

NEW ISSUE

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

The Notes will NOT be designated by the County as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.



COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER, NEW YORK

\$200,000,000
1.50% TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES FOR 2020 TAXES
(reoffered @ 0.95%)
(the "Notes")

Date of Issue: Date of Delivery

Maturity Date: May 27, 2020

The Notes are general obligations of the County of Westchester, New York (the "County"), and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the County for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon and, unless paid from other sources, the Notes are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the County, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 of the State of New York, as amended. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW," herein.

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

The Notes will be issued in registered form and will be registered to Cede & Co., as the partnership nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") as book-entry notes.

DTC will act as Securities Depository for the Notes. Individual purchases may be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Notes. Payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes will be made by the County to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent disbursement to the beneficial owners of the Notes as described herein. See "THE NOTES – Book-Entry-Only System" herein.

The Notes are offered subject to the receipt of the final approving opinions of Harris Beach PLLC, White Plains, New York, Bond Counsel to the County with respect to the Notes and certain other conditions. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC serves as independent Municipal Advisor to the County. It is expected that the Notes will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC on or about January 15, 2020.

FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY'S AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE FOR THE NOTES AS DESCRIBED IN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12, SEE "DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING" HEREIN.

Dated: January 7, 2020

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

OFFICIAL ROSTER

County Executive

George Latimer

COUNTY BOARD OF LEGISLATORS

Benjamin Boykin, *Board Chair*
Alfreda A. Williams, *Board Vice Chair*

Nancy E. Barr	Damon R. Maher
Catherine Borgia	Catherine Parker
Benjamin Boykin	Virginia Perez
Gordon A. Burrows	MaryJane Shimsky
Terry Clements	John G. Testa
Kitley S. Covill	David Tubiolo
Margaret A. Cunzio	Alfreda A. Williams
Michael B. Kaplowitz	Lyndon Williams
Christopher A. Johnson	

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

Kenneth W. Jenkins, *Deputy County Executive*
Ann Marie Berg, *Commissioner of Finance*
John M. Nonna, *County Attorney*
Lawrence C. Soule, *Budget Director*

SPECIAL SERVICES

BOND COUNSEL

Harris Beach PLLC
White Plains, New York

AUDITORS

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the County of Westchester, New York, or any officer thereof, 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 any of the foregoing. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the Notes by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale. The information set forth herein has been obtained by the County of Westchester, New York, 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 of Westchester, New York, since the date hereof.

This Official Statement contains forecasts, projections, and estimates that are based on current expectations but are not intended as representations of fact or guarantees of results. If and when included in this Official Statement, the words “expects,” “forecasts,” “projects,” “intends,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” and analogous expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements as defined in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and any such statements inherently are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Official Statement. The County disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect any change in the County’s expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

This Official Statement speaks only as of its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change without notice.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER, NEW YORK

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, inside cover page and appendices hereto, presents information relating to the County of Westchester, in the State of New York (the “County” and “State,” respectively) and was prepared by the County in connection with the sale of its \$200,000,000 Tax Anticipation Notes for 2020 Taxes (the “Notes”)

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

THE NOTES

Authority for and Purpose of Issue

The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State, including Sections 24.00 and 39.00 of the Local Finance Law, constituting Chapter 33-a of the Consolidated Laws of New York, and a tax anticipation note act adopted by the Board of Legislators of the County on December 9, 2019 to finance cash flow requirements in anticipation of the collection of 2020 real property taxes levied on all taxable real property in the County. The proceeds of the Notes may be used only for the purposes for which such taxes were or are to be levied, as specified in the 2020 annual budget of the County, unless all of said purposes have been paid and satisfied, in which case the proceeds of the notes may be used for any lawful County purpose. The proceeds of the Notes will not be used for the redemption or renewal of any outstanding tax or revenue anticipation notes.

Pursuant to Section 24.00(e) of the Local Finance Law, generally, whenever the amount of the Notes and any additional tax anticipation notes issued by the County in anticipation of the receipt of 2020 real property taxes equals the amount of such taxes remaining uncollected, the County is required to set aside in a special bank account all of such uncollected taxes as thereafter collected, and to use the amounts so set aside only for the purpose of paying such Notes. Interest on the Notes will be provided from budget appropriations.

Description of the Notes

The Notes are dated as of their date of delivery, and will mature as set forth on the cover page hereof and will bear interest at the interest rate(s) shown on the cover page hereof payable at maturity.

The Notes will be issued in registered form, registered to Cede & Co., as the partnership nominee for The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) as book-entry notes.

DTC will act as Securities Depository for the Notes. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of \$5,000, or integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Notes.

Principal of and interest on the Notes will be paid by the County to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants, for subsequent distribution to the Beneficial Owners of the Notes, as described herein. The Notes may be transferred in the manner described on the Notes and as referenced in certain proceedings of the County referred to therein.

Nature of Obligation

The Notes, when duly issued and paid for, will constitute a contract between the County and the holders thereof.

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. For the payment of such principal and interest the County has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all taxable real property within the County, subject to the limitations imposed by the Tax Levy Limitation Law. (See “FINANCIAL FACTORS - The Tax Levy Limitation Law” herein).

Under the Constitution of the State, the County is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the County to levy taxes on real property therefor after the Notes have been issued. However, the Tax Levy Limitation Law presently imposes a statutory limitation on the County’s power to increase its annual tax levy. The amount of such increase is limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law. See “FINANCIAL FACTORS - The Tax Levy Limitation Law” herein.

BOOK ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

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

DTC, the world’s largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC’s participants (“Direct Participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”). The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

Purchases of the Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each 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 the Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Notes; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Notes are

credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Securities within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

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

Principal and interest payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from The County, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC or The County, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of The County, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the 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.

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

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

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 BONDHOLDERS OR NOTEHOLDERS; OR (IV) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS BONDOWNER OR NOTEHOLDER.

THE COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

There follows in this Official Statement a brief description of the County, together with certain information concerning its economy and governmental organization, its indebtedness, current major revenue sources and expenditures of the General and Special Revenue funds.

General Information

Westchester County, incorporated in 1683, is a suburban county located in the northern sector of the New York City metropolitan area. It is bordered on the south by New York City, on the east by the State of Connecticut and Long Island Sound, on the north by Putnam County and on the west by the Hudson River. The County had a 2018 Federal census estimated population of 967,612 and has an area of 450 square miles.

The County has a large and varied economic base containing many corporate headquarters, research facilities, manufacturing firms and well developed trade and service sectors. Approximately thirty-five percent of employed County residents commute to work outside the County, primarily to New York City.

Population Characteristics

The 2010 Federal census recorded that the County had experienced a 2.7% population increase since the last completed census in 2000.

TABLE 1

Population (in thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Westchester</u>	<u>New York City</u>	<u>New York State</u>	<u>United States</u>
1960	809	7,782	16,782	179,323
1970	894	7,895	18,237	203,212
1980	867	7,072	17,558	226,546
1990	875	7,323	17,990	248,710
2000	923	8,008	18,976	283,868
2010	950	8,175	19,378	308,746
2018	967	8,399	19,542	327,167

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census as of most recent adjustment.
The most recent Bureau of the Census estimate of the County's population in 2018 is 967,612.

The County's 48 municipalities vary greatly in population size. Four cities: Yonkers, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon and White Plains (the County seat), contain over 42% of Westchester's population. The southern portion of the County, with about 7,940 people per square mile, is almost 10 times more densely populated than the northern area, which has about 825 people per square mile. Within the metropolitan area, Westchester's overall population density in 2018 of 2,150 people per square mile is much lower than that of the central parts of the region and much higher than that of the more outlying exurban areas. Westchester is approximately eight percent as densely populated as New York City (27,810 per square mile) and less than one-half as densely populated as Nassau County (4,782 per square mile). However, it is more densely populated than Rockland County (1,882 per square mile), Suffolk County (1,624 per square mile), Putnam County (429 per square mile) or Dutchess County (368 per square mile).

Personal Income

Total personal income of Westchester residents was \$99.5 billion in 2017. The County's 2017 per capita personal income is among the highest in the nation. As reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Westchester County's per capita personal income of \$101,542 in 2017 placed it in the top 1% among the 3,113 counties nationwide. Among the 62 counties of New York State, Westchester ranked second in per capita personal income only to New York County (Manhattan). In addition, Westchester County's 2017 per capita

personal income of \$101,542 compared favorably to New York State and the U.S., which were \$64,540 and \$51,640, respectively.

Economy

From 2009 through 2018 (most recent year available), employment in the County has for the most part stabilized along with the County population. From 2009 through 2018 the County's rate of unemployment has been primarily lower than the State and national rates as shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Employment and Unemployment, 2009-2018
(Employment figures in thousands)

	Westchester ^(a)		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>
2009	487.6	7.1%	9,648	8.3%	154,142	9.3%
2010	478.7	7.4	9,595	8.6	153,889	9.6
2011	473.5	7.1	9,517	8.3	153,617	8.9
2012	477.5	7.3	9,612	8.5	154,975	8.1
2013	477.7	6.3	9,659	7.7	155,389	7.4
2014	470.5	5.1	9,529	6.3	155,922	6.2
2015	478.3	4.5	9,562	5.3	157,130	5.3
2016	477.2	4.3	9,557	4.9	159,187	4.9
2017	480.0	4.5	9,561	4.7	160,320	4.4
2018	484.3	3.9	9,575	4.1	162,075	3.9

Sources: New York State Department of Labor and United States Labor Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Annual Averages.

^(a) Statistical data represents employment of the County's residents employed either within the County or outside the County.

TABLE 3

Non-Farm Average Employment in Westchester/Rockland/Orange Counties*
2014 – 2018
(Figures in thousands)

	<u>Total Non-Farm</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Trade Transportation and Utilities</u>	<u>Education & Health Services</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Finance, Insurance & Real Estate</u>	<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>Construction/ Mining</u>	<u>Other</u>
2014	663.1	151.2	138.0	129.7	102.9	47.5	29.6	34.7	29.5
2015	674.4	153.5	139.5	134.9	102.4	47.4	29.6	37.4	29.7
2016	682.5	156.5	138.1	139.1	103.3	46.9	29.2	38.7	30.6
2017	690.7	159.4	138.5	143.5	103.9	47.3	28.6	40.2	29.2
2018	699.0	162.3	137.7	147.7	104.3	47.3	29.2	42.3	28.1

Source: New York State Department of Labor. Annual Averages

* For purposes of these statistics, the New York State Department of Labor has combined these counties as a "Metropolitan Statistical Area."

Approximately 96 percent of the wage and salary jobs in the metropolitan statistical area which includes Westchester County in 2018 were with firms whose major activity was other than manufacturing. During the period 2014-2018, employment in the Education & Health Services sector showed an approximate 13 percent increase. There were a total of approximately 465,000 County residents employed in 2018. Approximately 28 percent of the

County's professional, technical and managerial workers travel to work in New York City and are among the approximately 35 percent of County residents working outside the County.

Current overall commercial vacancy rates in the County are approximately 23%. However, a large portion of the vacancies exist in Northern Westchester County due to the relocation of employees of PepsiCo and IBM to other locations within Westchester County. Westchester County rents are competitive, and significantly less than commercial rents in New York City (averaging approximately \$28 per square foot vs. approximately \$80 per square foot). These qualities continue to be a major economic development attraction for the County.

There has been a continued effort in the repurposing of Class A office space in Westchester County, particularly along the I-287 corridor. The Health Care sector in Westchester County continues to grow, as does transit-oriented residential housing. The expansion of the Health Care sector is led by a number of major initiatives, including Westchester Medical Center's new \$230 million Ambulatory Care Pavilion and the growth and expansion of Hospitals and Medical Consortiums. Currently, there are plans for an additional 16,000 new residential housing units, which will create approximately 25,000 construction jobs, and an additional 2 million square feet of commercial space as part of the new housing sites, which is expected to create 5,000-7,500 new permanent jobs.

Other major initiatives include the Westchester Bioscience and Technology Center, a potential three-million square foot, mixed-use biotech center, hotel and Science Center on the County's vacant property adjacent to the Westchester Medical Center in Valhalla. The proposed development would include up to \$1.2 billion in private sector investments.

Retail highlights include:

- Shopping attractions in the County include Ridge Hill, The Westchester Mall, Rivertowns, New Roc City, the Galleria at White Plains, Jefferson Valley Mall and the Cross County Mall.
- Major department stores in the County include Bloomingdale's, Kohl's, Lord & Taylor, Macy's, Neiman Marcus, Nordstrom, Sears and Target.

Other development highlights include:

- New York Medical College's opening of the Touro College of Dental Medicine, in Valhalla, the first new dental school in the region in 50 years
- A planned STEM high school for 1,800 students located at the former IBM campus in Somers
- The City of White Plains has more than 3,000 residential units approved a portion of which are under construction and another 2,000 units proposed. Construction was completed in 2019 on a 160-bed nursing and rehabilitation facility.
- The City of Yonkers continues a revitalization of its downtown and waterfront with thousands of new residential units built or approved since 2012. Yonkers retail properties have also undergone significant investment including a \$350 million renovation and expansion of the Cross County Shopping Center recently completed. In addition, Empire City Casino was acquired by MGM for \$850 million in 2018. MGM management has held a number of community events for input on site design, which may include a hotel, entertainment venue and increased gaming floor.
- The City of New Rochelle has embarked on a Downtown revitalization plan, which includes goals that could result in roughly one million square feet of retail and restaurant space in the core downtown area, over two million square feet of office space, up to 5,500 residential units and a mix of hotel rooms, adult care and independent living units, cultural attractions and significantly expanded parking. As of February 2019, permits were outstanding for over 2,700 housing units and 20 large projects have begun construction.
- Long-term investments in mixed-use developments throughout Westchester County

These developments will continue to support employment, creating a significant number of permanent jobs and providing additional revenues to the County and its municipalities.

TABLE 4

Major Employers (Non-Municipal) in Westchester County

<u>Firms</u>	<u>Business Activity</u>
IBM Corp.	Computer hardware and software
PepsiCo Inc.	Soft drinks and snack foods
Consolidated Edison Inc.	Utility Services
Westchester Medical Center	Hospital and healthcare services
MasterCard	Credit card services
ITT Corp.	Water and fluid management
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Pharmaceuticals
New York Medical College	Medical college and Research
White Plains Hospital	Acute health care, preventive medical care
New York-Presbyterian	Hospital and health care services

*Source: Westchester Business Journal as of April 2018.

Transportation

The County has three commuter train lines providing service into Manhattan. Approximately three-quarters of the County's population live within a 40-minute ride to Grand Central Terminal. Freight service is provided on some rail lines. The Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) has made investments in new rolling stock and improved station facilities for the County's three commuter lines and is implementing a program to expand parking facilities at various stations on all three lines.

The County is served by the New York State Thruway, three interstate highways (I-95, I-287, and I-684), and a network of scenic parkways dating back to the 1920s. The parkway system includes the Bronx River Parkway, Saw Mill River Parkway, Hutchinson River Parkway, Sprain Brook Parkway, Cross County Parkway and Taconic State Parkway.

All parkways are owned and operated by the New York State Department of Transportation with the exception of the Bronx River Parkway, which is owned and patrolled by the County. Pursuant to an agreement with the State, the County patrols the Saw Mill, Hutchinson River and Cross County Parkways and is reimbursed by the State for a portion of those patrol costs.

The County is served by the Bee-Line Transit System which is administered by the County Department of Public Works and Transportation and several private bus companies. The County provides operating assistance to the companies under contract and obtains State and Federal aid for acquisition of new buses and other capital improvements in bus transportation. Seventy eight new hybrid diesel-electric buses were put into service early in 2019 to replace standard diesel buses. The Bee-Line Transit System operates over 900 route miles and carries over 28 million passengers annually.

The Westchester County Airport is owned by the County and is operated by a management company under contract. As of January 1, 2009, AFCO AvPorts Management, LLC took over as the management company at the Airport, which was previously managed by Macquarie Aviation North America 2, Inc. The Airport is located close to the intersection of three interstate highways. The Airport provides direct commercial service to Atlanta; Charlotte; Chicago O'Hare; Detroit; Fort Lauderdale; Fort Myers; Orlando; Tampa; West Palm Beach; Washington D.C. Ronald Reagan. The Airport also houses numerous corporate and privately owned aircraft.

