United States

Major County Employers

Table 8 shows a sampling of the major commercial and industrial employers headquartered in the County.

TABLE 8
MAJOR COUNTY COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS, 2017

Company	Type of Business	Employees
Northwell Health	Health care	31,153
Catholic Health Services	Health care	17,000
Altice Corp.	Cable and pay television	13,000
NYU Winthrop Hospital	Health care	7,700
United Parcel Service	Package delivery	3,100
South Nassau Hospital	Health care	3,000

SOURCES: Newsday "Long Island's Largest Employers", corporate websites and human resource departments.

Residential Construction Activity and Existing Home Sales

Table 9 is a list of construction activity in the County for residential buildings for the years 2014 through 2017 by building permits. During 2017, permits for Single Family Dwellings increased by over 50% from 2016. Building permits for Other Housing Units also increased significantly between 2016 and 2017.

TABLE 9
COUNTY RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Year	Single Family Dwellings	Other Housing Units*	Total
2017	943	544	1,487
2016	609	132	741
2015	608	478	1,086
2014	640	265	905

SOURCE: 2014-2015 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Privately-owned Building Permit Estimates; 2016 – 2017 Census Bureau Building Permits Survey, accessed via U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (<https://socds.huduser.gov/permits/index.html>).

*Other Housing Units includes two-family dwelling units, multi-family dwelling units, and conversions.

Table 10 shows the breakdown of new housing units by size category from 2014 through 2017.

TABLE 10
**NUMBER OF COUNTY NEW HOUSING UNITS
AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMIT BY SIZE CATEGORY**

Year	1 Family	2 Family	3-4 Family	5 or more Family	Total
2017	943	8	8	528	1,487
2016	609	6	8	118	741
2015	608	4	0	474	1,086
2014	640	4	4	257	905

SOURCE: 2014 – 2015 U.S. Census Bureau New Privately-owned Building Permits – reported units only; 2016 – 2017 Census Bureau Building Permits Survey, accessed via U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (<https://socds.huduser.gov/permits/index.html>).

Table 11 shows County existing home sales. In 2018, the median sales price rose approximately 6% from 2017, and the number of homes sold decreased by approximately 7.5%.

TABLE 11
COUNTY EXISTING HOME SALES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Median Sales Price</u>	<u>No. of Homes Sold</u>
2018	\$530,000	12,539
2017	500,000	13,550
2016	472,500	13,139
2015	450,000	11,817
2014	435,000	10,898
2013	422,500	11,196
2012	415,000	8,906
2011	430,000	7,597
2010	445,000	7,636
2009	435,000	7,472

SOURCE: New York State Department of Taxation and Finance

Commercial Construction Activity

Table 12 shows the number of building permits with an estimated dollar value equal to or greater than \$1,000,000 that were issued for class four properties in the County for the years 2008 through 2017. Class four property includes commercial, industrial and institutional buildings, and vacant land. Table 12 indicates that in 2017 municipalities issued 36 building permits for class four properties with an aggregate value of \$317,611,184.

TABLE 12
HIGH-VALUE BUILDING PERMITS* FOR COUNTY CLASS 4 PROPERTIES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Permits</u>	<u>Value of Permits</u>
2017	36	\$317,611,184
2016	72	322,599,530
2015	70	431,153,868
2014	39	246,233,991
2013	19	119,347,464
2012	56	154,210,056
2011	88	262,515,969
2010	57	211,534,203
2009	38	151,318,375
2008	39	91,992,908

SOURCE: Nassau County Department of Assessment

*Includes only those permits for work with an estimated value equal to or greater than \$1 million.

Transportation

Transit-oriented development growth continues in the County. The Nassau Inter-County Express (“NICE”) Bus provides bus service in the County as the operator of the County-owned bus system. NICE, a subsidiary of Transdev Services, Inc., represents the County’s first transit public-private partnership. NICE is the third largest suburban bus system in the United States. Operating a network of 49 routes as well as para-transit service, NICE provides surface transit service for most of the County as well as parts of eastern Queens and western Suffolk County. This includes service across the Queens-Nassau border to subway and bus stations in Flushing, Far Rockaway, and Jamaica. The density of the NICE route network conforms to the development pattern of the County. It operates and maintains a fleet of fixed route buses and para-transit vehicles. NICE serves many communities, Long Island Rail Road (“LIRR”) stations, most area colleges and universities, as well as employment centers, shopping malls, and County government offices, including the Department of Social Services.

