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

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED OCTOBER 29, 2019

REFUNDING BONDS **Ratings: See "Ratings" herein**

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 Bonds is excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes and is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that under existing statutes interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). No opinion is expressed regarding other Federal or State tax consequences arising with respect to the. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

The Bonds will not be designated by the County as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265 of the Code.

COUNTY OF NIAGARA
STATE OF NEW YORK

$12,345,000*
GENERAL OBLIGATION REFUNDING SERIAL BONDS FOR WATER IMPROVEMENTS, 2019
(the "Bonds")

Date of Issue: November 26, 2019 **Maturity Dates: February 1, 2020-32**
(as shown on the inside cover)

The Bonds are general obligations of the County of Niagara (the "County"), in the State of New York (the "State"). The County has pledged its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds and, unless paid from other sources, the Bonds are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the County, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011, as amended (the "Tax Levy Limitation Law"). See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW," herein.

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds and at the option of the purchaser, may be registered to the Depository Trust Company ("DTC" or the "Securities Depository") or may be registered in the name of the purchaser.

If the Bonds will be issued through DTC, the Bonds will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, which will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases may be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Purchasers of the Bonds will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Payments of principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by the City to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants, for subsequent distribution to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds. See "The BONDS - Book-Entry System" herein).

If the Bonds are registered in the name of the purchaser, principal of and interest on the Bonds will be payable in Federal Funds At the office of the County Treasurer, Lockport, New York, or at the option of the successful bidder, at such bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as may be selected by the successful bidder, with any paying agent fees being paid by the successful bidder. In such case, the Bonds will be issued in registered form in denomination of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof.

The Bonds will be dated their date of delivery and will bear interest from that date until maturity at the annual rate or rates as specified by the purchaser of the Bonds, with interest payable on February 1, 2020, August 1, 2020 and semi-annually thereafter on each February 1 and August 1. The Bonds will mature on February 1, as shown on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds will be subject to optional redemption prior to maturity. (see "The BONDS - Optional Redemption" herein).

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser and subject to the approving legal opinion of Harris Beach PLLC, Pittsford, New York, Bond Counsel. Harris Beach PLLC has not participated in the preparation of the demographic, financial or statistical data contained in this Official Statement, nor verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness thereof, and, accordingly, expresses no opinion with respect thereto. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery through the offices of DTC in Jersey City, New Jersey on or about the November 26, 2019.

THE COUNTY DEEMS THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO BE FINAL FOR PURPOSES OF RULE 15c2-12 UNDER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 (AS AMENDED) (THE "RULE"), EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN OMITTED HEREFROM IN ACCORDANCE WITH SAID RULE AND THAT WILL BE SUPPLIED WHEN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS UPDATED FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT WILL BE SO UPDATED UPON REQUEST OF THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE NOTICE OF SALE WITH RESPECT TO THE BONDS HEREIN DESCRIBED. THE COUNTY WILL COVENANT IN AN UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE FOR THE BONDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULE. SEE "DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING," HEREIN.

Dated: October 29, 2019

---

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

The Bonds will mature on February 1in each year as set forth below. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on February 1, 2020, August 1, 2020 and semi-annually thereafter on each February 1 and August 1 in each year until maturity, or earlier redemption.

Year	Principal Amount*	Interest Rate	Yield	CUSIP #**
2020	$ 135,000			
2021	915,000			
2022	925,000			
2023	940,000			
2024	960,000			
2025	975,000			
2026	995,000			
2027	1,020,000			
2028	1,040,000			
2029	1,070,000			
2030	1,095,000			
2031	1,120,000			
2032	1,155,000			

* The aggregate principal amount of the Bonds and the principal maturities thereof are subject to adjustment following their sale, pursuant to the terms of the accompanying Notice of Bond Sale in order to effectuate the County's plan of refunding of the County's bonds identified herein (See "The BONDS- Authorization and the Refunding Plan" herein) to achieve substantially level or declining debt service as provided by the New York Local Finance Law and to ensure the Bonds comply with the applicable Federal tax law restrictions.

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

COUNTY OF NIAGARA
STATE OF NEW YORK

COUNTY MANAGER
Richard E. Updegrove

COUNTY TREASURER AND
CHIEF FISCAL OFFICER
Kyle R. Andrews

COUNTY ATTORNEY
Claude A. Joerg

COUNTY CLERK
Joseph A. Jastrzemski

COUNTY LEGISLATURE

Chairman:	William Keith McNall
Vice Chairman:	Rebecca J. Wydysh
Majority Leader:	Randy R. Bradt
Minority Leader:	Dennis F. Virtuoso

1st District:	Clyde L. Burmaster	2nd District:	Rebecca J. Wydysh
3rd District:	Mark J. Grozio	4th District:	Owen T. Steed
5th District:	Jason A. Zona	6th District:	Dennis F. Virtuoso
7th District:	Jesse P. Gooch	8th District:	Richard L. Andres, Jr.
9th District:	Randy R. Bradt	10th District:	David E. Godfrey
11th District:	Anthony J. Nemi	12th District:	William J. Collins
13th District:	William Keith McNall	14th District:	John Syracuse
15th District:	Michael A. Hill		

BOND COUNSEL

HARRIS BEACH PLLC
Pittsford, New York

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

CMA
CapitalMarketsAdvisors,LLC

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC
Hudson Valley * Long Island * Southern Tier * Western New York
(716) 662-3910

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX A

COUNTY OF NIAGARA
STATE OF NEW YORK

relating to

$12,345,000*
GENERAL OBLIGATION REFUNDING SERIAL BONDS FOR WATER IMPROVEMENTS, 2019

(the “Bonds”)

This Official Statement, including the cover page and appendices hereto, presents certain information relating to the County of Niagara, State of New York (the "County," and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale of the County’s $12,345,000* General Obligation Refunding Serial Bonds for Water Improvements, 2019 (the “Bonds”).

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

THE BONDS

Description

The Bonds will be dated November 26, 2019 and will bear interest from such date at the annual rate or rates as specified by the purchaser, payable on February 1, 2020, August 1, 2020 and semi-annually thereafter on each February 1 and August 1 until maturity. The Bonds will mature on February 1 in each year, as specified on the inside cover page hereof.

The Bonds will be issued as registered bonds and at the option of the purchaser, may be registered to the Depository Trust Company (“DTC” or the “Securities Depository”) or may be registered in the name of the purchaser.

If the Bonds will be issued through DTC, the Bonds will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC which will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases may be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Purchasers of the Bonds will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds. Payments of principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by the City to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants, for subsequent distribution to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds. See “The BONDS - Book-Entry Only System” herein).