Utility Services

Wastewater Services

The County, through its Department of Environmental Facilities, operates a wastewater collection and treatment system consisting of seven water resource recovery facilities, 42 pumping stations, and 194 miles of trunk sewers serving 13 County Sanitary Sewer Districts.

On December 9, 2008, the Westchester County Board of Legislators (the “Board”) by Act No. 240-2008, authorized the County to enter into a new Order on Consent (the “2008 Consent Order”) with the State of New York Department of Environmental Conservation (“NYSDEC”), which was fully executed on December 30, 2008. The 2008 Consent Order is in place of and in order to adjust the County’s obligations under a prior Order on Consent, which was entered into on December 24, 2004 (“2004 Consent Order”). The 2004 Consent Order was executed in settlement of the administrative claims of the NYSDEC relating to, among other things, the County’s anticipated noncompliance with state and federally mandated nitrogen removal standards to be imposed in the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“SPDES”) permits for the four County-owned water resource recovery facilities (“WRRFs”) which discharge into the Long Island Sound (“LIS”), namely: (1) the New Rochelle WRRF; (2) the Mamaroneck Valley WRRF; (3) the Blind Brook WRRF; and (4) the Port Chester WRRF. The 2004 Consent Order was the result of a multi-year study of nitrogen-based pollution in the Long Island Sound, known as the Long Island Sound Study (“LISS”) which began in 1985, and the subsequent agreement of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“USEPA”), and the States of New York and Connecticut to impose mandatory nitrogen reductions on all municipal WRRFs which discharge into the Long Island Sound and require them to reduce nitrogen discharges. The 2008 Consent Order requires improvements be undertaken at only two of the four LIS WRRFs, namely the Mamaroneck Valley and New Rochelle WRRFs (the “BNR Project”) to meet nitrogen discharge standards set forth in the NYSDEC-issued SPDES permits for all four Long Island Sound WRRFs, in the aggregate, by 2017. This substantially reduces the overall cost of compliance, because it is more efficient to reduce aggregate nitrogen discharges by making more comprehensive improvements at the two selected WRRFs, which are also the two largest facilities in the County that discharge to the LIS than it would be to achieve the same reductions by making improvements at all four WRRFs. It further requires the equitable apportionment of all the costs associated with the BNR Project among the four (4) Long Island Sound Sanitary Sewer Districts (“SSDs”), namely: (1) the New Rochelle SSD; (2) the Mamaroneck Valley SSD; (3) the Blind Brook SSD; and (4) the Port Chester SSD, as the Board has determined that all of the properties in the four LIS SSDs are benefited thereby. This had a substantial financial impact on those SSDs. The 2008 Consent Order extended the date for compliance from 2014 to 2017. It should be noted that, during construction to upgrade the Mamaroneck Valley WRRF (the “Plant”) there were unintended releases of plastic media disks from the Plant into the Long Island Sound, which constituted violations of Environmental Conservation Law Section 17-0803. As a consequence of the violations, and subsequent work to prevent future occurrences, the Plant suffered setbacks with respect to implementation of its plan to upgrade the treatment facilities in accordance with the 2008 Consent Order. In October 2012, the 2008 Consent Order was modified to extend interim deadlines to “Complete construction at the Mamaroneck WRRF” and to “Operate to Meet the 12 M[onth] R[olling] A[verage]” in addition to a “Green Beaches, Clean Beaches Media Disk Recovery Program” (the 2004 Consent Order and 2008 Consent Order, as modified are collectively referred to as the “Consent Order”), noting that said amendment does not change the termination date of the Consent Order. The County met its obligations for total nitrogen removal under the Consent Order by achieving the 12-month rolling average limit by May 2015, ahead of the required August, 2017 deadline.

The County had originally authorized approximately \$407.7 million in bonds in order to meet its obligations under the 2008 Consent Order. Pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Westchester County applied for and was chosen to receive an award of \$22,944,000. The New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (the “EFC”) which administered and financed the subject debt, forgave the outstanding debt in this amount. Due to this forgiveness of debt the authorized amount was reduced by \$22.9 million to \$384.8 million on November 6, 2014. To date the County has issued \$359.1 million of which \$22.9 million was forgiven as described above.

On August 10, 2015, the Board, by Act No. 142-2015, authorized the County to enter into an Order on Consent with the NYSDEC to settle administrative claims concerning alleged violations of SPDES Permit No. NY 0026697 (the “Permit”) for the New Rochelle WRRF. The Permit, in relevant part, required the County to eliminate discharges from Overflow Retention Facilities (“ORF”) or to comply with the effluent limitation specified in 40 CFR Part 133 by August 1, 2014. The NYSDEC alleged that, from August 1, 2014 on, the County did not eliminate discharges from the ORFs, nor did it comply with the effluent limitation, in violation of the Permit. The Order on Consent contains a Compliance Schedule which was agreed to between the County and NYSDEC. Further, on August 10, 2015, the Board, by Act No. 141-2015, authorized the County to enter into intermunicipal agreements with the four municipalities that discharge wastewater to the New Rochelle WRRF for the development and implementation of studies and plans so that the County can comply with the Compliance Schedule contained in the Order on Consent.

On September 3, 2015, the County Board of Acquisition and Contract authorized the County to enter into the inter-municipal agreements and all four of these inter-municipal agreements have been fully executed. The four municipalities in the New Rochelle SSD are performing investigation and remediation work as required by the inter-municipal agreements and the Compliance Schedule contained in the Order on Consent.

Electrical Services

Except for its northeastern portion, the County receives electrical delivery service from Consolidated Edison of New York (“Con Edison”). The cost of electricity in the Con Edison service territory is the highest in the continental United States. These high power costs may accelerate the current trend in the County away from manufacturing production. Con Edison also supplies natural gas service to the County. The northeastern portion of the County receives its electric power from New York State Gas and Electric at rates substantially below those of Con Edison. Since the latter part of 1976, both the County and the majority of municipalities within the County have received their electricity from the Power Authority of the State of New York over Con Edison distribution lines. The New York State Public Service Commission embarked on a program whereby the current utilities would continue to operate, under a regulatory scheme, the distribution system for electricity, but the utilities have divested themselves of most of their generation facilities. The generation facilities have been acquired by independent operators, with the electricity generated at these and other facilities sold under market conditions. However, to date, the majority of residential customers continue to buy their electricity from the regulated utilities.

In 1982, the County created the County of Westchester Public Utility Service Agency (the “Agency”) and authorized it to acquire lower cost electric power for resale to eligible customers located within territory previously served solely by Con Edison. On July 1, 1985, the Agency began service delivery to designated commercial customers in accordance with the terms of a Lease and Operating Agreement between the Agency and Con Edison. Under these arrangements, the Agency was able to deliver varying amounts of lower cost power through arrangements with the New York Power Authority over Con Edison’s distribution lines. Since the Agency is no longer acquiring low-cost electric power for resale to utility customers inhabiting the Con Edison Service Area, Local Law 2015-7 repealing Chapter 875 of the Laws of Westchester County which created the Agency was adopted by the Board on April 27, 2015.

Recharge New York (“RNY”) is a statewide economic development power program for qualified businesses and not-for-profit corporations and was signed into law on April 14, 2011. The RNY program merges all existing NYPA Economic Development Programs into one program directly administered by NYPA. RNY provides benefits for businesses and non-profits including: a permanent and dedicated funding source for the low cost energy economic development programs; long term contracts for a term of up to seven years so that program participants can make appropriate business decisions to re-locate, remain, and/or expand; and the ability to add new program participants and provide additional allocations to existing program participants.

Water Services

The County receives most of its public water from the Croton, Delaware and Catskill aqueduct systems of The City of New York (the “City”). These systems are fed partly by approximately 177 square miles of watershed lands and reservoirs in the County and, in addition, receive water by aqueduct from the upstate Catskill and Delaware systems. The County operates four water districts, County Water Districts 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Effective January 1, 2002, Water District Number 2, which had previously been operated by the County, was leased to Northern Westchester Joint Water Works pursuant to State legislation and an intermunicipal agreement. Under this agreement, the lessee made lease payments to the County which covered the County’s remaining annual debt service for prior capital projects at Water District Number 2. The County is reviewing the possible transfer of District assets to the lessee. District Number 4 is not active. Also there are a variety of private and municipal reservoir and well systems which supply the remainder of public water needs.

In January, 1997, the County entered into the New York City Watershed Memorandum of Agreement (the “Watershed MOA”) with the City, the State, the USEPA, Putnam County, the Coalition of Watershed Towns, the Catskill Watershed Corporation, certain municipal corporations located within the New York City Watershed and certain environmental organizations. The Watershed MOA provides for (i) a Land Acquisition Program pursuant to which the City will purchase land within the New York City Watershed, (ii) the promulgation of new Watershed Regulations, (iii) Watershed Protection and Partnership Programs pursuant to which the City will fund infrastructure

and improvements within the New York City Watershed and has paid \$38 million to the County to create a fund known as the East of Hudson Water Quality Investment Program Fund (“EOH WQIP Fund”) to support the implementation of water quality investments in the East of Hudson Watershed to protect the City’s drinking water supply, and (iv) the creation of the Watershed Protection and Partnership Council.

Since 1997, the County has exercised fiduciary and administrative responsibilities for EOH WQIP Fund which as of November 15, 2019 has a fund balance of \$41,853,241. Expenditures of the EOH WQIP Fund must be approved by the Board. The 12 municipalities that have land area within the NYC water supply watershed, with the partnership of the County, established an ad hoc organization known as the Northern Westchester Watershed Committee (NWWC) to be a regional forum to oversee implementation of the MOA and its programs. While the NWWC has advised the Board on spending priorities for the EOH Fund, NWWC recommendations are not required for EOH Fund allocations. Many projects, large and small, have been approved by the Board for funding through the EOH WQIP Fund. To date, these projects have been administered and implemented by the municipalities, not the County, through an intermunicipal agreement. Sample projects eligible for funding include: sewer diversion projects, water quality measures identified in the Croton Plan, rehabilitation or replacement of septic systems that are failing or likely to fail in certain areas, storm water Best Management Practices to correct or reduce existing erosion or pollution and new or upgraded sand and salt storage facilities.

On May 6, 1997, the USEPA issued a 1997 Filtration Avoidance Determination for the Catskill and Delaware Water Supply Systems (the “1997 FAD”). The 1997 FAD remained in effect until April of 2002. In May of 2002, USEPA approved a new Filtration Avoidance Determination (the “2002 FAD”) and, therein, determined that the City has an adequate long-term watershed protection program for its Catskill/Delaware water supply which meets the established standards for unfiltered water systems. The 2002 FAD established milestones for the City’s construction of Ultraviolet (UV) Light Disinfection Facilities, to commence operation on August 31, 2009. In 2005, the City requested an extension of the construction schedule contained in the 2002 FAD. Pursuant thereto, the USEPA prepared the 2005 Draft Modification to the 2002 FAD extended the date for commencement of operation at the UV Facility to August 31, 2010. The required UV disinfection plant at Eastview became operational at the end of 2012. The USEPA released a 10-year New York City Filtration Avoidance Determination (“2007 FAD”) for the Catskill/Delaware Water Supply in July 2007. After the 2007 FAD was issued, USEPA transferred primacy for regulatory oversight of the City’s FAD to the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH). In May 2014, NYSDOH, in consultation with USEPA, issued the Revised 2007 FAD, which defined the City’s requirements for the remaining period of the 2007 FAD. In accordance with NYSDOH’s certification of the 2007 FAD, the next FAD was scheduled to be issued in 2017. The 2017 FAD supersedes the Revised 2007 FAD and will remain effective until a further determination is made, currently scheduled for July 2027.

On October 6, 2014, the Board, by Act No. 185-2014, authorized the County to carry out capital project “WD103-County Water District No. 1 Alternate Water Supply” (“WD103”) at a maximum estimated cost of \$9,950,000 to bring the County in compliance with the certain Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and to comply with the Consent Decree filed on September 2, 2015. Further, on October 6, 2014, the Board, by Act No. 187-2014 authorized a Bond Act in the amount of \$765,584 and on April 27, 2015, the Board, by Act No. 65-2015, authorized a Bond Act increasing Bond Act 187-2014 in the amount of \$8,453,416 for an amended total of \$9,219,000 in connection with WD103. There remains \$320,754 of available authorization pursuant to Bond Act 65-2015.

Refuse Disposal

The County provides refuse disposal services to approximately 90% of the County’s population through the County Refuse Disposal District Number 1 (the “District”). The District has four transfer stations, a Material Recovery Facility, and a Household-Hazardous Material Recovery Facility.

Originally established through an agreement with the County of Westchester Industrial Development Agency in 1985, since October 2009, the County, on behalf of the District, has had a solid waste disposal agreement with Wheelabrator Westchester, L.P. to bring all municipal solid waste collected under intermunicipal agreements with District municipalities (“IMAs”) to the Charles Point Facility in the City of Peekskill, New York. The Agreement was renewed and extended in October 2019 through October 2029 (the “2019 Agreement”), and the County is in the process of executing new IMAs with District municipalities. Under the 2019 Agreement, the District is not obligated

to supply a minimum tonnage of solid waste and the agreement allows the District to divert up to 62,500 tons annually to explore new waste disposal technologies.

On December 28, 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) issued an Administrative Order under various provisions of the Clean Water Act for compliance with the Multi-Sector General Permit (“MSGP”) (Order No.: CWA-02-2017-3022) at the Brockway Solid Waste Transfer Station in White Plains. The Administrative Order was revised on or about May 12, 2017, under Order No.: CWA-02-2017-3050. The Order requires the implementation of certain reporting requirements, interim measures to control leachate, and the investigation, construction, and operation of a long-term solution for the control of leachate at the site. As required by this Administrative Order, the County, through its contractor, has completed a pre-design investigation which recommends options available for a leachate collection system at the White Plains transfer station. Source investigation is now being conducted and the County is working collaboratively with the EPA to address these concerns.

Additionally, the District has been asked by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to address stormwater runoff and leachate concerns at the Yonkers Transfer Station and Material Recovery Facility located in the City of Yonkers. The District is upgrading its stormwater system at the Yonkers Facility to address these concerns.

Recreational and Cultural Facilities

The nationally accredited Westchester County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation (“Westchester County Parks”) operates and manages 50 parks and recreational facilities spanning nearly 18,000 acres of publicly-owned parkland throughout the County. In 2018, Westchester County Parks has, for the fourth time, earned the distinction of being accredited by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA). Westchester County Parks is the only agency in New York State to be nationally accredited, and the distinction makes the parks system a member of an elite group of 71 agencies that have been accredited since the program was introduced in 1994. The national accreditation by the NRPA is the highest honor that can be bestowed on a parks system, and sets it apart from thousands of other parks systems throughout the nation.

Westchester County Parks includes six golf courses, five swimming pools, three beaches, six nature preserves and various historic sites. County Parks also operates a number of flagship parks, e.g.: Lasdon Park Arboretum and Veterans Memorial, Camp Morty at Mountain Lakes Park, Muscoot Farm, the Westchester County Center (a public assembly and entertainment facility), the Bronx River Parkway Reservation, the North and South County Trailways, Playland Amusement Park which is designated as a National Historic Landmark, and Kensico Dam Plaza, known as the County’s “Central Park”.

State and local agencies provide an additional 17,000 acres of parkland and preserves for public use. There are also a considerable number of landmarks and historic sites throughout the County dating back to the 17th century, reflecting the rich architectural and historic heritage of the area. The County houses an array of colleges and universities, theaters, museums, private golf courses, yacht clubs, marinas, country clubs, equestrian clubs, and skating rinks, all of which combine to provide a wide range of educational, cultural and recreational opportunities.