The LIRR carried approximately 89.8 million passengers in 2017. The LIRR provides train service for the entire County on 11 branch lines. These branches provide service through the County to eastern destinations in Suffolk County and western destinations of Penn Station in Manhattan, Atlantic Terminal in Brooklyn, as well as Jamaica and Hunters Point/Long Island City in Queens. Completion of the East Side Access project, which began tunneling work in 2007, will add a new hub in Grand Central Terminal, bringing LIRR customers directly to Manhattan’s East Side. On weekdays, about 80% of the system’s passenger trips occur during peak morning and evening travel periods. The LIRR has begun work on a \$2 billion project to add a third track to the Mainline Branch between Floral Park LIRR Station and Hicksville LIRR Station. The project will increase service reliability and reverse-commuting accessibility along the busy 9.8-mile corridor. Along with the addition of a third track, other improvements include the grade separation of five major north-south roadways to improve safety and reduce vehicular delays stemming from down railroad crossing gates. The project will also renovate stations along the entire project corridor incorporating context-sensitive design and modern technology and customer conveniences. The project is expected to be completed in 2021.

The Jamaica LIRR station (Queens) provides access to the subway and the AirTrain, a light-rail system, to John F. Kennedy International Airport (“JFK”).

The Mineola Intermodal Center provides easy access to parking and transfers to seven NICE bus lines. It has more than 700 parking spaces in a four-level garage, two elevators that connect to the Mineola LIRR station platforms and a pedestrian overpass that connects the north and south sides of the station.

The LIRR maintains tracks, ties, and switches and renovates its facilities as needed on an ongoing basis. The LIRR also is currently installing a fiber-optic communications system for greater safety and is consolidating antiquated control towers into one modern center at Jamaica Station. Traditionally serving a Manhattan-bound market, the LIRR has undertaken extensive efforts to augment its reverse-commute and off-peak service to meet the needs of businesses in Nassau and Suffolk Counties. In 2018, the State Comptroller issued a report indicating that, in 2017, the LIRR had its worst on-time performance in eighteen years. The report stated that an estimated 9.2 million riders in the region were inconvenienced by trains that were late, canceled at the terminal before departing, or terminated en route before reaching their destinations and that such delays and cancellations had an estimated cost in the region of nearly \$75 million in lost productivity.

The County highway system consists of over 4,000 miles of paved roads that include parkways, highways, major arteries, collector streets, and local streets. Different levels of government operate and maintain these routes. The eight major east-west roadways that provide direct through-service to New

York City and Suffolk County are Northern Boulevard, the Long Island Expressway, Northern State Parkway, Jericho Turnpike, Hempstead Turnpike, Southern State Parkway, Sunrise Highway, and Merrick Road.

The County is located within close proximity to JFK and LaGuardia Airport (“LaGuardia”), both located in Queens County, and to Islip Long Island MacArthur Airport (“Islip MacArthur”), located in Suffolk County. JFK and LaGuardia are easily accessible to County residents by all major east-west roadways as well as airport shuttle service. Islip MacArthur is accessible by the Long Island Expressway and Sunrise Highway, as well as the LIRR.

To help eliminate delays, congestion and trouble spots on its highway network, the County receives federal and State funding through the federal Transportation Improvement Program (“TIP”), and is a voting member of the Nassau-Suffolk Transportation Coordinating Committee. The TIP is a compilation of transportation improvement projects, such as preserving and upgrading bridges and highways and making system-wide capacity and safety improvements scheduled to take place during a five-year period. The current TIP, adopted in 2016, covers the federal fiscal years 2017-2021.

Utility Services

The Long Island Power Authority (“LIPA”) is the primary electric delivery service provider in the County. PSEG Long Island, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Public Service Enterprise Group, manages LIPA’s electric transmission and distribution system, which serves 1.1 million customers in the service area. National Grid, which is the largest distributor of natural gas in the northeast United States, provides gas distribution in the County. The villages of Freeport and Rockville Centre manage and operate their own electric generation plants and transmission and distribution systems. Numerous private companies in the County provide telephone service.

Health and Hospital Facilities

Rated among the best health and hospital facilities in the country, twelve hospitals are located in the County. Northwell Health is the County’s largest health care and overall employer. The North Shore University Hospital is the recipient of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations Codman Award, the first health system to attain this distinction. The Codman Award recognizes excellence in performance measurement.

Other hospitals of note in the County include the Nassau University Medical Center in East Meadow, which is a public hospital, St. Francis Hospital in Roslyn, NYU Winthrop Hospital in Mineola, Mercy Medical Center in Rockville Centre, and South Nassau Communities Hospital in Oceanside.