If the Bonds are registered in the name of the purchaser, principal of and interest on the Bonds will be payable in Federal Funds at the office of the County Treasurer, Lockport, New York, or at the option of the successful bidder, at such bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as may be selected by the successful bidder with any pay agent fees being paid by the successful bidder. In such case, the Bonds will be issued in registered form in denomination of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof.

The record date for the Bonds will be the close of business on the fifteenth day of the calendar month preceding each interest payment date.

---

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

Authorization and the Refunding Plan

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State, including the County Law, the Local Finance Law, and pursuant to a refunding bond resolution that was duly adopted by the County Legislature of the County of Niagara on October 15, 2019 authorizing the issuance of refunding bonds of the County (the “Refunding Bond Resolution”) and other proceedings and determinations related thereto. A refunding financial plan has been prepared and is described below (the “Refunding Plan”).

The amount of the Refunded Bonds, set forth below, may be changed by the County in its sole discretion due to market or other factors considered relevant by the County at the time of pricing of the Bonds, and no assurance can be given that any particular maturity thereof will be refunded.

All proceeds of the Refunded Bonds have been previously expended.

The Bonds are being issued to refund the $12,075,000 outstanding callable principal of the County’s General Obligation Serial Bonds for Water Improvements, maturing February 1, 2021 through 2032, as listed below (the “Refunded Bonds”):

<u>$18,200,000 General Obligation Serial Bonds for Water Improvements, 2012, dated February 6, 2012:</u>

Maturity	Coupon	Maturity Value	Call Date	Call Price	CUSIP BASE 955771
February 1, 2021	2.000%	$ 855,000	02/01/2020	100.00%	G65
February 1, 2022	3.000%	870,000	02/01/2020	100.00%	G73
February 1, 2023	2.500%	895,000	02/01/2020	100.00%	G81
February 1, 2024	2.500%	920,000	02/01/2020	100.00%	G99
February 1, 2025	3.000%	945,000	02/01/2020	100.00%	H23
February 1, 2026	3.000%	975,000	02/01/2020	100.00%	H31
February 1, 2027	3.000%	1,010,000	02/01/2020	100.00%	H49
February 1, 2028	3.000%	1,040,000	02/01/2020	100.00%	H56
February 1, 2029	3.125%	1,080,000	02/01/2020	100.00%	H64
February 1, 2030	3.250%	1,120,000	02/01/2020	100.00%	H72
February 1, 2031	3.250%	1,160,000	02/01/2020	100.00%	H80
February 1, 2032	3.375%	1,205,000	02/01/2020	100.00%	H98
		$ 12,075,000			

Under current market conditions, the County expects to refund all of the Refunded Bonds as shown above. The net proceeds of the Bonds (after payment of costs of issuance relating to the Bonds) will be used to purchase non-callable, direct obligations of or obligations guaranteed by the United States of America (the “Government Obligations”) which, together with any remaining cash proceeds from the sale of the Bonds, will be placed in an irrevocable trust fund (the “Escrow Fund”) to be held by Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company (the “Escrow Holder”), a bank located and authorized to do business in the State, pursuant to the terms of an escrow contract by and between the County and the Escrow Holder, dated as of the delivery date of the Bonds (the “Escrow Contract”). The Government Obligations so deposited will mature in amounts which, together with the cash so deposited, will be sufficient to pay the redemption price of the Refunded Bonds (being equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof) and the interest due thereon, on the date of their redemption, February 1, 2020. The Refunding Plan requires the Escrow Holder, pursuant to the Refunding Bond Resolution and the Escrow Contract, to pay the Refunded Bonds at the earliest date on which the Refunded Bonds may be called for redemption prior to maturity.

The holders of the Refunded Bonds will have a first lien on all investment income from, and maturing principal of, the Government Obligations, along with other available monies held in the Escrow Fund. The Escrow Contract shall terminate upon final payment by the Escrow Holder to DTC, as the securities depository for the Refunded Bonds amounts from the Escrow Fund adequate for the payment, in full, of the Refunded Bonds, including interest payable with respect thereto.

Pursuant to the Refunding Plan, the County is expected to realize, as a result of the issuance of the Bonds, cumulative dollar and present value debt service savings.

Under the Refunding Plan, the Refunded Bonds will continue to be general obligations of the County. However, inasmuch as the Government Obligations held in the Escrow Fund will be sufficient to meet all required payments of principal and interest when required in accordance with the Refunding Plan, it is not anticipated that any other source of payment will be required.

Sources and Uses of Proceeds of the Bonds

Sources:

Par Amount
Net Original Issue Premium

Total:

Uses:

Refunding Escrow Deposit:
Costs of Issuance and Contingency
Underwriter's Discount

Total:

Verification of Mathematical Computations

Causey Demgen & Moore P.C. ("Causey") will verify, based upon the information provided to them, the mathematical accuracy, as of the date of the closing of the Bonds, of: (1) the computations contained in the provided schedules to determine that the anticipated receipts from the Government Obligations and cash deposits, to be held in escrow, will be sufficient to pay, when due, the principal of, and interest on the Refunded Bonds, and (2) the computations of the yield on both the Government Obligations and the Bonds contained in the provided schedules to be used by Bond Counsel in its determination that the interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Causey will express no opinion on the assumptions provided to them, nor as to the exclusion from taxation of the interest on the Bonds.

Optional Redemption of the Bonds

The Bonds maturing in the years 2020 to 2028, inclusive, are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

The Bonds maturing on or after February 1, 2029 will be subject to redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the County, on any date on or after February 1, 2028, in whole or in part, and if in part in any order of their maturity and in any amount (in denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof) within a maturity (selected by lot within a maturity), at the redemption price of 100% of the par amount of the Bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

The County may select the maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed and the amount to be redeemed of each maturity selected, as the County shall determine to be in the best interest of the County at the time of such redemption. If less than all of the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed prior to maturity, the particular Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed shall be selected by the County by lot in any customary manner of selection as determined by the County. Notice of such call for redemption shall be given by mailing such notice to the registered owner(s) of the Bonds to be redeemed not more than sixty (60) days nor less than thirty (30) days prior to the proposed redemption date. Notice of redemption having been given as aforesaid, the Bonds so called for redemption shall, on the date of redemption set forth in such call for redemption, become due and payable, together with accrued interest to such redemption date, and interest shall cease to be paid thereon after such redemption date.