Governmental Organization

Subject to the State Constitution, the County operates pursuant to the County Charter (the “Charter”) and Administrative Code and in accordance with other laws governing the County generally to the extent that such laws are applicable to counties operating under a charter form of government. The Charter in its present form was originally enacted into law by the State Legislature after its approval by the electors of the County at a general election held in November 1937. The Administrative Code was enacted into State law in 1948.

County Board of Legislators. The legislative power of the County is vested in the County Board of Legislators (the “Board”) which in its present form has been in existence since January 1, 1970. Its 17 members are elected for two-year terms by the voters in their respective legislative districts. Vacancies occurring on the Board are to be filled at a special election in the legislative district of the vacated office. However, if a vacancy occurs within seven (7) months prior to the regular expiration of such term of office, the vacancy may be filled for the remainder of the

unexpired term by an appointment of the majority of the remaining members of the Board. Both the number of members and boundaries of legislative districts may be varied from time to time in accordance with requirements of the Federal and State Constitution or by Charter amendment. Since 1974 the Board has retained the services of PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP to review and report projections of revenues and expenditures as contained in proposed budgets. This firm or its predecessors has been the independent certified public accountants of the County since 1966.

The County Executive. The County Executive is elected every four years in the year following the presidential election. He must be a resident of the County for at least five years prior to his election, is required to devote his full time to the duties of his office and may hold no other public office. Subject to certain exceptions hereafter described, no act of the Board can take effect unless approved by the County Executive. If any act is not returned to the County Board by the County Executive with his written reason for not approving it within ten days of its presentation to him, it is deemed approved; further any act disapproved by the County Executive nevertheless becomes effective if upon reconsideration it is passed by at least two-thirds vote of all the members of the Board. Pursuant to the Charter, there are several departments of the County established, including the Department of the Budget, responsible for preparation of the budget for submission to the County Executive, and such other duties in regard thereto as the County Executive may direct. Also pursuant to the Charter, the Department of Finance is charged with the administration of the financial affairs of the County, including collection of all taxes and other revenues due to the County, the custody and safekeeping of all funds belonging to the County and the disbursement of all County funds including the keeping and supervision of all accounts.

Westchester County Executive George Latimer was sworn into office on January 1, 2018. Mr. Latimer was elected to a four-year term commencing January 1, 2018 and such term will end December 31, 2021.

Chief Fiscal Officer. The Commissioner of Finance is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the County Executive and is confirmed by the Board. By the Charter, the Commissioner of Finance is responsible for the administration of the financial affairs of the County, including the management of \$1.8 billion in general County funds, collection of all taxes, assessments, license fees and other revenues due the County; custody and safekeeping of all funds belonging to or by law deposited with, distributed to or handled by the County; the disbursement of County funds; the keeping and supervision of all accounts; the supervision of such similar functions of local units of government as may be transferred or entrusted to the County; and such other duties as may be prescribed by law, by the County Executive or the Board.

In addition, since 1961 the Charter has required that all financial dealings, transactions and records of the County shall be subject annually to a complete independent audit. The auditors' report is required to be filed with the Board and is open to public inspection.

Ann Marie Berg is Commissioner of Finance for the County. The Commissioner is responsible for the administration of the Finance Department and the financial reporting for the County. Prior to her appointment as Commissioner of Finance in January of 2010, Ms. Berg had served as Comptroller for the Town of Eastchester since 1997. She was Comptroller for the Town of Mount Pleasant from 1992-1997 and Deputy Comptroller from 1985-1992. She served as President of the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) from 2005 to 2006 and served as a GFOA Board Member 1999-2009. Ms. Berg has also served as a past Treasurer of Westchester Municipal Clerks and Finance Officers. She holds a Bachelor's degree in business administration as well as two Masters degrees, one in Educational Administration and the other in Public Administration as well as being an Enrolled Agent, which allows her to practice before the Internal Revenue Service.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS

Nature of County Indebtedness and Procedure for Authorization

Constitutional Requirements

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

Purpose and Pledge. The County shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual, or private corporation or private undertaking or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any of the foregoing or any public corporation. However, the County in its discretion has the legal authority to do so for the Westchester County Health Care Corporation (“WCHCC”).

The County may contract indebtedness only for County purposes or, in its discretion for WCHCC purposes, and shall pledge its faith and credit for the payment of principal of and interest thereon.

Payment and Maturity. The County is authorized by the State Constitution to contract debt for objects or purposes which the State Legislature has determined to have a “period of probable usefulness” and the maximum maturity of such debt may not exceed the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose or, in the alternative, the weighted average period of probable usefulness of the several objects or purpose for which it is contracted. Bonds must mature in annual installments and may be issued to finance any object or purpose for which a “period of probable usefulness” has been determined by the State Legislature. No annual installment of a serial bond may be more than 50% in excess of the smallest prior installment unless the Board provides for substantially level or declining debt service payments in the manner prescribed by the State Legislature. Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes or to be paid within one of the two fiscal years immediately succeeding the fiscal year in which such indebtedness was contracted, indebtedness is required to be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness has been contracted and ending no later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose determined by statute.

Debt Limit. The County has the power to contract indebtedness for any lawful County purpose so long as the principal amount thereof shall not exceed seven per centum of the five year average full valuation of taxable real estate of the County and subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as water and certain sewer facilities and cash or appropriations for current debt service. The constitutional method for determining average full valuation is calculated by taking the assessed valuations of taxable real estate for the last five completed assessment rolls and applying thereto the ratio which such assessed valuation bears to the full valuation; full valuation is determined by the New York State Office of Real Property Services or such other State agency or officer as the State Legislature shall direct. The Legislature also is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratio shall be determined by such authority.

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The following table sets forth the debt limit of the County and its debt contracting margin under such constitutional standard.

TABLE 5

Summary of Constitutional Debt Statement Prepared as of December 20, 2019

Five year average full valuation of taxable real property	\$168,422,062,734
Debt limit (7% thereof).....	<u>11,789,544,391</u>
Outstanding indebtedness:	
Bonds.....	\$ 1,249,372,640 ^(a)
NYSEFC Bond Anticipation Notes	62,608,800
Less Exclusions:	
Current year Debt Service Appropriation (principal only)	
General Fund and Special Revenue Fund Airport.....	80,651,952
District Funds	-
Certain Sewer District Debt.....	372,234,195
Water District Debt	<u>23,050,558</u>
Total Exclusions	<u>503,374,260</u>
Total Net Indebtedness	\$ <u>808,606,451</u>
Net Debt — contracting margin	<u>\$10,980,937,940</u>
Percentage of Debt Contracting Power Exhausted as of December 20, 2019	<u>6.86%</u>

(a) See Table 6 for previously refunded debt, which is excluded from the above table.

There is no constitutional limitation on the amount that may be raised by the County by tax on real estate in any fiscal year to pay interest and principal on all indebtedness. However, the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limit on the amount of taxes the County may levy. See “FINANCIAL FACTORS - The Tax Levy Limitation Law” herein.

In prior years, the County has advance refunded various County bonds by placing the proceeds of the refunding bonds in irrevocable trusts to provide for all future debt service payments. These bonds continue to be general obligations of the County. However, inasmuch as moneys held in an escrow fund will be sufficient to meet all debt service requirements for such bonds, it is not anticipated that any other source of payment will be required.

TABLE 6

Previously Refunded and Escrowed Bonded Debt as of December 20, 2019

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 1,145,000	\$ 1,163,650	\$ 2,308,650
2021	26,955,000	1,132,800	28,087,800
2022	-	231,750	231,750
2023	<u>4,635,000</u>	<u>231,750</u>	<u>4,866,750</u>
	<u>\$32,735,000</u>	<u>\$2,759,949</u>	<u>\$35,494,949</u>

General. The County is further subject to constitutional limitation by the general constitutionally imposed duty on the State Legislature to restrict the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting indebtedness and loaning the credit of the County so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessments and in contracting indebtedness; however, the State Legislature is prohibited by a specific constitutional provision from restricting the power of the County to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted.

However, the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limit on the power of the County to increase its annual tax levy. (See “FINANCIAL FACTORS - Tax Levy Limitation Law” herein).

Statutory Procedure

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

Pursuant to section 33.10 of the Local Finance Law a bond act authorizing bonds in excess of \$10,000,000 to finance a capital improvement shall not become effective until it is submitted at a general or special election. Such bond act must be approved by a majority of the votes cast in order to become effective. Exceptions to this requirement include bond acts for certain sewage, drinking water, solid waste and hospital facilities. Bond acts authorizing bonds in excess of \$10,000,000 to finance a capital improvement for construction, reconstruction or modification of facilities for the conveyance, treatment and disposal of sewage or facilities for the distribution, treatment and storage of drinking water, can take effect without approval at a special election, if a public hearing is held before adoption.

The Local Finance Law also provides that where a bond act is published with a statutory form of 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. there has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of law which should have been complied with in the authorization of such obligations; and
an action 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 Constitution.

The Board, as the finance board of the County, has the power to enact bond acts and acts authorizing bond anticipation notes to be issued in anticipation of the bonds authorized by such bond acts. In addition, in that capacity, the Board has the power to authorize the issuance of bonds and notes. However, the Board may delegate its powers in relation to the sale and issuance of the bonds or notes of the County to the Commissioner of Finance, the chief fiscal officer of the County under its Charter.

The Local Finance Law also contains provisions providing the County with power to issue general obligation revenue and tax anticipation notes and general obligation budget and capital notes (see “COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS - Temporary Borrowing”).

Remedies Upon Default

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

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

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

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

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

Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes.

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

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

Municipal Bankruptcy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Control Boards

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

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

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

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

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

No Past Due Debt

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

Market Matters Affecting Financings of the Municipalities of the State

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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TABLE 7

County Long-Term Bond Indebtedness ^(a)
Principal Amount Outstanding as of December 20, 2019

Parks and Recreation.....	\$155,038,827
Roads and Bridges.....	131,284,895
Airport.....	11,628,268
Courthouse.....	44,686
Correctional Facilities.....	13,979,098
Community College.....	34,542,082
WCHCC.....	1,753,274
Transportation.....	49,721,032
Laboratories and Research.....	4,964,356
Other Buildings and Miscellaneous.....	319,212,921
Refuse Disposal District.....	10,656,886 ^(b)
Water District 1.....	16,560,267 ^(b)
Water District 3.....	6,976,993 ^(b)
Sewer Districts.....	<u>493,009,056^(b)</u>
Total Net Indebtedness.....	\$1,249,372,640
Deduct District debt.....	<u>(527,203,202)</u>
Net Long-Term debt.....	<u>\$ 722,169,438</u>

^(a) See Table 6 for previously refunded debt, which is excluded from the above table.

^(b) Debt service and operating costs of sewer, water and refuse disposal districts, established pursuant to law, primarily funded by a special annual ad valorem tax or assessment for each district as well as by fees or charges. (See “Financial Factors - Assessed and Full Valuation, County Tax Levy and Rates” herein).

In addition to the foregoing debt, the County has contractual obligations to make payments such as the solid waste service fees paid to Wheelabrator (see “WESTCHESTER COUNTY - Utility Services -- *Refuse Disposal*” herein) and lease payments for the courthouse project (see “COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS - Summary of Significant Contingencies and Commitments” herein).

Debt Ratios

TABLE 8

Debt Ratios as of December 20, 2019

	<u>Amount ^(a)</u>	<u>Per Capita ^(b)</u>	<u>Estimated Percentage Full Value ^(c)</u>
Gross Long-Term Bond Debt	\$1,249,372,640	\$1,291	0.68%
Net Long-Term Bond Debt	722,169,438	746	0.39

^(a) See Table 6 for previously refunded debt, which is excluded from the above table.

^(b) Westchester County’s 2018 estimated population was 967,612 , according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

^(c) Calculated using 2020 Full Value of \$185,037,881,544.

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Debt Service Schedule

The following schedule sets forth all principal and interest payments presently required on all outstanding long-term bond indebtedness of the County:

TABLE 9

Summary of Principal and Interest on County Long-Term Bond Indebtedness
As of December 20, 2019

	<u>Principal</u> ^(a)	<u>Interest</u> ^{(a)(b)}	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$110,419,516	\$52,514,415	\$162,933,931
2021	121,463,134	47,549,663	169,012,797
2022	120,219,995	41,833,209	162,053,204
2023	110,859,995	36,664,384	147,524,379
2024	100,105,000	32,018,099	132,123,099
2025	90,800,000	28,016,109	118,816,109
2026	93,545,000	24,128,871	117,673,871
2027	84,460,000	20,084,669	104,544,669
2028	75,190,000	16,562,117	91,752,117
2029	77,440,000	13,452,822	90,892,822
2030	40,055,000	10,428,266	50,483,266
2031	39,745,000	8,852,573	48,597,573
2032	24,590,000	7,280,535	31,870,535
2033	24,400,000	6,290,459	30,690,459
2034	21,785,000	5,324,427	27,109,427
2035	19,220,000	4,457,341	23,677,341
2036	19,265,000	3,673,986	22,938,986
2037	18,390,000	2,887,454	21,277,454
2038	17,865,000	2,132,951	19,997,951
2039	10,540,000	1,485,353	12,025,353
2040	9,405,000	1,028,020	10,433,020
2041	5,230,000	711,310	5,941,310
2042	5,060,000	492,915	5,552,915
2043	4,595,000	287,260	4,882,260
2044	2,265,000	144,034	2,409,034
2045	720,000	82,587	802,587
2046	720,000	54,491	774,491
2047	720,000	26,395	746,395
2048	300,000	6,648	306,648
Total	<u>\$1,249,372,640</u>	<u>\$368,471,363</u>	<u>\$1,617,844,003</u>

- (a) Excluded from this Table 9 are bond anticipation notes in the amount of \$62,606,800 sold to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC). As of December 20, 2019, approximately \$31.4 million of these notes have been drawn. It is anticipated that these notes will be refinanced as long-term obligations with the EFC at some point in the future. Included in Table 9 is \$401,391,104 in long-term financing with EFC.
- (b) Interest does not reflect any applicable subsidies for EFC debt.

Trend of Outstanding Long-Term County Indebtedness

The following schedule sets forth the total long-term bond and note indebtedness outstanding at the end of each of the last ten fiscal years:

TABLE 10

Outstanding Long-Term County Indebtedness^{(a)(b)}
As of December 31

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2009	\$ 705,298,834	2014	\$1,098,445,984 ^(c)
2010	829,750,770 ^(c)	2015	1,103,557,005
2011	1,023,060,598	2016	1,020,539,000 ^(c)
2012	1,012,426,484	2017	1,122,593,660 ^(c)
2013	1,108,757,834	2018	1,211,674,675

^(a) See Table 6 for previously refunded debt.

^(b) Excludes short-term notes sold to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation.

^(c) Excludes \$69,410,000 Bond Anticipation Notes in 2017, \$72,410,000, in 2016, \$40,000,000 in 2014 and \$100,000,000 in 2010.

Summary of Significant Contingencies and Commitments

Commitments-DASNY

In December 1998, the County financed \$133,007,717 over 25 years through the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (the “DASNY”) in connection with the implementation of the County’s Court Facilities Capital Plan for the Westchester County Courthouse rehabilitation and facade replacement, and construction of a three-story courthouse annex (the “Project”). Concurrently, the County conveyed to DASNY title to the Courthouse property, including buildings and improvements thereon or to be erected thereon. The parties entered into a Lease and Agreement (the “Lease”) by which DASNY leases the property back to the County. When the Lease term has expired and all of the bonds have been paid in full, DASNY will convey back to the County all of the property and the improvements thereon. In 2006 DASNY issued \$21 million of new money bonds for the benefit of the County. Through DASNY, the County also refunded a portion of the outstanding 1998 DASNY bonds issued as described above.

In October 2016 the DASNY issued \$22,485,000 of Refunding Bonds (the “2016 Bonds”) in connection with the refinancing of the County’s court facilities. The proceeds of the 2016 Bonds together with other available moneys were used (i) to refund certain DASNY Bonds described above and (ii) to pay the Cost of Issuance of the Bonds. The 2016 Bonds reduced County Lease payments by approximately \$3.9 million through 2023. DASNY’s bonds are not general obligations of the County.