The healthcare industry continues to grow in the County. Key to this is the Nassau Hub revitalization, a \$1.5 billion project that will include a new Northwell Innovation Center, creating a medical industry cluster near the recently opened Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, a state-of-the-art outpatient cancer treatment facility.

Media

The daily newspaper Newsday circulates in Nassau, Suffolk, and Queens counties. Dozens of weekly newspapers cover news and events in the County. Some focus on events in specific towns, villages, and communities, and others focus on niche industries, such as Long Island Business News, a publication that covers both Nassau and Suffolk counties.

The County is home to two broadcast television stations, Channels 21 and 57, and receives nine additional VHF and UHF stations. Cable programming is available throughout the County via Altice Corp., which includes access to channels with a local focus. Satellite programming and service from Verizon and DISH Network are also available in the County. In addition, Altice Corp.'s News 12 provides local news coverage on cable, as does Verizon's FiOS1.

Film, television and commercial production continues to be a major part of the County's economic development, driven in part by its close proximity to New York City. The County benefits from being the home to Gold Coast Studios and Grumman Studios. Numerous other outdoor and indoor filming locations have also been used, including the Nassau County Correctional Center, Belmont Racetrack, the Garden City Hotel, and Old Bethpage Village Restoration (described below).

Educational Facilities

There are 56 public school districts in the County, with a final total 2017-2018 enrollment (PK-Grade 12) of 202,308 students according to the State Education Department. Individual school boards and the Board of Cooperative Educational Services are the primary managers of these school districts and provide services such as career training for high-school students and adults, special education, alternative schools, technology education, and teacher training. Various public and private organizations manage the County's other educational facilities. The County's non-public schools, which are located in a number of municipalities, provide education in the State Regents program, as well as in special and technical programs. Many County public schools have received national recognition.

The County is home to many colleges and universities, some of which are highly specialized and have garnered nationwide attention for their programs. These institutions include Long Island University/LIU Post College, Adelphi University, Hofstra University, New York Institute of Technology, the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Nassau Community College, Webb Institute, Molloy College, and the State University of New York/Old Westbury. In 2014, Money Magazine ranked the Webb Institute as the second best four-year college or university "for your money" in the United States.

Colleges and universities in the County promote cross-disciplinary research, technology development, and integrated curricula to prepare students for the growing bioscience industry. Undergraduate and graduate level programs available throughout the County's institutions of higher learning are in fields such as law, biology, chemistry, biochemistry, engineering, and physical sciences in courses such as bioengineering, biotechnology, and pharmacology. Hofstra, in partnership with Northwell Health, operates the Hofstra Northwell School of Medicine.

Recreational and Cultural Facilities

The County has numerous recreational and cultural facilities. One of the most popular destinations among the parks and beaches in the County is the 2,413-acre Jones Beach State Park in Wantagh. With approximately three million visitors annually, Jones Beach State Park features a six-mile ocean beachfront, a two-mile boardwalk, and the 11,200-seat Jones Beach Theater performing arts center, which attracts world-class musical acts. There are dozens of other public beaches located along both the Atlantic Ocean and the Long Island Sound shorelines. In addition, the County is home to the County-owned 930-acre Eisenhower Park in the Town of Hempstead, Bethpage State Park in Farmingdale, and numerous County and other municipal small local parks and campgrounds that offer a broad spectrum of recreational opportunities.

On a national level, the County is home to many high profile professional sporting events. The Bethpage Black Golf Course, located in Bethpage State Park, hosted the U.S. Open in 2002 and 2009, the

Barclay's Tournament in 2012 and 2016, and the PGA Championship in 2019. The course will host the 2024 Ryder Cup. Belmont Park, located in Elmont, is home to the Belmont Stakes, the third race in horse racing's prestigious Triple Crown. Eisenhower Park's 80,000 square foot Aquatic Center is one of the largest pools in the Northern Hemisphere. Pursuant to a long-term lease with the County, Nassau Events Center operates the renovated NYCB Live: Nassau Veterans Memorial Coliseum (the "Coliseum") in Uniondale as a state-of-the-art destination for sporting events, concerts and family entertainment, which re-opened at the Nassau Hub in 2017. The Coliseum is contractually expected to generate approximately \$334 million in rental income over a term of up to 49 years, inclusive of the exercise of options by the County. The Coliseum was home to the four-time Stanley Cup Champion New York Islanders of the National Hockey League. Although the Barclays Center is the team's home ice, under an agreement signed last year the Islanders play at least sixty games at the Coliseum over three seasons beginning 2018-19. The Islanders also played their first round 2019 playoff games at the Coliseum. New York State Empire State Development has announced plans to construct a new arena for the Islanders, along with a hotel and retail concourse, on a portion of the existing Belmont Park site. Construction is expected to begin later in 2019.