Nature of Obligations

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

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

Under the Constitution of the State, the County is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the County to levy taxes on real estate therefor. However, Chapter 97 of the Laws of the State of New York imposes a statutory limitation as the County's power to increase its' annual tax levy. See "TAX LEVY LIMITAION LAW" herein.

Book-Entry-Only System

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

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

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of the Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

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

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

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

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

Payment of principal and interest payments and redemption proceeds to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the County, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

Certificated Bonds

DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the County and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law, or the County may terminate its participation in the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC at any time. In the event that such book-entry-only system is discontinued, the following provisions will apply: the Bonds will be issued in fully registered form in denominations of $5,000 each or any integral multiple thereof for any single maturity. Principal of the Bonds when due will be payable upon presentation at the principal corporate trust office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business and act as a fiscal agent in the state of New York to be named by the County. Interest on the Bonds will remain payable on February 1, 2020, August 1, 2020 and semiannually thereafter on February 1 and

August 1 in each year to maturity. Such interest will be payable by check drawn on the fiscal agent and mailed to the registered owner on each interest payment date at the address as shown on the registration books of the fiscal agent as of close of business on the fifteenth day of the calendar month preceding each such interest payment date. Bonds may be transferred or exchanged at no cost to the registered owner at any time prior to maturity at the office of the fiscal agent for the Bonds of the same or of any other authorized denomination or denominations in the same aggregate principal amount upon the terms set forth in the Certificate of Determination executed by the County Treasurer authorizing the sale of the Bonds and fixing the details thereof and in accordance with the Local Finance Law. The fiscal agent shall not be obligated to make any such transfer or exchange of the Bonds between the fifteenth day of the calendar month preceding an interest payment date and such interest payment date.

TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The financial condition of the County as well as the market for the Bonds could be affected by a variety of factors, some of which are beyond the County's control. There can be no assurance that adverse events in the State, including, for example, the seeking by a municipality of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Act or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Bonds. If a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or at any of its agencies or political subdivisions thereby further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by borrowers within the State, both the ability of the County to arrange for additional borrowings and the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Bonds, could be adversely affected.

The County is dependent in part on financial assistance from the State in the form of State aid. In some recent years the County's receipt of State aid was delayed as a result of the State's delay in adopting its budget and appropriating State aid to municipalities and school districts. No delay in payment of State aid for the County's 2019 fiscal year is presently anticipated although no assurance can be given that there will not be a delay in payment thereof.

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 an exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by municipalities and fire districts, including the County, could have an impact upon the market price for the Bonds. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW," herein.

TAX MATTERS

Federal Income Taxes. In the opinion of Harris Beach PLLC Bond Counsel to the County, based on existing statutes, regulations, administrative rulings and court decisions and assuming compliance by the County with certain covenants and the accuracy of certain representations, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and is not an "item of tax preference" for purposes of the federal alternative tax imposed on individuals.

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

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

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

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

Any noncompliance with the federal income tax requirements set forth above with respect to the Bonds would not affect the exemption of interest thereon from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof.

Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other state or local tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the receipt or accrual of interest on, the Bonds.

Interest on the Bonds may or may not be subject to state or local income taxes in jurisdictions other than the State of New York under applicable state or local tax laws. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion, however, as to the tax treatment of the Bonds under other state or local jurisdictions. Each purchaser of the Bonds should consult his or her own tax advisor regarding the taxable status of the Bonds in a particular state or local jurisdiction other than the State of New York.

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

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

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

LEGAL MATTERS

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

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

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

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

(1) (i) certain annual financial information, in a form generally consistent with the information contained or cross-referenced in this Official Statement under the headings in APPENDIX A under the headings: "THE COUNTY", "FINANCIAL FACTORS", "REAL PROPERTY TAXES", "COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS", "ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA" and "LITIGATION"; and in APPENDIX B, on or prior to the 270th day following the end of each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019 and (ii) the audited financial statement, if any, of the County for each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019 on or prior to the 270th day following the end of such fiscal year, unless such audited financial statement, if any, shall not then be available in which case the unaudited financial statement for such fiscal year shall be provided on or prior to the 270th day following the end of such fiscal year and an audited financial statement shall thereafter be provided within 30 days after it becomes available and in no event later than 360 days after the end of each fiscal year;

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

(i) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (ii) non-payment related defaults, if material; (iii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (vi) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (vii) modifications to rights of Bondholders, if material; (viii) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (ix) defeasances; (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (xi) rating changes; (xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the County; [note to clause (xii): For the purposes of the event identified in clause (xii) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the County in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the County, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the County]; (xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the County or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the County, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; (xiv) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material; and (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.

Event (iii) described in the above paragraph is included pursuant to a letter from the SEC staff to the National Association of Bond Counsel, dated September 19, 1995. However, event (iii) is not applicable, since no "debt service reserves" will be established for the Bonds.

With respect to event (iv) described in the above paragraph, the County does not undertake to provide any notice with respect to credit enhancement added after the primary offering of the Bonds.

With respect to Events described in items (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 MSRB 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 Bonds; but the County does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any event except those events listed above; and

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

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

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

Prior Disclosure History

The County has been in compliance in all material respects with its previous undertakings made pursuant to Rule 15c2-12 over the past five years.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has acted as Municipal Advisor to the County in connection with the sale of the Bonds.

In preparing the Official Statement, the Municipal Advisor has relied upon governmental officials who have access to relevant data, and other sources, to provide accurate information for the Official Statement, and the Municipal Advisor has not been engaged, nor has it undertaken, to independently verify the accuracy of such information. The Municipal Advisor is not a public accounting firm and has not been engaged by the County to compile, review, examine or audit any information in the Official Statement in accordance with accounting standards. The Municipal

Advisor is an independent advisory firm and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, trading or distributing municipal securities or other public securities and therefore will not participate in the underwriting of the Bonds.

RATING

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") has assigned an underlying rating of "Aa3" to the uninsured outstanding bonded indebtedness of the County, including the Bonds.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may be obtained from the County's Municipal Advisor, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, (716) 662-3910 or from Mr. Kyle Andrews, County Treasurer and Paying Agent Contact, Philo J. Brooks Co. Office Bldg., 59 Park Ave., Lockport, NY 14094, phone: (716) 439-7018, email: Kyle.Andrews@niagaracounty.com.

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 original purchasers or holders of any of the Bonds.

Harris Beach PLLC, Bond Counsel to the County, expresses no opinion as to the accuracy or completeness of information in any documents prepared by or on behalf of the County for use in connection with the offer or sale of the Bonds, including but not limited to the financial or statistical information in this Official Statement.

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.