State Assistance Coverage

In the event the County fails to pay all or any part of the Basic Rent when due, Title 4-B of the Public Authorities Law of the State of New York, as amended, directs the State Comptroller to pay DASNY the amount of unpaid rent from certain moneys appropriated by the State as State aid and local assistance to the County. The following paragraph and table outline the aid susceptible to this and the coverage ratio of that aid to Maximum Basic Rent.

The following table sets forth for the County’s last ten fiscal years, the amount of State assistance paid to the County for the administrative costs of the assistance and pursuant to Section 608 of the Public Health Law and Section 10-c of the Highway Law; the amount of Court Facilities Incentive Aid for the maintenance expenses of court facilities and interest on the bonds; the greatest amount of Basic Rent payable in any fiscal year of the County on account of

the debt service of the Bonds; and the coverage of the Basic Rent from the sources of State assistance described above.

TABLE 11
State Assistance Coverage Ratio
As of December 31,

	State Assistance					Total	Maximum Basic Rent	Coverage
	Administrative Costs	Health Law	Highway Law-CHIPs	Court Facilities Incentive Aid Maintenance of Facilities	Interest			
2018	\$35,425,844	-	\$3,608,751	\$2,431,654	\$1,072,938	\$42,539,187	\$12,255,875	3.47 x
2017	44,482,325	-	3,511,660	3,305,901	277,170	51,577,056	12,406,750	4.28 x
2016	36,912,184	-	3,696,399	1,361,828	405,232	42,375,643	12,406,500	3.42 x
2015	42,519,110	-	2,838,627	1,856,968	527,219	47,741,924	12,411,463	3.85 x
2014	50,064,362	-	2,817,055	2,271,147	643,535	55,796,099	12,411,463	4.50 x
2013	44,868,991	-	2,726,113	2,247,583	754,803	50,597,490	12,411,463	4.08 x
2012	45,397,522	-	2,952,768	2,765,312	860,456	51,976,058	12,411,463	4.19 x
2011	48,038,856	-	2,174,651	2,201,382	960,208	53,375,097	12,411,463	4.30 x
2010	41,654,718	167,477	2,587,768	2,731,988	796,691	47,938,642	12,411,463	3.86 x
2009	49,992,061	72,256	2,596,357	2,177,009	1,146,346	55,984,029	12,411,463	4.51 x

Future Issuance of General Obligation Indebtedness

The County Charter establishes a capital program procedure to provide the County with five-year projections of capital projects and estimates of expenditures required. These expenditures are financed from current annual appropriations, the proceeds of bonds and notes and other sources, such as Federal and State funds. Bond issuance authority is generally subject to the referendum requirement for bond acts authorizing bonds in excess of \$10,000,000 for any capital improvement. (See "COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS - Statutory Procedure" herein).

A Capital Projects Committee, composed of the County Executive as Chairman, the Budget Director and other designated heads of Executive Departments, the Chairman of the Board and the Chairman of its Budget and Appropriations Committee, meet to prepare the proposed capital plan for the ensuing five years. They are required to consider the feasibility of all proposed capital projects in reference to their necessity, priority, location, costs and method of financing, and the plan is required to be printed with the County budget.

The County is required by its Charter to adopt a capital budget annually. Each capital project which is either contemplated or commenced is reflected in either the capital plan or the capital budget. Whenever the County determines to finance the costs of a capital project by borrowing, it adopts acts authorizing bonds and bond anticipation notes. Notwithstanding the inclusion of a capital project in the capital plan or budget or in a bond act, the County may at any time eliminate or terminate such project, subject to any contract liabilities theretofore incurred.

In general, the County has provided for capital projects in accordance with the foregoing capital program procedure, although the County may adopt a bond act even though the project for which it is adopted has not been in any previous capital plan so long as the capital budget is amended.

The County capital project plan will necessitate further financing by the issuance of bonds and/or bond anticipation notes. General improvement and reconstruction of County roads and bridges will continue as required. Additional building construction and capital improvements at various County facilities including the Westchester Community College and correctional facilities on the Valhalla Campus are anticipated. Recreational improvements and improvement of public transportation facilities, including acquisition of new equipment, may be financed during the next several years. In addition, financing will be required for the expansion of County sewer districts, nutrient removal from the Long Island Sound and for expansion of County Refuse Disposal District No. 1 facilities.

TABLE 12

Proposed Capital Budget Projection
As of 2020
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Financing ^(c)					
	Estimated Total Cost ^(a)	Cumulative Appropriations ^(b)	Operating Budgets ^(d)	Non- County Share ^(e)	Aggregate Bonding Authorized And Anticipated ^(f)	Bonds Authorized ^(g)
Buildings, Land & Misc.	702,287	\$ 557,286	\$ 750	\$ 23,575	\$ 532,961	\$ 301,788
Parkways	84,450	76,450	-	-	76,450	20,244
Roads & Bridges	343,735	221,340	-	16,985	204,355	113,695
Recreation Facilities	709,106	558,926	363	6,194	552,369	197,088
Transportation	<u>348,721</u>	<u>228,981</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>132,296</u>	<u>96,585</u>	<u>54,560</u>
Total County	\$2,188,299	\$1,642,983	\$ 1,213	\$179,050	\$1,462,720	\$ 687,375
Airport	\$ 194,300	\$ 132,810	\$ 10,632	\$42,846	\$ 79,332	\$ 27,913
Refuse Disposal District No. 1	75,280	58,280	13,300	2,000	42,980	17,850
Sewer and Water Districts ^(h)	<u>1,851,474</u>	<u>1,084,109</u>	<u>14,613</u>	<u>63,663</u>	<u>1,005,833</u>	<u>806,173</u>
Grand Total	<u>\$4,309,353</u>	<u>\$2,918,182</u>	<u>\$ 39,758</u>	<u>\$287,559</u>	<u>\$2,590,865</u>	<u>\$1,539,311</u>

^(a) As estimated in the capital plan, but not necessarily appropriated. Includes projects not yet under the capital budget or subject of a Bond Act. No assurance can be given that the actual cost will not be greater than estimated, in part because of the anticipatory nature of capital planning.

^(b) As provided in the capital budgets, which provide for the authorization to spend and the plan of financing. Such appropriations remain in effect until the project is completed or terminated.

^(c) As provided in the capital budgets, the County is not committed to the issuance of such bonds and, generally, reduces the final amount of the issue by transfers from the operating budgets and from other sources such as Federal and State funds.

^(d) Reflects contribution from operating budgets.

^(e) Reflects other revenues, primarily Federal and State funds.

^(f) As provided in the capital budget. Includes all bonds issued or anticipated to be issued for the capital projects. Bond anticipation notes may be issued pending the sale of the bonds.

^(g) Bonds in the amounts indicated have been issued in prior years. Certain of these bonds have matured and been retired. Completed projects and bonds issued therefor are not shown since they are not in the capital budget.

^(h) The Sewer and Water Districts costs include system, pump stations and treatment plants upgrades and rehabilitations as well as biological nutrient removal projects.

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Temporary Borrowing

Bond Anticipation Notes. The following table sets forth the ten year history of bond anticipation notes issued by the County:

TABLE 13

Bond Anticipation Notes

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Balance as of December 31</u>
2009	\$ 87,455,000 ^(b)	\$ 3,746,229	\$ 105,955,000
2010	147,000,000 ^(c)	46,470,000	206,485,000
2011	9,198,000 ^(a)	151,485,000	64,198,000
2012	80,000,000 ^(a)	9,198,000	135,000,000
2013	--	80,000,000	55,000,000
2014	88,727,800 ^(d)	55,000,000	88,727,800
2015	39,136,800 ^(a)	44,827,800	73,036,800
2016	79,426,000 ^(e)	27,200,000	125,262,800
2017	78,940,000 ^(f)	97,956,000	106,246,800
2018	17,350,000 ^(a)	69,410,000	54,186,800

^(a) Sold to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (the "EFC").

^(b) \$55,000,000 was sold on August 27, 2009 for the settlement of litigation and \$32,455,000 to the EFC was sold in October of 2009.

^(c) \$100,000,000 of Bond Anticipation Notes were issued on December 2, 2010, and retired on November 30, 2011. \$47,000,000 of Bond Anticipation Notes were sold to the EFC on September 2, 2010.

^(d) \$40,000,000 of bond anticipation notes were issued on December 4, 2014 and were retired on November 19, 2015 as part of the County's 2015 Bond issue. \$48,727,800 of Bond Anticipation Notes were sold to the EFC.

^(e) \$64,660,000 of Tax Exempt and \$7,750,000 of Taxable Bond Anticipation Notes were issued on December 15, 2016 and matured on December 15, 2017. \$7,016,000 of notes were sold to the EFC.

^(f) Includes \$9,530,000 sold to EFC on March 23, 2017. Also includes \$60,500,000 of tax-exempt and \$8,910,000 of taxable bond anticipation notes issued on December 14, 2017, which matured on December 14, 2018.

As of December 20, 2019, \$62,606,800 of Bond Anticipation Notes are outstanding and held by the EFC. Outstanding Bond Anticipation Notes reflects \$9,220,000 of notes, which were refinanced to EFC long term bonds in 2019 as well as \$17,640,000 of EFC notes issued during 2019.

Tax Anticipation Notes. The following table shows the ten year history of tax anticipation note issuance by the County:

TABLE 14

As of December 20, 2019

Tax Anticipation Notes

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Balance as of December 31</u>
2010	\$ 70,000,000	\$ 70,000,000	--
2011	50,000,000	50,000,000	--
2012	64,720,000	64,720,000	--
2013	89,997,656	89,997,656	--
2014	90,000,000	90,000,000	--
2015	105,000,000	105,000,000	--
2016	105,000,000	105,000,000	--
2017	140,000,000	140,000,000	--
2018	150,000,000	150,000,000	--
2019	200,000,000	200,000,000	--

Except for tax anticipation notes issued during the period shown in Table 14, the County has not issued revenue anticipation notes or any other form of short-term obligations to finance operating cash-flow needs. The timing of the receipt of taxes and other revenues (including Federal and State aid) and its need for such monies, together with its control of the timing of expenditures, has in the past enabled the County to minimize the need for short-term financing.

Underlying Indebtedness of Political Subdivisions Within the County

The estimated gross outstanding indebtedness of other governmental entities within the County, based on unverified information furnished by such entities, is as follows:

TABLE 15

Estimated Underlying Indebtedness
As of June 30, 2019

Cities:	Yonkers	\$ 562,443,082 ^(c)
	Peekskill	55,737,062
	Rye	9,270,000
	White Plains	161,889,511
	Mount Vernon	18,110,000
	New Rochelle	60,184,081
Towns:	Nineteen	367,833,069
Villages:	Twenty-three	542,621,461
School Districts:	Forty-seven	<u>1,432,791,748^(a)</u>
	Overall Estimated Underlying Gross Debt	<u>\$ 3,210,880,014^(b)</u>

^(a) Net of State Building Aid of \$68,477,261.

^(b) Does not include deductions for self-supporting debt.

^(c) The amount reported includes the Yonkers School District indebtedness of \$178,265,654.

FINANCIAL FACTORS

County finances are operated primarily through the County's General Fund. All taxes and most non-tax revenues are paid into it and all current operating expenditures are made from it pursuant to legislative appropriations. The County also has sewer, water and refuse disposal districts which are managed through individual district funds into which all special assessments or charges for these purposes are paid and from which all expenditures are made. The County also has an Airport Fund and a Trust Fund which do not levy taxes. There is also a Capital Projects Fund used for purposes of capital construction, revenues for which are derived through appropriations in the operating budget, sale of bonds and bond anticipation notes, and State and federal receipts. The County's fiscal year begins January 1 and ends December 31. Financial statements for the County are included in Part II of this Appendix B of this Official Statement. These statements have been audited by PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP, independent certified public accountants.

Revenues

The County derives its revenues from: State and Federal aid, a direct tax levy on real property, a 1 1/2 % County-wide sales tax, which was increased on October 15, 1991 to 2 1/2% in the towns and in those cities which have not imposed their own sales tax, a hotel occupancy tax, a motor vehicle tax, a mortgage recording tax, and departmental fees and charges. An additional 1/2% sales tax was authorized and imposed in March 2004, within the towns and cities not imposing their own sales tax. In 2019 an additional 1% sales tax was authorized and became effective as of August 1, 2019, within the towns and cities not imposing their own sales tax.

Real Property Tax

The County derives its power to levy an ad valorem real property tax from Article 8, Section 10 of the State Constitution. The County's property tax levying powers, other than for debt service and certain other purposes, are limited to one and one-half per centum (subject to increase up to 2% by State legislative enactment) of the average full valuation of taxable real estate of the County. See "REVENUES - Municipally Generated Revenues - Real Property Tax" herein. On June 24, 2011, the Tax Levy Limitation Law (as defined below in "FINANCIAL FACTORS - The Tax Levy Limitation Law") was enacted and imposes a statutory tax levy limitation upon the County's power to increase its annual tax levy. (See "FINANCIAL FACTORS - The Tax Levy Limitation Law" herein).

In each of the years 2015 through 2019, the County levied approximately 30% of its annual revenues from a direct real property tax. Set forth in the following table is the amount of the annual tax levy of the County for the past five years.

TABLE 16

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Tax Levy for County Purposes	\$570,579,000	\$559,391,937	\$548,423,468	\$548,423,468	\$548,423,468
Tax Levy for Sewer, Water and Refuse Disposal Districts	<u>149,095,814</u>	<u>146,173,838</u>	<u>146,173,838</u>	<u>146,173,838</u>	<u>146,176,838</u>
Total	<u>\$719,674,814</u>	<u>\$705,565,775</u>	<u>\$694,597,306</u>	<u>\$694,597,306</u>	<u>\$694,597,306</u>

The tax levy as per the 2020 adopted budget is \$569,579,000 for County purposes and \$149,095,814 for special district purposes.

Tax Limit. The amount that may be raised by the County-wide tax levy on real estate in any fiscal year for purposes other than for debt service on County indebtedness, is generally limited to one and one-half per centum (subject to increase up to 2% by State legislative enactment) of the average full valuation of taxable real estate of the County. However, the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory tax levy limitation on the County's power to increase its annual tax levy. The amount of such increase is limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law. (See "FINANCIAL FACTORS - The Tax Levy Limitation Law" herein).

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The following table sets forth such real estate taxing limit of the County for the fiscal year 2020.

TABLE 17

Computation of Constitutional Taxing Power-General Fund
For the Fiscal Year 2020

<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Full Valuation of Real Estate</u>
2020	\$185,037,881,544
2019	180,383,474,053
2018	174,189,428,026
2017	167,758,214,049
2016	<u>163,815,785,746</u>
Total	\$871,184,783,418
Five-year average full valuation	174,236,956,684
Tax Limit: (1.5%)	2,613,554,350
Total Additions	<u>166,126,326^(a)</u>
Total taxing power	2,779,680,676
Total levy for 2020	<u>718,674,814</u>
Tax Margin	<u>\$2,061,005,862</u>

(a) Excluded from the Constitutional Tax Limit is \$161,347,646 appropriated for Net Debt Service and \$4,778,680 for Equipment replacement/Additional Equipment as per the 2020 adopted budget.

Full Valuation, General Fund County Tax Levy and Rates

The following table sets forth five years of the full valuation of taxable real property, the County's real property tax levy for General Fund County purposes and rates of tax per \$1,000.

TABLE 18

Historic Valuation, Tax Levy and Rates

<u>Tax Levy Year</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>	<u>Levied for County Purposes</u>	<u>Rate per \$1,000 of Full Valuation</u>
2020	\$185,037,881,544	\$569,579,000	\$3.08
2019	180,383,474,053	570,579,000	3.16
2018	174,189,428,026	559,391,937	3.21
2017	167,758,214,049	548,423,468	3.27
2016	163,815,785,746	548,423,468	3.35

The County-wide real estate tax levy is determined by subtracting all other available revenues from total expenditures necessary for County purposes and Sewer, Water, and Refuse Disposal District purposes.