The County boasts numerous museums, some of which are County-owned or operated, including the Cradle of Aviation Museum and the Long Island Children's Museum, both in Garden City. Historical sites include two County-owned facilities, Old Bethpage Village Restoration, a re-created mid-19th-century American village, and Cedarmere, home of 19th-century poet, newspaper editor, abolitionist, and civic leader William Cullen Bryant, and a designated part of the New York State Underground Railroad Heritage Trail. The County is also the home of Theodore Roosevelt's estate in Cove Neck, Sagamore Hill, which is a National Historic Site operated by the National Park Service.

With a focus on preserving open space and natural and scenic resources for current and future generations of County residents, voters overwhelmingly approved two Environmental Bond Acts (collectively known as the "EBA") in 2004 and 2006. The EBA committed \$150 million for the preservation of open space, the improvement of existing parkland and water quality, and the provision of matching funding for brownfield property remediation projects. In addition to the EBA, 5% of the proceeds from County-owned land sales is set aside for open space land acquisition and other environmental quality improvement projects.

Sewer Service and Water Service

The County's Department of Public Works oversees the operation of the County's sewerage and storm water resources facilities.

Most sewage collected in the County's sewer system is treated at either the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant ("Bay Park") in East Rockaway or the Cedar Creek Water Pollution Control Plant ("Cedar Creek") in Wantagh. The City of Long Beach's sewage treatment plant processes sewage collected within the area corresponding to the former County sewage collection district of Lido Beach. Bay Park and the City of Long Beach's sewage treatment plants each sustained substantial damage from Superstorm Sandy on October 29, 2012. For more information about Superstorm Sandy, see "APPENDIX A- INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTY - COUNTY FINANCIAL CONDITION - Superstorm Sandy" herein.

SUEZ Water Long Island Inc. operates and manages the County's sewer system, including the sewage collection system and three treatment plants: Bay Park, which serves 532,000 residents; Cedar Creek, which serves 600,000 residents; and Glen Cove (where a separate contractor operates the plant), which serves 27,000 residents. The County maintains ownership of the facilities.

Six villages in the County (Freeport, Garden City, Hempstead, Mineola, Rockville Centre, and Roslyn) own and operate their own sewage collection systems, which discharge sewage to either Bay Park or Cedar Creek. The City of Long Beach owns and operates its own sewage collection system and treatment plant. In addition, there are several other sewage collection systems and treatment plants within the County, operated by other governmental agencies or special districts.

Forty-eight public water suppliers in the County provide water service to nearly 100% of the County's residents. Public water supply wells pump all water from the County's groundwater system. A small number of residents in the less-densely populated northern sections of the County obtain their water from private wells.

The groundwater system comprises three major aquifers that overlay bedrock: the Upper Glacial, Magothy, and Lloyd aquifers. Precipitation continuously recharges these aquifers, which are part of the County's subsurface geology.

The County's population increased by approximately 4% from 1990 to 2010. This increase in population has had a negligible effect on water demand in the County. However, annual water demand has shown an upward trend over these years and has exhibited sizable seasonal fluctuations, both of which can be attributed to increased water use during the peak demand months (April through October) that generally are subject to hot and dry weather patterns.

Since 2000, public water demand during the base demand months (November through March) remained rather consistent at approximately 140 million gallons per day (mgd). During peak demand months, pumping can increase considerably (to well over 250 mgd) and is quite variable in response to weather conditions. Annual water demand since 2000 has fluctuated between 184 mgd to 204 mgd.

Recharge to the groundwater system normally amounts to approximately half of the precipitation falling upon the County's land surface. This equates to 332 million gallons of recharge to the groundwater system each day. The amount has increased slightly to 341 mgd because of the effectiveness of the County's recharge basins in capturing additional storm water runoff for aquifer recharge.

Since the amount of recharge to the groundwater system exceeds the amount of water withdrawn from the system, the quantity of groundwater available for public water supply is expected to be more than adequate, both presently and into the future. Furthermore, any new developments within the jurisdiction of the County Department of Public Works are required to retain all storm water on site. This requirement ensures that storm water runoff emanating from such developments will go into the groundwater system as recharge. The County has been in contact with the New York City Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP") regarding its 2017 application to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("DEC") to renew a permit to pump groundwater beneath the Borough of Queens. The County has been coordinating with the DEP and the DEC to ensure that there are no adverse impacts to the Long Island aquifer system.



Printed by: ImageMaster, LLC
www.imagemaster.com