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at www.capmark.org. Unless this Official Statement specifically indicates otherwise, no statement on such website is included by specific reference or constitutes a part of this Official Statement. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has prepared such website information for convenience, but no decisions should be made in reliance upon that information. Typographical or other errors may have occurred in converting original source documents to digital format, and neither the County nor Capital Markets Advisors, LLC assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC and the County disclaim any duty or obligation either to update or to maintain that information or any responsibility or liability for any damages caused by viruses in the electronic files on the website. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC and the County also assume no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

COUNTY OF NIAGARA
STATE OF NEW YORK

By: ________________________
Kyle R. Andrews
County Treasurer and Chief Fiscal Officer

DATED: October 29, 2019

APPENDIX A

THE COUNTY

General Information

The County, consisting of approximately 533 square miles, is located in the northwest corner of New York State. It is bordered on three sides by water, Lake Ontario to the North, Tonawanda Creek to the South and the Niagara River to the West.

The population is 216,469 according to the 2010 U.S. Census. Although the County is mostly a suburban landscape, 48 percent of the population lives in the County's major cities, Lockport, Niagara Falls and North Tonawanda.

The largest city in the County is Niagara Falls. The City is famous for its waterfalls and draws millions of tourists from around the world. Niagara County is a major entry and exit point for many international travelers and has points of entry with Canada. Niagara County is only 15 miles from Buffalo, New York and 105 miles from Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Niagara Falls State Park, which surrounds Niagara Falls, is recognized as one the most precious and prestigious parklands.

Higher education opportunities are offered through Niagara University and Niagara County Community College as well as nearby University of Buffalo and Buffalo State College in Buffalo, New York.

Governmental Organization

The County Legislature is the chief governing body of the County. The County is divided into 19 legislative districts, where each district elects a Legislator to serve a two-year term. These representatives have the responsibility of establishing the County budget and tax levy, establishing policies for the provisions of County services, approving contracts, and appointing key staff to serve in County agencies.

The County Legislature appoints a County Manager for a four-year term. The current County Manager was appointed effective January 2011. His responsibility is to oversee the daily operations of the County. The Treasurer is the Chief Fiscal Officer and was elected to a four-year term expiring December 31, 2022.

Recent Economic Factors

Niagara County Industrial Development Agency Activity.

The Niagara County IDA (NCIDA) closed on six projects in 2018, which represents over $58 million dollars in new private capital investment, the creation of 113 jobs and the retention of 185 jobs.

The NCIDA assisted five manufacturing/industrial projects, including Moog's expansion of its aerospace operation Wheatfield Business Park, National Vacuum's construction of a new company headquarters, ANAT's approval for a production and a bottling factory and Voss Manufacturing's construction of an addition to its present location. Metropolis Properties Management was approved for the renovation of a long vacant building in Niagara Falls into a 4-star hotel.

In addition, NCIDA has approved seven additional projects totaling over $89 million in capital investment. New jobs created are estimated to be 116 and jobs retained are 132.

2018 and 2019 to date NCIDA Approved Leaseback Projects

Company	Project Description	Location	Amount of NCIDA Project	# of Jobs Retained	# of Jobs Created
Wheatfield Business Park/Moog	Expansion of Moog's aerospace facility	Walmore Rd	25,000,000	50	25
Sanborn Distillery	Construction of manufacturing facility	Vantage Int'l Pt.	1,091,000	0	6
Voss Manufacturing	Expansion of manufacturing facility	Lockport Rd.	3,160,000	97	5
National Vacuum	Construction of warehouse/headquarters	Vantage Int'l Pt.	2,625,000	38	10
Metropolis Properties Management Inc.	Renovation of vacant building into 4-star hotel	Walmore Road	25,614,000	0	52
ANAT Liquor Factor	Renovation of partially vacant building for liquor blending and distribution	Vantage Int'l Point	1,165,000	0	15
Freundschuh Property	Expansion of facility for Bobcat of Buffalo	Transit Road	2,375,000	20	3
Niacet	Addition of new production line	400 47th Street	40,000,000	87	14
Enterprise Lumber & Silo	Renovation of building for professional and commercial space	211 Main Street	3,149,331	11	7
460 Wheatfield St.	Renovation of vacant school for market rate housing	460 Wheatfield St.	3,700,000	0	1
7th & Niagara Holdings	Renovation of vacant buildings into mixed used facility	610 Niagara St.	4,875,000	2	21
Hotel Niagara	Renovation of vacant Hotel Niagara	201 Rainbow Blvd	34,075,000	0	67
Empire Emergency Apparatus	Expansion of Manufacturing facility	Lockport Road	1,650,000	12	11
		TOTALS:	$148,479,331	317	237

Total Investment from 2018 to 2019 NCIDA Approved Leaseback Projects = $148,479,331
Total Jobs Retained = 317
Total Jobs Created = 237

Niagara County Industrial Development Agency Canadian Marketing Campaign

The Niagara County Industrial Development Agency (NCIDA) has worked to take advantage of the relationship the County has with its largest trading partner to the north. The exporting of goods and expansion of Canadian companies continues to have a huge impact on our local economy; from the day shopper and airline passenger, to the manufacturer and hotelier, the influence of Canada is boundless, affecting all business sectors.

Niagara County's marketing efforts in 2018 took a digital approach, utilizing paid click ads on Google, banner ads on relevant websites and Facebook pop ups. The analytics of these efforts proved to be successful and exposure to Canadian companies was astounding. The County began to rethink how it uses its marketing dollars and decided to revamp the website, improve the google ranking and become effective for the mobile user.

Finally, the County collaborated with its economic development counterparts in the region; become a member of Invest Buffalo Niagara (InBN); joined a New York Statewide marketing effort; and began creating a new Canadian focused marketing initiative with InBN, ESD, Global NY, and World Trade Center.

Vantage International Point - Industrial Park

All available developable land in Vantage International Point Industrial Park (VIP) has been sold, returning the acreage to private ownership. National Vacuum, an industrial vacuuming and spill containment company is currently building a new facility at VIP (see above chart), and several other expansion projects within the park are in the planning stages and will begin construction in the next 12 to 24 months. When all VIP construction projects are complete, over 748 new jobs will have been created at the park, representing over $34.6 million in private capital investment.