The County-wide real estate tax levy is collected by the cities and towns within the County, each of which constitutes a separate tax district and, as such, is required by statute to collect its proportionate share of such tax levy. Payment of such share must be made to the Commissioner of Finance of the County as collected, and in any event, not less than 60% must be paid by May 25th and the balance must be paid by October 15th of the year for which such taxes are levied.

Unlike most other counties within the State, the County is not legally responsible or liable to the cities, towns, and other municipal corporations and school districts in the County for the amount of any unpaid delinquent County or local taxes. Instead, pursuant to applicable provisions of its Charter and Administrative Code and the State Real Property Tax Law, the County is required to include the amount of any unpaid County-wide taxes in the levy for the

subsequent fiscal year on the particular tax district. Consequently, the cities and towns within the County remain liable for the collection of delinquent taxes and bear the burden of enforcement procedures.

However, in the event of the failure of a tax district to pay when due the full amount of its share of taxes payable to the County, the County may sell tax anticipation notes, which notes are redeemable out of such delinquent taxes and any penalties thereon which are payable by the tax district to the County. The County sold tax anticipation notes for this purpose in 1972. See “FINANCIAL FACTORS - Tax Collection Record” and “ -Temporary Borrowing.”

These statutes relating to collection of the County-wide tax levy place the burden for collecting unpaid delinquent taxes together with enforcement proceedings therefor, upon the respective tax district, with the result that any liability for unpaid delinquent taxes is not shared by all County taxpayers.

Tax Collection Record

On February 14, 2019 the tax warrants for fiscal year 2019 were approved by the Board of Legislators. The warrants total \$719,674,814 and were collected in two installments. \$431,804,888 (60%) was collected on May 28, 2019 and \$287,809,926 (40%) was collected on October 15, 2019. Set forth below (and as a result of the statutory requirements above) is the tax collection record of the County and district levies for the most current and past five fiscal years.

TABLE 19

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u> <u>December 31</u>	<u>Historic Tax Collection Record</u>		<u>Uncollected at End</u> <u>of Tax or Fiscal Year</u>
	<u>Total Ad Valorem</u> <u>Property Tax</u>	<u>Actual Collection</u>	
2019	719,674,814	719,674,814	--
2018	705,565,775	705,565,775	--
2017	694,597,306	694,597,306	--
2016	694,597,306	694,597,306	--
2015	694,597,306	694,597,306	--

Tax Levy Limitation Law

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

The Tax Levy Limitation Law restricts, among other things, the amount of real property taxes (including assessments of certain special improvement districts) that may be levied by or on behalf of a municipality in a particular year, beginning with fiscal years commencing on or after January 1, 2012. On April 12, 2019, the enacted State budget legislation made the Tax Levy Limitation Law permanent. Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the tax levy of a municipality cannot increase by more than the lesser of (i) two percent (2%) or (ii) the annual increase in the consumer price index ("CPI"), over the amount of the prior year’s tax levy. Certain adjustments would be permitted for taxable real property full valuation increases due to changes in physical or quantity growth in the real property base as defined in Section 1220 of the Real Property Tax Law. A municipality may exceed the tax levy limitation for the coming fiscal year only if the governing body of such municipality first enacts, by at least a sixty percent vote of the total voting strength of the board, a local law (resolution in the case of fire districts and certain special districts) to override such limitation for such coming fiscal year only. There are permissible exceptions to the tax levy limitation provided in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, including expenditures made on account of certain tort settlements and certain increases in the average actuarial contribution rates of the New York State and Local Employees’ Retirement System, the Police and Fire Retirement System, and the Teachers’ Retirement System. Municipalities are also permitted to carry forward a certain portion of their unused levy

limitation from a prior year. Each municipality prior to adoption of each fiscal year budget must submit for review to the State Comptroller any information that is necessary in the calculation of its tax levy for each fiscal year.

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

Each of the County's 2014 through 2019 tax levies were below the respective limitations as prescribed by the Tax Levy Limitation Law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sales Tax

Since 1971, the County has imposed a 1-1/2% County-wide sales and use tax on all retail sales.

Additionally, the State imposes a 4% State sales tax and, since May 1, 2005, a 3/8% sales tax levied in the Metropolitan Transportation Authority District.

The cities of White Plains, Mount Vernon and New Rochelle, pursuant to State law, have imposed sales and use taxes at a rate of 2-1/2%. The city of Yonkers, pursuant to State law, has imposed sales and use taxes at a rate of 3.00%. Currently the city of Rye and the city of Peekskill do not impose such a sales tax.

In July 1991, the State Legislature authorized an additional 1% sales tax (above the 1-1/2% County-wide sales and use tax described above). The additional 1% sales tax is apportioned between the County (33-1/3%), school districts in the County (16-2/3%) and towns, villages and cities in the County which have not imposed sales taxes (50%). The County imposes this additional sales tax in localities other than cities which have their own sales tax. This additional 1% sales tax became effective on October 15, 1991 and has been extended through November 30, 2020.

In February 2004, the State Legislature authorized an increase of 1/2% to the additional 1991 1% sales tax. The County retains 70% of this 1/2 percentage point increase, the municipalities 20% and school districts 10%. This increase became effective March 1, 2004 and expires on November 30, 2020. The County imposes this additional sales tax in localities other than cities which have their own sales tax. This additional 1% sales tax became effective on October 15, 1991 and has been extended through November 30, 2020.

In 2019, the County petitioned the State Legislature to authorize a 1% increase to the 3% currently imposed by the County outside of the four cities imposing sales and use taxes. The tax increase was approved and effective as of August 1, 2019. This authorization expires on November 30, 2020. The County retains 70% of the 1% point increase, the municipalities 20% and school districts 10%.

In summary, the combined sales tax (County, State, and MTA) in the County, exclusive of cities that have imposed sales tax, is 8.375%. The sales tax rate in the city of Yonkers is 8.875%. In the other cities that impose a sales tax, the rate is 8.375%. The total County portion of sales tax equates to a rate of 1.5% on sales in locations with city sales tax and 2.833% (after municipal sharing) on sales in locations that do not have city sales tax. Therefore the total sales and use tax rate within the County is 8.375% in all jurisdictions except Yonkers (8.875%).

It should be noted that the Office of the State Comptroller is now required by Chapter 59 of the New York Laws of 2019 to withhold certain county sales tax revenues and make payments to the impacted towns and villages in the amounts that they had previously received through Aid and Incentives to Municipalities in State fiscal year 2018-2019.

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Set forth below is a summary of Sales Tax revenues.

TABLE 20
Sales Tax Revenue Westchester County

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>County Share</u>
2018	551,883,494	431,369,350
2017	525,230,119	410,772,156
2016	507,445,900	397,296,155
2015	500,642,409	392,017,318
2014	503,322,529	394,068,933
2013	489,522,517	382,767,743
2012	460,997,517	361,665,155
2011	453,013,940	355,035,883
2010	443,664,755	347,619,070
2009	413,978,855	325,327,065

2019 Sales tax is budgeted at \$578,718,000 (Gross) and \$453,126,000 (County Share). The 2020 Adopted Operating Budget includes Sales Tax of \$741,786,582 (Gross) and \$566,098,582 (County Share). Gross sales tax collected through November 30, 2019 is \$520,222,672 of which the County share is \$404,666,997.

Other Revenues

Since 1988, the County has imposed a Hotel Occupancy Tax. Since 1991, the County has imposed a Motor Vehicle Tax. Since 2004, the County has imposed a Mortgage Tax.

	Adopted Budget <u>2020</u>	Adopted Budget <u>2019</u>	Actual <u>2018</u>	Actual <u>2017</u>	Actual <u>2016</u>
Hotel Occupancy Tax	\$7,212,000	\$7,529,000	\$ 6,825,805	\$ 6,449,824	\$ 6,325,138
Motor Vehicle Tax	16,874,000	16,661,000	16,382,152	16,168,942	15,855,777
Mortgage Recording Tax	19,587,000	19,342,000	18,414,553	20,141,856	19,718,700

In 2016 State and Federal Aid totaled \$406.4 million. This included \$241.1 million in Federal and State aid for Social Service programs and \$165.3 million for mental health, public health, transportation and other County programs. Of such amounts 44% (\$177.5 million) is Federal aid and 56% (\$228.9 million) is State aid.

In 2017 State and Federal Aid totaled \$401.5 million. This included \$238.7 million in Federal and State aid for Social Service programs and \$162.8 million for mental health, public health, transportation and other County programs. Of such amounts 42% (\$168.7 million) is Federal aid and 58% (\$232.8 million) is State aid.

In 2018 State and Federal Aid totaled \$419.4 million. This included \$243.1 million in Federal and State aid for Social Service programs and \$176.3 million for mental health, public health, transportation and other County programs. Of such amounts 40% (\$169.5 million) is Federal aid and 60% (\$249.9 million) is State aid.

The 2019 Adopted Budget anticipates a total of \$467.6 million of Federal and State aid, which includes \$274.8 million for Social Service programs and \$192.8 million for mental health, public health, transportation and other County programs. Of such amounts, approximately 38% (\$177.4 million) is Federal aid and 62% (\$290.1 million) is State aid.

The 2020 Adopted Operating Budget anticipates a total of \$482.5 million of Federal and State aid, which includes \$286 million for Social Service programs and \$196.5 million for mental health, public health, transportation and other County programs. Of such amounts, approximately 38% (\$184.3 million) is Federal aid and 62% (\$298.2 million) is State aid.

Expenditures

The County's major expenditures are for social services, public health, public safety and transportation. Municipalities and school districts located within the County provide primary police and fire protection, refuse collection and primary and secondary education. General Fund expenditures and other financing uses totaled approximately \$1.791 billion during 2016, of which 31% was spent for economic assistance.

The 2017 Audited Operating results for the General Fund expenditures and other financing uses totals approximately \$1.792 billion, of which 32% was spent for economic assistance.

The 2018 Audited Operating results for the General Fund expenditures and other financing uses totals approximately \$1.908 billion, of which 33.6% was spent for economic assistance.

The 2019 Adopted Operating Budget for the General Fund and other financing uses totals approximately \$1.944 billion with an estimated 32% being spent on economic assistance.

The 2020 Adopted Operating Budget for the General Fund and other financing uses totals approximately \$2.107 billion with an estimated 31% to be spent on economic assistance.

TABLE 22

	2020 Adopted <u>Budget</u>	2019 Adopted <u>Budget</u>	2018 <u>Actual</u>	2017 <u>Actual</u>	2016 <u>Actual</u>
General Government	\$304,437	\$225,892	\$223,548	\$ 205,365	\$ 204,368
Education	158,458	155,657	155,796	149,666	161,350
Public Safety	311,744	302,427	271,378	263,101	241,086
Health	43,991	42,885	39,710	36,684	35,131
Transportation	182,737	177,163	172,287	161,901	158,109
Economic Assistance	659,684	618,183	640,702	572,959	589,547
Culture and Recreation	53,143	48,891	48,432	45,008	44,071
Home & Community Services	5,899	4,134	4,358	5,044	4,285
Employee Benefits	268,180	258,288	243,207	250,540	243,327
Cost of Debt Issuance	935	1,000	614	1,077	303
Debt Service	112,941	105,640	99,810	97,044	103,037
Transfers Out	<u>4,631</u>	<u>4,169</u>	<u>8,458</u>	<u>3,495</u>	<u>6,136</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>\$2,106,780</u>	<u>\$1,944,329</u>	<u>\$1,908,300</u>	<u>\$1,791,884</u>	<u>\$1,790,750</u>

County Deposits and Investments

New York State law strictly limits the investments of county funds and requires counties to designate, with legislative approval, one or more banks or trust companies for the deposit of public funds. All deposits must be made to the credit of the County and all such deposits in excess of the amount insured under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act must be fully collateralized by "eligible securities" held pursuant to a tri-party agreement (under New York State Law) among the County, each depository bank and each custodian bank. In certain instances the institution that holds the deposit can act as the custodian to the applicable collateral. Eligible securities that the County utilizes as collateral by the banks for benefit of the County, include the following: obligations issued by the United States of America, an agency thereof or a United States Government sponsored corporation or agency; obligations fully insured or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by the United States of America; and obligations issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

Collateral agreements entered into by the County must stipulate that eligible securities are pledged by the bank as security for County deposits and must provide the conditions under which the securities held may be valued, sold,

presented for payment, or released and the events of default which will enable the County to exercise its rights and define its obligations as they relate to the pledged securities. Such collateral agreements must also provide that pledged securities will be held by a bank as agent and custodian for the County, will be kept separate and apart from the general assets of the bank and will not, in any circumstances, be commingled with or become part of the backing for any other deposit or other liabilities of the bank.

The County has the power to invest funds of the County not required for immediate expenditure in special time deposit or money market accounts in, or certificates of deposits issued by, a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State. Any such investments must be payable within such times as the proceeds shall be needed to meet expenditures for which such monies were obtained and must provide that such time deposit account or certificate of deposit be collateralized in the same manner as provided for deposits above. All such temporary investments are structured to be payable or redeemable at the option of the County within such times as the proceeds will be needed by the County. This “matching” investment policy frees the County from having to sell such investments prior to maturity or redemption and thereby avoids market risk for such investments. The County may also make temporary investments of public funds in obligations of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America or in obligations of the State of New York or with the approval of the New York State Comptroller in short-term obligations of State municipal corporations.

The County’s written Investment Policy, as approved by the Board, is conservative in practice as well as in design. All trading partners are either primary dealer investment banks chosen from The Federal Reserve Primary Dealer List or highly rated, well capitalized, commercial banks as determined by the County’s own strict due diligence review.

Usual County investments consist of money market accounts, Certificates of Deposit, United States Government Bills, bonds or notes backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, and Repurchase Agreements based in the same United States Government securities, under standardized trading partner repurchase agreements. Securities purchased under Repurchase Agreements are held with third party custodians until repurchase date and are marked to market daily, valued at 102% of the Repurchase Agreement contract.

Commercial bank money market accounts and Certificates of Deposit are collateralized with “eligible securities” as described above and held for the benefit of the County.

BUDGETARY PROCESS

The Department of the Budget (the “Budget Department”) is by Charter responsible for the formulation and management of the budget and for its execution, revenue estimates, review and financial analysis. The Budget Department assists the County Executive with the preparation of the budget and presentation to the Board of Legislators. Budget formulation commences in June of each year with a call for budget submissions to all County Departments. By September 10th of each year, department heads submit their requests for the next fiscal year with expenditure and revenue estimates. These estimates are reviewed by the Budget Department and the County Executive, and the County Executive’s proposed Operating Budget is then presented to the Board on or before November 10. In turn, the Committee on Budget and Appropriations of the Board of Legislators reviews the proposed budget and makes recommendations to amend and/or adopt the budget by December 27. The budget is presented on a department and program basis by object of expenditure and includes the general operating budget for the County, a budget for each of the water, sewer and refuse disposal districts and the capital budget for the County. The capital budget is presented with a five-year plan and is subject to a separate budget process. Not later than May 1st of each year the head of each department, institution, furnishes to the Budget Director, the County Planning Board, and the Capital Projects Committee detailed estimates of any capital projects which should be undertaken within the next five fiscal years. Not later than the tenth day of September, the Planning Board submits to the County Executive, to the Budget Director and the Capital Projects Committee its recommendations. The County Executive submits the Capital Budget along with the report of the Capital Projects Committee to the Board not later than October 15. In turn, the Committee on Budget and Appropriations of the Board reviews the proposed budget and makes recommendations to amend and/or adopt the budget by December 27. The budget is published both in its

proposed and adopted form. For the widest possible dissemination, the County's Budget is available on the County's website at <http://www.westchestergov.com>.

The basic format and content of the operating and capital budgets are fixed by Charter. From time to time during the course of a fiscal year, additional appropriations and modifications of the budget may be enacted. Additional appropriations to the current year's budget requires the recommendation of the County Executive and approval of the Board.

FINANCIAL CONTROLS

During the course of the year, the Budget Department, in addition to the Department of Finance, maintains supervision and control over expenditures and appropriations and monitors revenues. At least monthly, reports on the foregoing are rendered. Once adopted, the annual budget is released to the operating departments. No expenditures may be made unless they are included as part of an allocation. The County operates a full encumbrance accounting system based on allocations wherein requisitions, purchase orders and contracts are encumbered. In addition, all capital outlays must receive a separate allocation. Pursuant to the County Charter, with certain exceptions, contracts must receive prior approval by the Board of Acquisition and Contract, comprised of the Chairman of the Board, the County Executive and the Budget Director. A position control system is maintained with respect to employment. The Commissioner of Finance may not disburse money unless appropriated and allocated and not in excess of the amount of the appropriation or allocation. No appropriation may be used for any purpose other than that for which it is made. All unencumbered balances in the General Fund appropriation for each fiscal year lapse on the last day of the fiscal year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

Included in this Appendix A is a link to the financial statements of the County for the year ended December 31, 2018 together with the report thereon, dated July 15, 2019, of PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP, independent certified public accountants. Appendix B contains the budget for the 2019 fiscal year, as amended and the adopted 2020 budget.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE GENERAL FUND FOR THE 2017 AND 2018 FISCAL YEARS, THE ADOPTED BUDGET FOR THE 2019 FISCAL YEAR AND THE 2020 PROPOSED BUDGET

Results 2017

The December 31, 2017 General Fund balance totaled \$134 million. This balance is made up of the following items: unassigned - \$21.8 million, non-spendable - \$25.8 million, and assigned - \$86.4 million. The detail of the assigned balance is as follows: New York State Retirement Stabilization - \$14.8 million, other post-employment benefits (GASB 45) - \$41 million, purchases on order - \$6.6, Medicaid claims - \$4.1 million, and for subsequent year's expenditures - \$19.8 million.

Results 2018

The December 31, 2018 General Fund balance totaled \$94.5 million. This balance is made up of the following items: unassigned - \$17.9 million, non-spendable - \$29.6 million, and assigned - \$47.0 million. The detail of the assigned balance is as follows: other post-employment benefits (GASB 75) - \$41 million, purchases on order - \$6.0 million.

Adopted 2019 Budget

The 2019 Adopted Budget tax levy of \$570.6 million is an increase of \$11.2 million compared to the 2018 tax levy of \$559.4 million. Total expenditure are budgeted at \$1.944 billion. Sales tax revenues are budgeted at \$578.7 (29.7% of total). Property tax is budgeted at \$570.6 million (29.4% of total) and Federal and State aid is budgeted at \$467.6 million (24% of total).

Adopted 2020 Budget

Total expenditures in the adopted budget are \$2.107 billion. Sales tax revenues in the are budgeted at \$741.8 million (35.2% of total), property tax is budgeted at \$569.6 million (27.1% of total) and Federal and State Aid is budgeted at \$482.5 million (22.9% of total). The 2020 Adopted Operating Budget includes an assumed increase in general fund balance of \$10 million.

EMPLOYEES

As of October 11, 2019, the County provides services through approximately 4,575 full-time equivalent employees; 334 of these employees have been determined to be management level or confidential in nature and thus are not represented by any labor organization. All other employees are in titles that are represented for collective bargaining purposes. As of October 11, 2019, this representation is provided by nine labor organizations, which are:

- The Local 456, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, AFL-CIO (the “Teamsters”) representing 135 administrators and managers;
- The Westchester County Correction Officers Benevolent Association (the “COBA”) representing 713 correction officers;
- The Westchester County Correction Department Superior Officers Association (the “SOA”) representing 113 senior assistant wardens, sergeants, captains and specialists;
- The New York State Nurses Association (the “NYSNA”) representing 29 registered nurses in various County departments;
- The Westchester County Police Officers Benevolent Association, Inc. (the “PBA”) representing 268 police officers and sergeants in the Police Division, Public Safety Services;
- The Westchester County Police Officers Benevolent Association, Superior Officers Unit (the “SPBA”) representing 27 Captains and Lieutenants in the Police Division, Public Safety Services;
- The District Attorney Investigators PBA of Westchester County (the “DA Investigators”) representing 34 Criminal Investigators in the District Attorney’s Office;
- The Civil Service Employees Association (the “CSEA”) representing 2,922 employees; and
- The Civil Service Employees Association Local 1000, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Union, AFL-CIO, Westchester County Local 860, Westchester H.O.U.R. Unit (the “HOUR”).

The Primary Government has nine labor organizations which represent most of the County work force for collective bargaining purposes. The status of the various union contracts is as follows:

The County is a party to eight collective bargaining agreements. There are two police contracts which will expire on December 31, 2019, two Corrections contracts which will expire on December 31, 2019, one contract with the Teamsters which will expire on December 31, 2020 and one with the District Attorney Investigators which will expire December 31, 2019. The County's contract with the New York State Nurses Association will expire December 31, 2021. The CSEA contract will expire December 31, 2021. Each of these contracts is subject to negotiations. One additional bargaining unit consisting of seasonal and part time personnel is represented by CSEA. That group was certified as a bargaining unit several years ago but as of this date has not entered into an agreement with the County. Negotiations with that group will likely resume now that negotiations with the CSEA are completed.

Pension Systems

Defined Benefit Plan

The primary government participates in the New York State and Local Employees’ Retirement System (“ERS”) and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System (“PFRS”) (collectively the “Systems”). The

Systems are cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans. The Systems provide retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law. The Systems issue a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Systems. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, New York 12224.

Funding Policy - The Systems are non-contributory with respect to those employees in Tier 1 and Tier 2. Those employees in Tier 3 and Tier 4 having less than ten years of service, must contribute 3% of their salary. Those employees in Tier 5 contribute 3% of their salary without regard to their years of service. Tier 6 members are required to contribute from 3% to 6% of their salaries based on a sliding scale toward pension costs as long as they accumulate additional pension credits. Contributions are certified by the State Comptroller and expressed as a plan. Contribution rates applicable to the County for the plan year ended March 31, 2019 are as follows:

TABLE 23

	<u>Tier</u>	<u>Rates</u>
ERS	1	21.6%
	2	19.6% - 24.1%
	3	15.8% - 15.9%
	4	15.8% - 24.8%
	5	13.0% - 22.5%
	6	9.3% -18.1%
PFRS	2	24.0%
	3	23.7%
	5	19.4%
	6	14.4%

The County's expense in connection with the Systems is funded on an actuarial basis provided by the State and the billing is on a fiscal year basis of April 1 to March 31.

The County's cost for the last five years is set forth as follows:

TABLE 24

	<u>2018^(a)</u>	<u>2017^(b)</u>	<u>2016^(c)</u>	<u>2015^(d)</u>	<u>2014^(e)</u>
ERS	\$67,769,770	\$65,666,470	\$66,986,134	\$60,990,054	\$56,395,201
PFRS	<u>11,611,637</u>	<u>11,720,473</u>	<u>11,168,677</u>	<u>8,126,385</u>	<u>11,201,208</u>
Total Payment	<u>\$79,381,407</u>	<u>\$77,386,943</u>	<u>\$78,154,811</u>	<u>\$69,116,439</u>	<u>\$67,596,409</u>

^(a) In 2018, the County elected to amortize the maximum ERS contribution (2019 annual invoice due February 1, 2019) of \$4,171,106. Therefore, the gross bills for ERS and PFRS were \$71,940,876 and \$11,611,637, respectively

^(b) In 2017 the County elected to amortize the maximum allowable ERS contribution (2018 Annual invoice due Feb. 1, 2018) of \$3,894,909. Therefore, gross bills for ERS and PFRS were \$69,561,379 and \$11,720,473, respectively.

^(c) In 2016 the County elected to amortize a portion of the ERS and PFRS contributions (2017 Annual Invoice due February 1, 2017) of \$4,295,325 and \$179,223, respectively. Therefore, gross bills for ERS and PFRS are \$71,281,459 and \$11,347,900, respectively

^(d) In 2015 the County elected to amortize a portion of the ERS and PFRS contributions (2016 Annual Invoice due February 1, 2016) of \$14,087,528 and \$109,163, respectively. Therefore, gross bills for ERS and PFRS were \$75,077,582 and \$8,235,548, respectively.

^(e) In 2014 the County elected to amortize a portion of the ERS and PFRS contributions (2015 Annual invoice due Feb. 1, 2015) of \$19,131,233 and \$7,539,106 respectively. Therefore, gross bills for ERS and PFRS were \$75,526,434 and \$18,740,314, respectively.

The County is in receipt of 2020 annual invoices from the New York State and Local Retirement System. Though due in February 2020, the County paid these invoices early on December 13, 2019 to take advantage of an early payment discount. Discounted amounts paid in December include an ERS payment of \$81,108,813 and a PFRS of \$13,875,922. The County did not amortize any portion of these payments.

Defined Contribution Plan

The New York State Voluntary Defined Contribution Program (VDC) is a defined contribution Retirement Plan and is an alternative option to the defined benefit plans described above. The VDC Program includes an employee and employer contribution. The employee contribution is required for the duration of employment. The employer contribution rate currently is 8% of gross salary. Retirement benefits will depend on the value of individually owned retirement contracts purchased and issued by one or more of the authorized investment providers.

Eligibility for the NYS VDC Program is limited to unrepresented employees hired on or after July 1, 2013 with an estimated annual salary rate of \$75,000 or greater. Vesting occurs after 366 days of active service. All contributions will become the property of, and all investments will be directed by, the participant upon vesting.

GASB 75 and Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB)

GASB Statement No. 75 (“GASB 75”) of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”), replaces GASB Statement No. 45. GASB 75 requires state and local governments to account for and report their costs associated with post-retirement healthcare benefits and other non-pension benefits, known as other post-employment benefits (“OPEB”). GASB 75 generally requires that employers account for and report the annual cost of the OPEB and the outstanding obligations and commitments related to OPEB similarly to GASB Statement No. 68 reporting requirements for pensions.

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

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

Danziger & Markhoff LLP has completed its analysis and actuarial valuation of the County’s OPEB obligation as of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 in accordance with GASB 75. The actuarial report determined that as of December 31, 2018, the County’s total OPEB liability was \$3,012,947,713 using a discount rate of 3.64% and healthcare cost trend rates of 8.0% decreasing to 5.0%. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$85,737,300 in the Government Wide Financial Statements, the County reported deferred inflows of \$22,925,478.

Actuarial valuations are required every two years since the County’s OPEB plan has more than 200 members. Should the County be required to fund the total OPEB liability, it could have a material adverse impact upon the County’s finances and could force the County to reduce services, raise taxes or both. At the present time, however, there is no current or planned requirement for the County to partially fund its OPEB liability.

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

Legislation has been introduced to create an optional investment pool to help the State and local governments fund retiree health insurance and other post-employment benefits. The proposed legislation would authorize the creation of irrevocable OPEB trusts so that the State and its local governments can help fund their OPEB liabilities, establish an OPEB investment fund in the sole custody of the State Comptroller for the investment of OPEB assets of the State and participating eligible local governments, designate the president of the Civil Service Commission as the

trustee of the State's OPEB trust and the governing boards as trustee for local governments and allow school districts to transfer certain excess reserve balances to an OPEB trust once it is established. Under the proposed legislation, there would be no limits on how much a local government can deposit into the trust. The County cannot predict whether such legislation will be enacted into law in the foreseeable future.

LITIGATION

The County, its officers, and its employees are the defendants in a number of lawsuits. The County Department of Law, headed by the County Attorney, has determined that there are no pending lawsuits which will have the potential for an expenditure of more than \$5,000,000 in excess of any amounts not provided for in the self-insurance reserves, except as noted below.

With regard to the other pending litigation, it is the opinion of the County Attorney that the final determination of such litigation, either individually or in the aggregate, would not materially affect the County's financial position.

The County also receives numerous notices of claim each year. These notices, however, are usually not explicit enough for the County Attorney to accurately ascertain their potential for liability to the County.

Certiorari Proceedings. The various towns and cities within the County are defendants in numerous certiorari proceedings, the results of which generally require tax refunds on the part of the County. The dollar value of the actions currently pending is not available. General Fund refunds of \$8,784,899 and \$8,871,967 were expended in 2018 and 2017, respectively. For 2019, the County has budgeted \$8,500,000, for expected certiorari claims. The 2020 proposed budget includes \$9,000,000 for tax certiorari claims.

In 2006, a lawsuit was filed against the County of Westchester entitled United States of America ex rel. Anti-Discrimination Center of Metro New York, Inc. v. Westchester County, New York, concerning the use of federal funds for affordable housing and community development projects. The parties reached an agreement and on August 10, 2009, a Stipulation and Order of Settlement of Dismissal was filed whereby the County is required to, among other things, expend a total of \$62,500,000. Initial payments totaling \$32,500,000 were made by the County as follows: \$30,000,000 was paid to the United States in full settlement of all claims and \$2,500,000 was paid to the opposing counsel. The United States will credit \$21,600,000 of the initial payment to the County's Housing and Urban Development (HUD) account for use by the County to affirmatively further fair housing pursuant to Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) regulations. The remaining \$30,000,000 will be spent on specific affordable housing projects as they are identified and subject to legislative approval of each such expenditure. There have been no material changes in the terms of the Stipulation and Order of Settlement and Dismissal during the course of the settlement period. The County and the Department of Justice are in agreement that the County has substantially met its obligations under the Settlement; at this juncture the parties await a report by the Settlement's Monitor regarding the same.

On August 11, 2015, Connecticut Fund for the Environment, Inc. d/b/a Save the Sound filed a complaint against the County of Westchester in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Connecticut Fund for the Environment, Inc. d/b/a Save the Sound v. Westchester County, New York 15 CV 6323). The complaint alleges non-compliance with the Clean Water Act by Westchester County and seeks declaratory and injunctive relief and civil penalties. Subsequent to the filing of this action, plaintiff Connecticut Fund for the Environment, Inc. served a "Notice of Violation and Intent to File Suit under the Clean Water Act" ("August Notice") on the County and the eleven local municipalities named in the lawsuit. As a result of the August Notice, Plaintiff and the County entered into a stipulation, with the Court's approval, that extended the County's time to respond until the date that the eleven municipalities were required to respond to a lawsuit filed pursuant to that notice. On November 4, 2015, Connecticut Fund For the Environment, Inc., d/b/a Save the Sound, joined by Soundkeeper, Inc. and Atlantic Clam Farms of Connecticut, Inc. filed an Amended Complaint, which named the County and added eleven local municipalities as defendants. After service of the Amended Complaint, the date to file an answer or pre-motion letter had been set as November 27, 2015 ("Response Date") for each of the local municipalities, and for the County in accordance with the previous stipulation. Defendants jointly requested, and the Court consented, to extending the Response Date to January 26, 2016, and then further extended to April 25, 2016. At a conference held prior to April 25, 2016, the District Court indefinitely adjourned the Response Date while the

parties discuss potential resolution. At a conference held on April 18, 2017, the District Court continued this adjournment.

Yonkers Contracting Company, Inc. v. The County of Westchester, et al. (Supreme Court: Westchester County Index No.: 63929/2015). On August 26, 2015, Yonkers Contracting Company, Inc. (“Yonkers”) filed and served a civil complaint against the County of Westchester and nine (9) other defendants claiming monetary damages for delays and inefficiencies occurring during the construction of the Composite Performance Implementation and Expansion to the New Rochelle Wastewater Treatment Plant under County Contract No. 08-540 and the construction of the Biological Nutrient Removal Facilities at the New Rochelle Wastewater Treatment Plan under County Contract No. 09-514. The complaint alleges monetary damages in the amount of \$37,760,000. The time for all defendants to formally answer the complaint was extended to May 23, 2016. Answers were served/filed by all defendants. Motions for dismissal of plaintiff’s complaint were denied by the Court. Discovery has been concluded and the parties’ competing motions for summary judgment are pending.

105 Mt. Kisco Assoc., et. al v. Carozza, Westchester County Department of Health, et. al. 105 Mt. Kisco Associates filed suit under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (“CERCLA”) claiming, inter alia, that the County Department of Health was involved in activities that caused contamination to its real property. The County submitted a motion to dismiss, and successfully argued that only one remediation action could occur on the site and the statute of limitations found in the CERCLA statute applied to remediation activities that previously occurred on the site. The Court declined to extend the ruling to the removal action and permitted the filing of an amended complaint. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint and a further motion to dismiss is now pending.