Business Growth & Retention

With the understanding that 80% of new jobs created in any given community come from existing companies, business retention continues to be a priority for Niagara County. The Niagara County Center for Economic Development (NCCED), in partnership with members of the Niagara County Economic Development Alliance (NCEDA), continues to administer a countywide business retention program. The goal is to contact at least 60 existing companies annually and to keep the lines of communication open with our existing businesses. In 2018, the Center for Economic Development contacted 76 companies, resulting in 53 retention meetings with 48 different companies. Two companies continue their plant renovation and expansion projects, both of which will be completed in 2019. These companies are collectively investing $63.2 million, retaining 287 jobs and creating an additional 5 new jobs, but more importantly, this reinvestment in Niagara County ensures company stability and retention of these jobs for years to come. Two of the companies visited are moving forward with new expansion projects, collectively investing $4.85 million while retaining 69 jobs and creating 36 new jobs.

Empower Niagara – Low-Cost Power Assistance to Niagara County Companies

The Niagara County Legislature created the Empower Niagara Program in 2008 to offer the benefits of low-cost hydropower to small and medium-sized businesses that do not qualify for the New York Power Authority's Expansion Power Program. In 2018, nine companies received assistance through Empower Niagara representing nearly $33 million in capital investment, 488 jobs retained, and 117 jobs created. In 2019 to date, two additional companies are applying for assistance through the Empower Program. These two companies, one of which is a start-up, will be investing over $1.9 million collectively in their projects, while creating and retaining nearly 70 jobs.

Niagara County Brownfield Redevelopment

Niagara County continues to work with property owners and developers to assess, clean up and redevelop brownfield sites, in many cases putting tax-delinquent properties back on the tax rolls.

In 2018, six Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) and six Phase II ESAs were conducted in the three cities and the Towns of Cambria and Niagara. Information from the assessments is helping advance the sites to remediation and redevelopment.

Niagara County was awarded another $500,000 grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency to assist with cleanup efforts throughout the County. Through the Niagara County Brownfield Development Corporation, a $400,000 loan was issued to Enterprise Silo and Lumber for remediation at 211 Main Street in North Tonawanda. Once remediated the site will be used for a $3.2 million professional office building. A $325,000 grant was awarded to the Town of Niagara for remediation of a former tax delinquent auto repair facility located at 4445 Military Rd. The prime location will be marketed for

commercial redevelopment. A $20 million housing redevelopment is underway at 600 River Road in North Tonawanda. Site remediation was aided by a $291,000 loan from the County's brownfields program.
A new initiative was started to attract solar energy development to closed landfill sites in Niagara County. This effort will preserve greenspace and meet energy demands in the area while providing a reuse for unusable land. The first project will be in the Town of Niagara.

Niagara-Orleans Regional Land Improvement Corporation

In 2018, the Niagara County Center for Economic Development has continued to establish the land bank. All the necessary policies, procedures, and orders of businesses were created. NORLIC acquired two properties, one from the City of North Tonawanda, and one bank-donated property; they have also commissioned a Phase II Environmental Assessment on a Niagara County in-rem site. The land bank was awarded a $500,000 grant and has hired its own consultant, auditing firm and legal counsel. NORLIC is well on its way to becoming a self-sustaining agency that will enable a multitude of future reuse efforts throughout Niagara and Orleans County.

Tourism Development

During 2018, the Niagara County Center for Economic Development (NCCED) continued to foster a thriving 21st century tourism economy. The NCIDA provided funding through a program using funds secured by Senator Robert Ortt to foster projects that will attract private investment and spur job creation in a specially designated tourism target zone surrounding the Seneca Niagara Casino in Niagara Falls, New York. The Niagara Falls Tourism Target Zone Program approved reimbursable grants to assist the following projects:

Tourism Research Entrepreneurship Center (TREC) - $176,000 to assist in renovation of buildings on Niagara Street to House the Niagara Global Tourism Institute and provide co-working and office space for companies focusing on tourism technology.

Aquarium of Niagara - $273,000 toward development of an interactive Explorer's Reef exhibit. This project comes on the heels of the Aquarium's new Penguin and Jellyfish Exhibits.

Niagara Club – $151,760 to assist in funding a rooftop bar and lounge, banquet and a virtual entertainment lounge in the historic Niagara Club in Niagara Falls.

In addition, over the past several years, many new hotel chains have arrived in the Niagara Falls area. That effort continued in 2018, with the NCIDA's approval of a tax abatement package to Rupal Corporation for the renovation of a property at 200 Rainbow Boulevard into an upscale boutique hotel.

The NCIDA also approved incentives for a $25,614,000 project for Metropolis Properties for renovation of the vacant former St. Mary's Hospital in Niagara Falls into a four-star hotel catering to international clientele.

Additional Economic Development initiatives

Multi-Use Arena

A recent feasibility study for a Multi-Use Event Facility in Niagara Falls, New York identified a number of development options, with the first being maximizing the use of the existing Conference & Event Center Niagara Falls (CECNF), which is operating under capacity, by investing up to $13.2 million for various improvements. The study states that once the CECNF reaches capacity, and other tourism attractions are developed (I.e. indoor water parks, etc.), there would be moderate demand for the development of a Multi-Use Hybrid Venue in the Niagara Falls tourism district.

Discover Niagara Shuttle

The Discover Niagara Shuttle has had a huge impact in Niagara County since its inception in 2016. Tripp Umbach, a leading firm in economic impact studies, reports the shuttle had a $35 million economic impact in Niagara County in its inaugural season. The Discover Niagara Shuttle operates from Memorial Day weekend through autumn between Niagara Falls State Park and Youngstown. Stops include, but are not limited to the Aquarium, Niagara Falls Underground Railroad Heritage Center, New York Power Authority Power Vista, Lewiston Center Street and Waterfront, and Old Fort Niagara. By moving the eight million tourists that come to Niagara Falls annually through the Niagara River Region, a greater economic impact can be realized with longer visitor stays.

Lockport Downtown Revitalization Initiative

It was announced in late 2018, that the City of Lockport would receive $10 million in funding as the Western New York winner of the annual Regional Economic Development Council's Downtown Revitalization Initiative (DRI). Through the DRI program, one municipality from each of the state's 10 regional economic development council regions is identified as a $10 million winner, with the goal being to help communities boost their economies by transforming downtowns into vibrant neighborhoods for future generations.

A local planning committee has been working on a Strategic Investment Plan, which has examined local assets and opportunities and identified economic development, transportation, housing, and community projects that align with the community's vision for downtown revitalization and that are poised for implementation. The downtown Lockport Strategic Investment Plan will guide the investment of DRI grant funds in revitalization projects that will advance the community's vision for its downtown and that can leverage and expand upon the state's $10 million investment. The committee has identified projects totaling $14,850,970 that improve the City's waterfront; repurpose existing buildings to include market rate apartments and business incubator space; improve downtown transportation infrastructure; enhance the City's tourism product offerings, especially those that further embrace the history and heritage of the Erie Canal, and other connectivity, walkability and beautification projects for downtown Lockport. The final plan was to be submitted to the State by the end of the first quarter of 2019.