Self Insurance

The County, in 1986, pursuant to the authority granted under New York General Municipal Law (“GML”) Section 6-n, is self-funding its casualty and liability exposures, including exposure for general, automobile, professional, and public officials, with certain exceptions where insurance coverage applies, as well as medical malpractice exposures deriving from the activities of the Westchester County Medical Center (the “6-n Fund”). The County’s medical malpractice exposures from the Westchester County Medical Center were limited after 1998 when the Westchester County Health Care Corporation took over those responsibilities. In 1989, pursuant to the authority granted under GML Section 6-j, the County began self-funding the administration and payment of its worker’s compensation claims (the “6-j Fund”). (The 6-n Fund and the 6-j Fund are collectively referred to as “Self-Insurance Funds.”)

The Laws of Westchester County section 295.21 provides that payment into the 6-n Fund during any fiscal year “shall not exceed \$33,000.00 or 1 2/3 per centum of the total budget for such fiscal year, whichever is the greater amount”.

Accordingly, the County has retained the services of an independent actuary to evaluate its loss history and provide recommendations in establishing the County’s liabilities for all past claims and its funding for future claims.

The actuary has certified as to the adequacy of the amount accrued as of December 31, 2018 for claims arising from 1986 through 2018 exposures, including a provision for incurred but not reported claims.

Of those cases instituted after the December 31, 2018 actuarial estimates which are covered by the County’s Self-Insurance Funds, none is expected to result in exposure in excess of \$5,000,000. The 6-n Fund retains an adequate and sufficient unallocated reserve to pay for claims exceeding that amount, as a contingency, in lieu of purchasing commercial insurance policies.

See “WESTCHESTER COUNTY - Utility Services” herein for a discussion of certain administrative proceedings involving the County and State and federal environmental regulatory agencies, relating to the County’s obligations to provide certain sewage treatment and sludge disposal facilities.

TAX MATTERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Notes will be subject to the final approving opinions of Harris Beach PLLC, White Plains, New York (see Appendix E hereto). Such legal opinions will state that (i) in rendering the opinions expressed therein, Bond Counsel has assumed the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records, documents and proceedings examined by Bond Counsel which have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacities, and has not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof, and Bond Counsel also has assumed the accuracy of the signatures appearing upon such public records, documents and proceedings and such certifications; (ii) the scope of Bond Counsel's engagement in relation to the issuance of the Notes has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed therein; and (iii) the opinions expressed therein are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of real property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the County together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the County to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes as the same become due and payable. In addition, while Bond Counsel has participated in the preparation of the Official Statement, it has not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the factual information contained therein and, accordingly, no opinion is expressed by Bond Counsel in connection therewith.

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

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

principal and interest payment delinquencies; (ii) non-payment related defaults, if material; (iii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties (the County has not established a debt service reserve in connection with the issuance of the Notes); (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (vi) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Notes, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes; (vii) modifications to rights of Noteholders, if material; (viii) Note calls, if material, and tender offers; (ix) defeasances; (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Notes, if material; (xi) rating changes; (xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the County; [note to clause (xii): For the purposes of the event identified in clause (xii) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the County in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the County, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the County]; (xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the County or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the County, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and (xiv) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the

change of name of a trustee, if material; (xv) incurrence of a financial obligation 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 security holders, if material; and (xvi) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the County, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

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

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

The Undertaking shall remain in full force and effect until such time as the principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on the Notes shall have been paid in full. The sole and exclusive remedy for breach or default under the Undertaking is an action to compel specific performance of the undertakings of the County, and no person or entity, including a holder of the Notes shall be entitled to recover monetary damages thereunder under any circumstances. Any failure by the County to comply with an Undertaking will not constitute a default with respect to the Notes.

The County reserves the right to amend or modify an Undertaking under certain circumstances set forth therein; provided that, any such amendment or modification will be done in a manner consistent with Rule 15c2-12 as then in effect, and in consultation with Bond Counsel.

Compliance History

The continuing disclosure undertakings or agreements executed by the County in accordance with the Rule with respect to each of its general obligation serial bond borrowings required the County to annually file with EMMA (i) certain annual financial information in the form generally consistent with the information contained in or cross-referenced in the official statements for such serial bond issues, and (ii) its audited financial statements for each fiscal year.

In addition to its continuing disclosure agreements with respect to County bonds, the County is a party to Continuing Disclosure Agreements with respect to bonds that were issued by the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (“DASNY”) for the benefit of the County. Pursuant to those agreements, the County undertook to provide certain specified annual financial information regarding (i) certain incentive and other aid paid to the County by the State and (ii) County specific information. The County-specific information was otherwise filed by the County in connection with those continuing disclosure agreements that related to the County’s own bonds, although the filed information had not been linked to the DASNY bonds. The information regarding the State aid had not been filed. The County in December 2016 filed all the information required under such DASNY agreements.

On February 5, 2018 and August 27, 2018 the County filed event notices and linked DASNY CUSIPs to its audited financial statements for fiscal years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2017 with such CUSIPs related to the following bond issues: DASNY’s Court Facilities Lease Revenue Bonds (The County of Westchester Issue), Series 1998; DASNY’s Court Facilities Lease Revenue Bonds (The County of Westchester Issue), Series 2006A; DASNY’s Court Facilities Lease Revenue Bonds (The County of Westchester Issue), Series 2006B; and DASNY’s Court Facilities Lease Revenue Bonds (The County of Westchester Issue), Series 2016. The County has implemented procedures that are intended to ensure that such information will be filed in a timely manner.

RATINGS

The County did not apply for a rating on the Notes.

On November 26, 2019, Moody's affirmed the County's "Aa1" issuer rating and general obligation limited tax rating and negative outlook and assigned such rating to the bonds of the County issued on December 18, 2019. On December 3, 2019, S&P affirmed the County's "AA+" long-term rating on general obligation debt outstanding, changed the outlook from negative to stable and assigned such rating to the bonds of the County issued on December 18, 2019. On December 6, 2019, Fitch affirmed the County's "AA+" rating with a stable outlook on limited tax general obligation bonds, unlimited tax general obligation bonds and its issuer default rating and assigned such rating to the bonds of the County issued on December 18, 2019.

When obtained, an explanation of the significances of such ratings may be obtained from Moody's, S&P, and Fitch. The ratings reflect the views of such rating agencies, based on information and materials furnished to them and on investigations, studies and assumptions made by such rating agencies, and the County makes no representation as to the appropriateness of the ratings. Further, there is no assurance that such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be revised downward, suspended or withdrawn entirely if, in the sole judgment of such rating agencies, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision, suspension or withdrawal of a rating may have an adverse effect on the trading value and the market price of such bonds. The County undertakes no responsibility after issuance of such bonds to assure the maintenance of the ratings or to oppose any revision, suspension or withdrawal thereof.

A securities rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

The County has retained Capital Markets Advisors, LLC of Great Neck, New York, as Municipal Advisor in connection with the issuance and sale of the Bonds. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC 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. The Municipal Advisor is not a public accounting firm and has not been engaged by the Town to compile, review, examine or audit any information in the Official Statement in accordance with accounting standards. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC is an independent advisory firm and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, trading, or distributing municipal securities or other public securities and therefore will not participate in the underwriting of the Bonds.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Periodic public reports relating to the financial condition of the County, its operations and the balances, receipts and disbursements of the various funds of the County are prepared by the Department of Finance, Department of Budget and independent certified public accountants of the County. In addition, the County regularly receives reports from consultants, commissions and special task forces relating to various aspects of the County's financial affairs, including capital projects, County services, taxation, revenue estimates, pensions and other matters. Additional copies may be obtained upon request from the office of the Commissioner of Finance, Ann Marie Berg, at (914) 995-2757. **This Official Statement is also available electronically on the Internet at www.capmark.org.**

Any questions on any financial aspect of the County may be directed to the Commissioner of Finance, Ann Marie Berg, at (914) 995-2757.

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

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

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER, NEW YORK

By: /s/ Ann Marie Berg
Commissioner of Finance and Chief Fiscal Officer

Dated: January 7, 2020

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Note: Appendix C has been extracted from Westchester County’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the Year Ending December 31, 2018. As such, some references are made to specific page numbers or exhibits that do not correspond to this Official Statement. A complete copy of the County’s 2017 CAFR can be accessed at www.westchestergov.com/finance (Finance Department). Alternately, you may contact the Office of the Commissioner of Finance (see Additional Information, herein).

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2018***

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

<https://emma.msrb.org/ES1411727.pdf>

**The audited financial statements referenced above are hereby incorporated into the
attached Official Statement.**

* Such Financial Statements and opinion are intended to be representative only as of the date thereof. PKF O’Connor Davies, LLP Certified Public Accountants has not been requested by the County to further review and/or update such Financial Statements or opinion in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Official Statement

APPENDIX B

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

**Statement of Budgeted Revenues and Expenditures
General Fund**

For the Years Ended December 31,

	<u>2020 (a)</u>	<u>2019 (a)</u>	<u>2018 (b)</u>
REVENUES:			
Tax Levv on Real Property.....	\$ 569,579,000	\$ 570,579,000	\$ 559,391,937
Sales Tax.....	741,786,582	578,717,737	551,883,000
Mortgage Tax.....	19,347,000	19,342,000	20,711,000
Hotel Tax.....	7,212,000	7,529,000	6,824,000
Auto Use Tax.....	<u>16,874,000</u>	<u>16,661,000</u>	<u>16,427,000</u>
	<u>1,354,798,582</u>	<u>1,192,828,737</u>	<u>1,155,236,937</u>
Federal Aid:			
Social Services	169,668,000	160,642,000	161,351,000
Other.....	<u>14,647,024</u>	<u>16,763,551</u>	<u>14,488,072</u>
	<u>184,315,024</u>	<u>177,405,551</u>	<u>175,839,072</u>
State Aid:			
Social Services.....	116,302,000	114,133,000	96,205,766
Other.....	<u>181,907,054</u>	<u>176,002,621</u>	<u>159,337,633</u>
	<u>298,209,054</u>	<u>290,135,621</u>	<u>255,543,399</u>
Charges for Services:			
Departmental Income.....	<u>159,732,277</u>	<u>183,174,947</u>	<u>153,709,914</u>
Earnings on Investments.....	<u>2,003,000</u>	<u>775,000</u>	<u>77,000</u>
Miscellaneous Revenues:			
Harness Racing Admissions Tax.....	4,000	4,000	5,000
Services to WCHCC.....	8,849,966	8,588,680	8,589,827
Other.....	<u>93,502,000</u>	<u>80,582,409</u>	<u>119,656,807</u>
	<u>102,355,966</u>	<u>89,175,089</u>	<u>128,251,634</u>
Total Revenues.....	2,101,413,903	1,933,494,945	1,868,657,956
Other Financing Sources:			
Operating Transfers In.....	5,239,349	2,085,000	2,299,214
Bond Proceeds.....	<u>127,000</u>	<u>8,750,000</u>	<u>8,740,000</u>
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources.....	<u>\$ 2,106,780,252</u>	<u>\$ 1,944,329,945</u>	<u>\$ 1,879,697,170</u>

(a) As adopted
(b) As amended

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

Statement of Budgeted Revenues and Expenditures
General Fund

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2020 (a)	2019 (a)	2018 (b)
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General Government.....	\$ 304,436,464	\$ 225,894,803	\$ 223,195,741
Education.....	158,457,922	155,656,576	161,747,741
Public Safety.....	311,743,719	302,426,649	272,969,096
Health.....	43,991,396	42,885,327	39,890,846
Transportation.....	182,737,374	177,162,554	172,414,391
Economic Assistance and Opportunity.....	659,684,237	618,183,220	641,024,201
Culture and Recreation.....	53,143,350	48,890,666	48,872,627
Home and Community Services.....	5,898,627	4,133,619	4,968,228
Employee Benefits.....	268,180,249	258,287,654	243,693,747
Capital Outlay.....	935,000	1,000,000	0
Debt Service.....	112,940,876	105,640,194	100,432,406
Total Expenditures.....	2,102,149,214	1,940,161,262	1,909,209,024
Other Financing Uses-			
Operating Transfers Out.....	4,631,038	4,168,683	8,458,464
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses.....	\$ 2,106,780,252	\$ 1,944,329,945	\$ 1,917,667,488
Deficiency of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	0	0	(37,970,318)
Appropriated Fund Balance.....	0	0	37,970,318
Net Budgeted Revenues and Expenditures.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

(a) As adopted
(b) As amended

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

**Statement of Budgeted Revenues and Expenditures
Combined Sewer Districts Fund**

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2020(a)	2019(a)	2018(b)
REVENUES:			
Tax Levy on Real Property.....	\$ 103,994,583	\$ 103,452,736	\$ 100,513,074
Departmental Income.....	4,019,293	4,065,373	4,269,078
Earnings on Investments.....	8,768,227	8,341,492	8,804,706
Miscellaneous.....	-	41,250	745,000
Total Revenues.....	116,782,103	115,900,851	114,331,858
Other Financing Sources:			
Operating Transfers In.....	142,732	72,000	324,953
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources.....	116,924,835	115,972,851	114,656,811
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General Government.....	1,940,000	1,930,000	2,016,300
Home and Community Services.....	62,298,658	61,209,305	63,378,491
Employee Benefits.....	17,111,282	16,853,470	16,899,458
Capital Outlay.....	720,000	720,000	817,382
Debt Service.....	47,062,713	46,737,097	45,972,507
Total Expenditures.....	129,132,653	127,449,872	129,084,138
Other Financing Uses:			
Operating Transfers Out.....	1,317,000	314,993	364,207
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses.....	130,449,653	127,764,865	129,448,345
Deficiency of Revenues and Other Financing Sources			
Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(13,524,818)	(11,792,014)	(14,791,534)
Appropriated Fund Balance.....	13,524,818	11,792,014	14,791,534
Net Budgeted Revenues and Expenditures.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

(a) As adopted
(b) As amended

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

**Statement of Budgeted Revenues and Expenditures
Combined Water Districts**

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2020(a)	2019(a)	2018(b)
REVENUES:			
Tax Levy on Real Property.....	\$ 2,722,285	\$ 2,722,285	\$ 2,279,971
Departmental Income.....	18,720,000	18,520,000	18,960,000
Earnings on Investments.....	26,000	23,521	26,000
Miscellaneous.....	145,052	145,099	145,143
Total Revenues.....	<u>21,613,337</u>	<u>21,410,905</u>	<u>21,411,114</u>
Other Financing Sources:			
Operating Transfers In.....	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources.....	<u>21,613,337</u>	<u>21,410,905</u>	<u>21,411,114</u>
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
Home and Community Services.....	20,728,021	20,353,824	21,398,017
Employee Benefits.....	499,973	492,966	496,886
Capital Outlay.....	375,000	375,000	213,010
Debt Service.....	<u>2,232,687</u>	<u>2,274,956</u>	<u>1,238,535</u>
Total Expenditures.....	23,835,681	23,496,746	23,346,448
Other Financing Uses:			
Operating Transfers Out.....	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ 241,157</u>
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses.....	<u>23,835,681</u>	<u>23,496,746</u>	<u>23,587,605</u>
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses.....	(2,222,344)	(2,085,841)	(2,176,491)
Appropriated Fund Balance.....	<u>2,222,344</u>	<u>2,085,841</u>	<u>2,176,491</u>
Net Budgeted Revenues and Expenditures.....	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