The Lockport Locks Heritage District

In eastern Niagara County, work continues on realizing the vision of creating a world-renowned tourist destination in Lockport, "The Lockport Locks Heritage District." The restoration of the Erie Canal "Flight of Five" locks (included in the above-referenced DRI) in Lockport to their 1842 condition began on site in 2014 with installation of ten ton lock gates constructed of solid white oak. The layered oak floor and damaged masonry were replaced in Locks 69 and 70. Work on Lock 68 went out to bid in 2016 and is now under construction. Interpretation displays are planned including fourteen life size bronze figures that duplicate an 1897 photo of lock tenders on the steps adjacent to the "Flight of Five" locks. (Included as part of the above-referenced DRI) The sculpting of four of the fourteen figures are underway and will be installed in the fall of 2019. Gateways were constructed in 2016 on both the east and west ends of Canal Street labeled as "Canal District." They are made of cut stone to resemble lock features and have a wood bench designed to look like the vintage balance beams (lock gate arms). A Durham-style boat was constructed by supervised volunteers at the Buffalo Maritime Center for interpretation purposes and placed in the "Flight of Five". Twelve National Park Service trailside-style porcelain interpretive signs were installed adjacent to the "Flight of Five" locks. The one room canal museum, formerly a 1917 power generating station, was rebranded as the Lockport Locks District Museum and is now open to the public throughout the canal operating season. Estimated total project cost is $10 million. The second half of the Lockport to Amherst section of the paved Canalway Trail bicycle trail complete with way finding signage and interpretive kiosks is under construction and is expected to be completed in 2019. This Niagara County portion of the Empire State Trail will include a biking gateway (trailhead) on Canal Street including an informational kiosk, benches, picnic tables, bicycle racks, additional on-site parking, a water fountain and a bicycle repair station. These improvements are also expected to be completed in 2019.

Host Community Greenway Recreation / Tourism Fund

The Host Community Standing Committee (HCSC) reports that in Niagara County, since its inception, 116 projects totaling $47,283,248 have been determined to be consistent with eligibility criteria. Of the 116 projects, four are capital projects that are subject to debt service.* Of the $47,283,248 in funding that was approved, 19 approvals were for additional funding of existing projects totaling $2,230,325. During the fiscal year July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018, the HCSC approved seven (7) new projects for funding totaling $1,487,000 and three (3) existing projects were granted additional funding in the amount of $201,305.40, for a total of $1,688,325.40.

*Two of the capital projects previously approved by the HCSC have been withdrawn (Fort Niagara State Park and Lewiston Civic Center); therefore, the total dollar amount of projects since inception has decreased.

Niagara Falls International Airport (NFIA)

The Niagara Falls International Airport (NFIA) continues to be an economic driver in Niagara County. A state-of-the-art $31.5 million terminal opened for business at the NFIA in December 2009. This new terminal was a major component of an overall $42.5 million airport improvement project. With this new facility, the Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority (NFTA) is in a better position to attract additional air service, both scheduled and charter. Currently, Spirit Airlines and Allegiant Air operate out of NFIA. The airlines fly to destinations in Florida, including Fort Lauderdale, Orlando-Sanford, Tampa/St. Petersburg and Punta Gorda. Spirit also flies to Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, and Allegiant will commence a new summer seasonal service to Savannah, Georgia in June 2019. The NFTA reports that in 2018, over 239,000 passengers used the NFIA terminal, compared to less than 40,000 passengers in 2009, when the old terminal facilities were still in use. The NFTA also reports the most common parking stay at the NFIA parking lots is approximately one week, with 88% of the cars coming from Canada. This influx of Canadian traffic has benefited local retail outlets, restaurants, hotels, and motels. The development of NFIA has been a key driver in the construction of new hotels / motels along Niagara Falls Boulevard. (See list in earlier section of this report)

Niagara Falls International Airport Business District Fiber-Optic Network

In 2015, Niagara County assisted regional stakeholders in conducting a countywide broadband assessment. The results of the study led to a plan to create a fiber-optic network around Niagara Falls International Airport (NFIA) to support the growth of the airport as well as business development efforts within the airport corridor. Niagara County has applied for $800,000 in grant funding through Empire State Development (New York State's economic development agency) and the U.S. Economic Development Administration to implement the NFIA Business District Fiber-Optic Network Plan. The project is a joint effort between Niagara County and the Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority (NFTA), which owns and operates the airport. The project will support the revitalization of an important industrial area by providing affordable, ultra-high-speed fiber-optic broadband service to businesses.

Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station

With more than 2,600 employees, the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station (NFARS) is Niagara County's largest employer. The base is home to a number of units including the 914th Air Refueling Wing of the U.S. Air Force Reserve, which has transitioned to flying the KC-135 Stratotankers. The unit has taken possession of eight KC-135 aircraft replacing the aging C-130 cargo planes from the unit's previous mission. The 107th Attack Wing of the New York Air National Guard has transitioned to flying the MQ-9 Reaper remotely piloted aircraft, having previously flown the C-130 cargo planes in partnership with the 914th. The KC-135 Stratotanker and MQ-9 Reaper are new, longer-term missions. Other units at the base include the Buffalo Military Entrance Processing Station, 2nd Squadron 101st Cavalry of the New York National Guard, 277th Quartermaster Company of the U.S. Army Reserve, 865th Combat Support Hospital of the U.S. Army Reserve, and the 1982nd Forward Surgical Team of the U.S. Army Reserve. Future plans call for locating a KC-135 training simulator at the NFARS. The base has an estimated annual economic impact of more than $200 million.

Niagara Falls U.S. Army Reserve Site Redevelopment

Niagara County continues to assist the Town of Niagara with plans to redevelop the vacant, nearly 20-acre former Niagara Falls U.S. Army Reserve site located adjacent to the Niagara Falls International Airport (NFIA). The majority of the site will be turned over for private commercial and industrial development in the second quarter of 2019. Niagara County has begun meeting with the developer to discuss opportunities to assist with marketing and development efforts. The remaining 3.76 acres of the site will be retained for construction of the Western New York First Response & Preparedness Center (FRPC). In the first phase of the project, the state-of-the-art facility will house Mercy Flight air ambulance and Mercy EMS ground ambulance operations as well as the Niagara County Sheriff's Office Aviation Unit. Long-term plans call for the facility to house a Niagara County Emergency Operations Center and the Niagara Crime Analysis Center. Final design engineering is underway and will be completed in 2019. More than $1.4 million has been secured by the Town for construction. The FRPC will help support development at the Niagara Falls International Airport as well as retention of the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station.