(a) As adopted
(b) As amended

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

**Statement of Budgeted Revenues and Expenditures
Refuse Disposal District No. 1**

	<u>For the Years Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2020(a)</u>	<u>2019(a)</u>	<u>2018(b)</u>
REVENUES:			
Tax Levy on Real Property.....	\$ 42,378,946	\$ 42,920,793	\$ 43,380,793
Departmental Income.....	17,209,322	17,716,726	19,442,085
Earnings on Investments.....	264,405	397,934	373,543
Miscellaneous.....	100,000	90,000	90,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Revenues.....	59,952,673	61,125,453	63,286,421
Other Financing Sources:			
Operating Transfers In.....	50,000	63,000	40,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	60,002,673	61,188,453	63,326,421
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General Government.....	5,633,832	4,740,269	4,737,050
Home and Community Services.....	66,010,371	65,278,425	64,641,581
Employee Benefits.....	1,523,447	1,441,604	1,454,396
Debt Service.....	1,651,579	2,021,278	2,089,945
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Expenditures.....	74,819,229	73,481,576	72,922,972
Other Financing Uses:			
Operating Transfers Out.....	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses.....	75,819,229	73,481,576	73,922,972
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses.....	(15,816,556)	(12,293,123)	(10,596,551)
Appropriated Fund Balance.....	15,816,556	12,293,123	10,596,551
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Budgeted Revenues and Expenditures.....	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(a) As adopted
(b) As amended

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

**Statement of Budgeted Revenues and Expenditures
Westchester Community College**

	For the Fiscal Years Ended		
	August 31, 2020 (a)	August 31, 2019	August 31, 2018
REVENUES:			
State Aid.....	\$ 32,573,085	\$ 33,183,094	\$ 33,272,293
Charges for Services.....	56,849,211	57,275,836	57,877,463
Earnings on Investments.....	568,000	427,000	275,000
Total Revenues.....	89,990,296	90,885,930	91,424,756
Other Financing Sources:			
Operating Transfers In.....	24,033,113	30,129,425	29,900,036
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources.....	114,023,409	121,015,355	121,324,792
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
Education.....	85,074,156	85,445,330	85,397,949
Employee Benefits.....	29,269,311	29,928,713	30,642,920
Debt Service.....	-	6,141,312	5,940,923
Total Expenditures.....	114,343,467	121,515,355	121,981,792
Other Financing Uses:			
Operating Transfers Out.....	75,000	75,000	75,000
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses.....	114,418,467	121,590,355	122,056,792
Deficiency of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses.....			
	(395,058)	(575,000)	(732,000)
Appropriated Fund Balance.....	395,058	575,000	732,000
Net Budgeted Revenues and Expenditures.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

(a) As adopted

APPENDIX C

Westchester County
Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Revenues				
Taxes on Real Property	\$ 680,567,241	\$ 702,408,897	\$ 692,440,664	\$ 695,053,337
Sales Tax	413,978,855	443,664,756	453,013,940	460,997,517
Federal Aid	319,253,241	276,785,015	280,797,076	245,846,304
State Aid	336,938,640	302,361,229	292,017,209	327,262,275
Departmental Income	248,750,214	256,622,741	249,257,112	247,953,208
Earnings on Investments	6,443,227	6,399,888	5,807,370	6,253,874
Miscellaneous Revenues	135,859,492	130,283,461	152,132,242	150,125,650
Total Revenues	<u>2,141,790,910</u>	<u>2,118,525,987</u>	<u>2,125,465,613</u>	<u>2,133,492,165</u>
Expenditures				
Current				
General Government	228,731,268	198,160,034	207,455,688	211,911,412
Education	167,651,729	170,893,914	169,121,408	162,897,826
Public Safety	266,955,246	281,686,467	276,239,092	277,439,469
Health Services	136,359,947	126,026,604	109,006,980	105,280,820
Transportation	173,154,478	168,693,823	173,206,836	174,775,717
Economic Assistance	680,100,078	653,341,074	652,606,054	639,957,849
Culture and Recreation	51,346,783	50,539,143	46,827,906	47,911,478
Home and Community Services	144,764,677	131,251,357	137,540,063	137,385,796
Employee Benefits	171,592,969	210,906,825	229,281,000	206,200,269
Debt Service				
Principal	81,081,243	73,357,213	82,144,423	84,370,693
Interest	28,483,793	31,136,097	31,441,831	34,483,427
Costs of Issuance	1,209,887	1,761,272	1,779,261	1,684,036
Capital Outlay	261,951,354	188,904,413	190,113,059	217,661,824
Total Expenditures	<u>2,393,383,452</u>	<u>2,286,658,236</u>	<u>2,306,763,601</u>	<u>2,301,960,616</u>
Deficiency of Revenues				
Over Expenditures	<u>(251,592,542)</u>	<u>(168,132,249)</u>	<u>(181,297,988)</u>	<u>(168,468,451)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Sale of Real Property	—	—	—	—
Bonds Issued	120,321,715	162,243,978	281,020,000	78,152,595
Refunding Bonds Issued	50,880,000	94,005,000	79,410,000	22,360,000
Bond Premium	8,569,117	9,998,678	27,151,470	11,885,504
Bond Anticipation Note Issued	32,503,358	—	—	—
Transfers In	30,215,851	11,602,004	21,875,793	32,170,077
Transfers Out	(25,984,275)	(9,783,667)	(22,134,828)	(14,552,326)
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	(59,090,939)	(96,025,652)	(86,690,710)	(27,185,591)
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>157,414,827</u>	<u>172,040,341</u>	<u>300,631,725</u>	<u>102,830,259</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$ (94,177,715)</u>	<u>\$ 3,908,092</u>	<u>\$ 119,333,737</u>	<u>\$ (65,638,192)</u>
Debt Service as a Percentage of				
Non-capital Expenditures	5.08%	4.96%	5.33%	5.71%

Appendix C

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
\$ 694,904,941	\$ 694,609,543	\$ 694,597,306	\$ 694,597,306	\$ 694,597,306	\$ 705,565,775
489,522,517	503,322,529	500,642,409	507,445,900	525,230,119	551,883,494
282,135,691	294,842,966	268,349,007	241,643,092	226,580,659	242,957,439
280,259,431	307,951,830	286,756,313	287,777,139	296,151,380	318,545,265
235,534,388	228,155,204	239,703,175	243,021,433	240,497,892	241,966,750
6,965,587	8,460,954	9,063,180	9,223,767	9,610,582	11,057,489
133,971,763	141,453,394	164,880,461	167,903,926	153,505,728	196,800,695
<u>2,123,294,318</u>	<u>2,178,796,420</u>	<u>2,163,991,851</u>	<u>2,151,612,563</u>	<u>2,146,173,666</u>	<u>2,268,776,907</u>
207,872,944	203,057,865	209,718,912	216,527,136	216,381,353	235,442,312
155,264,128	155,767,999	159,050,745	161,350,743	149,666,455	155,795,752
284,779,779	283,206,725	279,916,654	261,306,306	277,545,282	287,280,735
99,477,411	94,424,051	95,678,175	90,341,575	91,722,256	96,821,308
186,604,135	191,146,332	198,966,517	198,122,971	204,147,119	216,668,422
619,253,621	640,873,206	634,829,795	629,596,633	613,480,432	681,954,970
49,955,021	49,784,906	50,575,448	45,068,400	46,539,775	50,423,538
140,648,597	145,214,511	150,340,416	144,947,792	142,867,017	152,427,988
219,618,040	229,337,567	242,365,196	263,344,808	271,763,947	263,779,157
84,986,856	93,785,319	95,216,972	110,126,986	102,710,754	104,698,999
37,680,022	41,163,943	39,997,571	42,361,572	43,660,740	44,751,222
2,187,788	1,241,333	809,771	1,415,537	1,516,186	898,226
171,359,650	166,082,318	113,889,492	162,499,270	183,513,640	180,968,501
<u>2,259,687,992</u>	<u>2,295,086,075</u>	<u>2,271,355,664</u>	<u>2,327,009,729</u>	<u>2,345,514,956</u>	<u>2,471,911,130</u>
<u>(136,393,674)</u>	<u>(116,289,655)</u>	<u>(107,363,813)</u>	<u>(175,397,166)</u>	<u>(199,341,290)</u>	<u>(203,134,223)</u>
—	—	—	20,400,000	—	—
183,994,000	85,957,000	103,975,000	26,494,000	197,439,660	182,155,000
—	9,245,000	—	109,980,000	—	—
7,340,303	27,948	15,252,938	22,802,961	28,418,745	20,400,000
—	—	—	—	—	—
19,126,697	13,705,419	10,420,109	27,393,071	19,435,965	20,620,276
(17,027,445)	(11,911,444)	(6,778,900)	(18,685,156)	(17,701,263)	(18,976,690)
—	(9,157,006)	—	(131,480,682)	—	—
<u>193,433,555</u>	<u>87,866,917</u>	<u>122,869,147</u>	<u>56,904,194</u>	<u>227,593,107</u>	<u>204,198,586</u>
<u>\$ 57,039,881</u>	<u>\$ (28,422,738)</u>	<u>\$ 15,505,334</u>	<u>\$ (118,492,972)</u>	<u>\$ 28,251,817</u>	<u>\$ 1,064,363</u>
5.86%	6.31%	6.28%	7.02%	6.72%	6.48%

APPENDIX D

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

**Adopted Current Operating Budget Comparative Analysis
General Fund - Revenues**

	For the Years Ended December 31,		Change
	2020(a)	2019(b)	
REVENUES:			
Tax Levy on Real Property.....	\$ 569,579,000	\$ 570,579,000	\$ (1,000,000)
Sales Tax.....	740,401,582	578,717,737	161,683,845
Mortgage Tax.....	18,847,000	19,342,000	(495,000)
Hotel Tax.....	7,212,000	7,529,000	(317,000)
Auto Use Tax.....	16,874,000	16,661,000	213,000
	<u>1,352,913,582</u>	<u>1,192,828,737</u>	<u>160,084,845</u>
Federal Aid:			
Social Services	169,668,000	160,642,000	9,026,000
Other.....	14,647,024	16,763,551	(2,116,527)
	<u>184,315,024</u>	<u>177,405,551</u>	<u>6,909,473</u>
State Aid:			
Social Services.....	116,302,000	114,133,000	2,169,000
Other.....	181,907,054	176,002,621	5,904,433
	<u>298,209,054</u>	<u>290,135,621</u>	<u>8,073,433</u>
Charges for Services:			
Departmental Income.....	159,522,277	183,174,947	(23,652,670)
Earnings on Investments.....	<u>2,003,000</u>	<u>775,000</u>	<u>1,228,000</u>
Miscellaneous Revenues:			
Harness Racing Admissions Tax.....	4,000	4,000	-
Services to WCHCC.....	8,849,966	8,588,680	261,286
Other.....	93,502,000	80,582,409	12,919,591
	<u>102,355,966</u>	<u>89,175,089</u>	<u>13,180,877</u>
Total Revenues.....	<u>2,099,318,903</u>	<u>1,933,494,945</u>	<u>165,823,958</u>
Other Financing Sources:			
Operating Transfers In.....	5,239,349	2,085,000	3,154,349
Bond Proceeds.....	127,000	8,750,000	(8,623,000)
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources.....	<u>\$ 2,104,685,252</u>	<u>\$ 1,944,329,945</u>	<u>\$ 160,355,307</u>

(a) As proposed

(b) As adopted

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

**Adopted Current Operating Budget Comparative Analysis
General Fund - Expenditures**

EXPENDITURES:	For the Years Ended December 31,		Change
	2020(a)	2019(b)	
Current:			
General Government.....	\$ 302,671,795	\$ 225,894,803	\$ 76,776,992
Education.....	158,457,922	155,656,576	2,801,346
Public Safety.....	312,039,226	302,426,649	9,612,577
Health.....	43,991,396	42,885,327	1,106,069
Transportation.....	182,737,374	177,162,554	5,574,820
Economic Assistance and Opportunity.....	658,284,237	618,183,220	40,101,017
Culture and Recreation.....	52,793,350	48,890,666	3,902,684
Home and Community Services.....	5,818,627	4,133,619	1,685,008
Employee Benefits.....	269,384,411	258,287,654	11,096,757
Capital Outlay.....	935,000	1,000,000	(65,000)
Debt Service.....	112,940,876	105,640,194	7,300,682
Total Expenditures.....	<u>2,100,054,214</u>	<u>1,940,161,262</u>	159,892,952
Other Financing Uses-			
Operating Transfers Out.....	<u>4,631,038</u>	<u>4,168,683</u>	462,355
Total Expenditures and Other Financing Uses.....	<u>\$ 2,104,685,252</u>	<u>\$ 1,944,329,945</u>	<u>\$ 160,355,307</u>

(a) As proposed

(b) As adopted

APPENDIX E

Harris Beach PLLC
445 Hamilton Avenue
White Plains, New York 10601

January 15, 2020

The Board of Legislators of
the County of Westchester, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have examined a record of proceedings relating to the authorization, sale and issuance of a \$200,000,000 Tax Anticipation Note for 2020 Taxes (the "Note") of the County of Westchester, New York (the "County"). Said Note is dated January 15, 2020, is numbered 1, bears interest at the rate of _____ hundredths per centum (___%) per annum, to be computed on the basis of a 30-day month and 360-day year, payable at maturity, and matures on May 27, 2020. The Note is not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

The Note is issued pursuant to: (a) the provisions of the Local Finance Law, constituting Chapter 33-a of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York; (b) Tax Anticipation Note Act No. 250-2019, duly adopted by the County Board of Legislators on December 9, 2019 and approved by the County Executive on December 10, 2019 (the "Act"), and (c) the Certificate of Determination of the Commissioner of Finance executed and filed with the Clerk to the Board of Legislators on or before January 15, 2020 (the "Certificate of Determination").

The Note is payable as to both principal and interest at the office of the Commissioner of Finance, Michaelian Office Building, White Plains, New York and is in the form of one fully registered Note, in the name of Cede & Co., as registered owner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company, an automated depository for securities and clearing house for securities transactions which will maintain a book-entry system for recording the ownership interests in the Note. Purchases of ownership interests in the Note will be made only in book-entry form in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof.

In our opinion, said Note has been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York, the Act and the Certificate of Determination, and constitutes a valid and legally binding general obligation of the County for which the County has validly pledged its faith and credit and, unless paid from other sources, all the taxable real property within the County is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Note and interest thereon, subject to the applicable statutory limitations set forth in Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 of the State of New York, as amended, provided, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of said Note may be limited by any applicable existing or future bankruptcy, insolvency or other law (State or Federal) affecting the enforcement of creditor's rights.

We are further of the opinion that, subject to the limitations set forth herein, under existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and court decisions and assuming compliance by the County with its covenants and representations set forth in the Arbitrage Certificate (as hereinafter defined), interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and the regulations thereunder (collectively, the “Code”) and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals.

We are also of the opinion that under existing statutes, interest on the Note is not subject to personal income tax imposed by New York State or any political subdivision thereof (including, without limitation, The City of New York).

Based upon our examination of law and review of the Arbitrage and Use of Proceeds Certificate, dated as of January 15, 2020 (the “Arbitrage Certificate”), executed by the Commissioner of Finance of the County pursuant to Section 148 of the Code and the regulations thereunder, the facts, estimates and circumstances as set forth in said Arbitrage Certificate are sufficient to satisfy the criteria which are necessary under Section 148 of the Code to support the conclusion that the Note will not be an “arbitrage bond” within the meaning of said section. No matters have come to our attention which make unreasonable or incorrect the representations made in the Arbitrage Certificate. We express no opinion regarding other Federal income tax consequences arising with respect to the Note.

The Code contains several provisions which are required to be adhered to by the County subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Note in order for interest thereon to be and remain excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes. Included among these provisions are limitations on the investment of the proceeds of the Note, periodic rebate of certain arbitrage profits, and information reporting to the Federal government. Failure to abide by these provisions could result in interest on the Note becoming includable in gross income for Federal income tax purposes, retroactive to the date of issue. In the Arbitrage Certificate, the County has covenanted and agreed with the holders from time to time of said Note to faithfully observe and comply with the provisions of the Code.

In rendering the opinions expressed herein, we have assumed the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records, documents and proceedings examined by us which have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacity, and have not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof, and we also have assumed the genuineness of the signatures appearing upon the public records, documents and proceedings and such certificates. The scope of our engagement in relation to the issuance of said Note has extended solely to the examination of fact and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein.

The opinions expressed herein are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of real property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the County, together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the County to pay the principal of or interest on the Note as the same become due and payable.

We have examined the executed Note, and in our opinion the form of said note and its execution is regular and proper.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Harris Beach PLLC

APPENDIX F