Olcott Harbor Breakwater Plan

Niagara County assisted the Town of Newfane in securing a $500,000 grant for the Olcott Harbor Breakwater Feasibility Study & Construction Plan. This one-year project evaluates the feasibility of the Town constructing an offshore, outer-harbor breakwater near the ends of the existing federal piers in Olcott Harbor. The goal of project is to reduce the wind-wave action that has resulted in dangerous boating conditions and rendered the lower basin largely unusable for docking, despite a long history of harbor usage and development. Coupled with high water conditions, the wind-wave action has also resulted in significant damage to shoreline infrastructure and property. Upon completion of the feasibility study, construction plans will be developed, which the Town will use to solicit grant funding for construction. The project will improve conditions within Olcott Harbor allowing for improved harbor usage and waterfront access, new docking and mooring facilities, additional shoreline development, and other economic development opportunities.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that this report is by no means intended to be a comprehensive report on economic factors in Niagara County.

In 2019, the Niagara County Center for Economic Development (NCCED) will continue to work with its partners, hosting seminars and events, promoting the assistance it offers and educating the public.

Recognizing the importance of the agriculture/agribusiness sector economy in Niagara County, the Niagara County Legislature adopted a revised ***Agriculture & Farmland Protection Plan*** in early 2019. The goal of the plan is to increase the economic viability of agriculture in Niagara County by assessing and providing recommendations for production agriculture; agritourism and local and regional food markets; attracting new farmers and retaining existing farmers, and marketing and education. NCCED will work closely with Cornell Cooperative Extension, the Niagara USA Chamber, Niagara County Farm Bureau, Niagara County Community College Small Business Development Center and other partners to implement various recommended actions of the plan.

In the tourism sector, there is not only a concerted effort to extend the stay of the eight million plus visitors to Niagara Falls, but to extend the tourism season itself throughout the County. Projects like the Discover Niagara Shuttle and the Lockport Downtown Revitalization Initiative will go a long way in helping to achieve that goal. Other initiatives include the State of New York's recent acquisition of 31 parcels totaling 11 acres and over 248,000 square feet of space spread across several downtown city streets on the City's south side, as well as their reinvestment in Niagara Falls State Park. The State continues the work to remove a portion of the Niagara Scenic Parkway from Main Street to Findlay Drive in the City of Niagara

Falls. The section will be replaced with open space, scenic overlooks and recreational trails to make the waterfront more accessible and to link this great asset to the downtown tourism district creating a greater economic impact. The $42 million project marks the largest expansion of green space since the Niagara Reservation was designed over 130 years ago. Removal of the parkway began in 2018, and is expected to be completed in 2020. NCCED continues to work with developers on other projects designed to extend the tourism season in downtown Niagara Falls. NCCED also continues to monitor the State of New York's ongoing plans for the Wonder Falls Resort. a proposed $150 million project that would transform the remaining 200,000 square feet of space from the former Rainbow Centre Mall into a locally-themed entertainment complex including an indoor water park; a new hotel tower with rooftop dining; a Daredevil Adventure Center, an indoor family amusement facility; and various other retail and food and beverage venues.

In the Life Sciences/Health Care sector, Niagara Falls Memorial Medical Center (NFMMC) continues to be one of Niagara County's top employers with nearly 1,000 employees. Degraff Memorial Hospital of North Tonawanda cut the ribbon on its new $7.8 million emergency department in 2018, and Eastern Niagara Hospital of Lockport announced plans for a $9.8 million expansion of their emergency department earlier this year.

Western New York has seen some hits to its manufacturing sector in the last 12 months, but there is positive news. According to the United States Census Bureau's annual County Business Patterns report, Niagara County's manufacturing sector continues to see growth over the last three years that statistics are available The report indicates there were ten more manufacturing establishments in 2016 compared to 2014, employing 339 more people, with an annual payroll of $479,766,000 compared to $437,067,000 in 2014. Niagara County's fourth largest employer, GMCH Lockport Operations plant in Lockport, has received nearly $36 million in publicly announced corporate investments supporting the 1,500 plus workforce at the sprawling facility well into the future. The investment includes the purchase of new equipment to support existing and future contracts. In August of 2017, the Niagara County Industrial Development Agency approved a series of tax incentives to Moog, Inc. that will assist the company with the $25 million expansion at their Wheatfield space propulsion facility. The project will create 25 new jobs while retaining 50 existing jobs at the Wheatfield facility. Voss Manufacturing is completing the $3.2 million expansion of their Town of Wheatfield facility, supporting nearly 100 existing jobs, while creating an additional five new jobs. In 2019, the NCCED continues to work with other key manufacturing facilities in Niagara County that are seeking corporate expansions in the next few years.

NCCED will continue to place special emphasis on the manufacturing sector going forward, which continues to have the largest annual payroll of any industry sector in Niagara County. There continues to be a concerted effort to develop workforce-training programs to assist Niagara County's manufacturing companies with finding the skilled workforce they need to fill job positions of the future.

NCCED maintains its focus on cleaning up and redeveloping brownfields and is more aggressive in promoting its inventory of available sites and buildings, including the shovel-ready development sites in Niagara County. NCCED will continue to (1) explore funding opportunities for infrastructure development at the shovel-ready sites; (2) continue to promote the advantages of exporting/importing and Niagara County's Foreign Trade Zone to Niagara County businesses; (3) continue to support tourism promotion and development, including sport fishing opportunities; (4) expand on the efforts to retain and grow the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station; and (5) create a microenterprise grant fund to assist in the growth of small businesses in Niagara County. The Niagara County Center for Economic Development will continue to reach out to an increased number of companies in the U.S., Canada, and beyond regarding business opportunities in Niagara County. NCCED will work with new marketing firms, and our partners in the Niagara County Economic Development Alliance, to implement Canadian outreach efforts through digital media, a revamped website as well as some traditional means. NCCED will continue to participate in regional economic development initiatives including the Western New York Regional Economic Development Council, Invest Buffalo Niagara, Buffalo Niagara Regional Agenda, the Buffalo Niagara International Trade Gateway Organization, and others.

Employees

The County employs approximately 1,357 full time and 109 part time employees, some of which are represented by the following bargaining units:

Bargaining Unit	**# of Members**	**Contract Expiration**
AFSCME	112 – full time 41 – part time	2018*
NC Deputy Sheriff's Assoc., Corrections	160 – full time	2019
CSEA	731 – full time 2 – part time	2019
PBA – Sheriff's Department	106 – full time	2021
Niagara County Probation	29 – full time	2021
Teamsters Local 264 – Sewer	14 – full time	2020
Non-Union	205 – full time 66 – part time	N/A

Source: County Officials as of 10/18/2019.
** Contracts currently under negotiation*

Pension Payments

Substantially all employees of the County are members of the New York State and Local Employees Retirement System ("ERS"), the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS") or, for full-time and certain part-time instructional positions at the Niagara County Community College (the "College"), the New York State Teachers' Retirement System ("TRS") (all three systems are referred to collectively hereinafter as the "Retirement Systems" where appropriate). These Retirement Systems are cost-sharing multiple public employer retirement systems. The obligation of employers and employees to contribute and the benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement System and Social Security Law (the "Retirement System Law"). The Retirement Systems offer a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability benefits and optional methods of benefit payments. All benefits generally vest after five (5) years of credited service. The Retirement System Law generally provides that all participating employers in each retirement system are jointly and severally liable for any unfunded amounts. Such amounts are collected through annual billings to all participating employers. Generally, all employees, except certain part-time employees, participate in the Retirement Systems. The Retirement Systems are non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 1, 1976. All members hired on or after July 1, 1976 must contribute 3% of gross annual salary toward the cost of retirement programs, until they attain ten years in the Retirement System, at which time contributions become voluntary.

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

On December 10, 2009, the Governor signed into law the creation of a new Tier 5, which is effective for new ERS and TRS employees hired after January 1, 2010. New ERS employees in Tier 5 contribute 3% of their salaries and new TRS employees in Tier 5 contribute 3.5% of their salaries. There is no provision for these contributions to cease for Tier 5 employees after a certain period of service.

On May 14, 2003, the Governor signed a pension reform bill into law as Chapter 49 of the Laws of 2003 ("Chapter 49"). Chapter 49 changed the billing cycle for employer contributions to the ERS retirement system to match budget cycles of the County. Under the previous method, the County was not provided with the required payment until after its budget was implemented. Under the reforms implemented by Chapter 49, the employer contribution for a given fiscal year is based on the value of the pension fund on the prior April 1, instead of the following April 1. As a result, the County is notified of and can include the actual cost of the employer contribution in its budget. Chapter 49 also requires a minimum payment of 4.5% of payroll each year, including years in which investment performance of the fund would make a lower employer contribution possible.

During its 2004 Session the New York State Legislature enacted further pension relief in the form of Chapter 260 of the Laws of 2004 ("Chapter 260"). Among other things, Chapter 260 changed the pension payment date for all local governments from December 15 to February 1 and permitted the legislative body of a municipality to establish a retirement contribution reserve fund for the purpose of financing retirement contributions in the future.

The New York State Retirement System has advised the County that municipalities can elect to make employer contribution payments in the December or the following February, as required. If such payments are made in the December prior to the scheduled payment date in February, such payments may be made at a discount amount.

The following schedule reflects the County's contribution to ERS for the last two fiscal years and 2019 budgeted fiscal years.

Fiscal Year Ending December 31:	**State Fiscal Year Ending March 31**	**ERS Contribution**
2019 *Budgeted*	2019	$12,026,123
2018	2018	11,480,724
2017	2017	11,944,545

Source: County's Audited Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018, and Adopted Budget for Fiscal Year 2019.

The following schedule reflects the College's contribution to ERS for the 2017 and 2018 fiscal years and 2019 budgeted fiscal years.

Fiscal Year Ending August 31:	**State Fiscal Year Ending March 31**	**ERS Contribution**
2019 *Budgeted*	2019	$1,073,000
2018	2018	1,091,695
2017	2017	1,155,970

Source: College's Audited Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018, and Adopted Budget for Fiscal Year 2019.

The following schedule reflects the College's contribution to TRS for the 2017 and 2018 fiscal years and 2019 budgeted fiscal years.

Fiscal Year Ending August 31:	**State Fiscal Year Ending June 30**	**TRS Contribution**
2019 *Budgeted*	2019	$338,000
2018	2018	316,888
2017	2017	388,402

Source: College's Audited Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018, and Adopted Budget for Fiscal Year 2019.

State Comptroller Thomas DiNapoli announced that employer contribution rates for the ERS will decline slightly in Fiscal Year 2018-19. The average contribution rate for the ERS will decrease from 15.3% percent to 14.9%. The average contribution rate for PFRS will decrease from 24.4% to 23.5%.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Under GASB Statement No. 75, the total OPEB liability represents the sum of expected benefit payments which may be attributed to past service (or "earned"), discounted to the end of the fiscal year using the current discount rate. The total OPEB liability is analogous to the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability ("UAAL") under GASB Statement No. 45.

The following table shows the changes to the total OPEB liability during the fiscal year:

	County		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Balances at December 31, 2017 as restated:	$420,708,041	$922,125	421,630,166
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	8,441,055	15,399	8,456,454
Interest	15,032,214	33,033	15,065,247
Changes in assumptions	(29,504,505)	(61,965)	(29,566,470)
Differences between expected and actual expenses	(37,236,827)	(77,183)	(37,314,010)
Benefit payments	(13,913,468)	(19,438)	(13,932,906)
Net changes	(57,181,513	(110,154)	(57,291,667)
Balances at December 31, 2018	$363,526,510	$811,971	364,338,481

	Community College
Balances at December 31, 2017 as restated:	$140,211,303
Changes for the year:	
Service Cost	4,254,780
Interest	4,887,054
Changes in assumptions	(6,306,185)
Benefit payments	(3,139,562)
Net changes	(303,913)
Balances at December 31, 2018	$139,907,390

Source: County's Audited Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2018.

The County's total OPEB liability for governmental and business-type activities of $363,526,510 and $811,971 respectively, was measured as of December 31, 2018, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the same date.

FINANCIAL FACTORS

Independent Audit

The annual financial statements of the County are audited by independent certified public accountants. The County is also subject to periodic audit by the State Comptroller's Office. Appendix B to this Official Statement presents a summary of the financial operating results of the General and Special Revenue Funds for each of the last five fiscal years ended, and budget summaries for the current and prior fiscal years.

Revenues

The County derives a major portion of its general fund revenues from a tax on real property (see "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance" in Appendix B, herein). Real property taxes accounted for 23.7% of total general fund revenues for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, while State aid accounted for 9.6%.

Real Property Tax. The following table sets forth total general fund revenues and real property tax revenues during the last five audited fiscal years and current budgeted year.

TABLE 1
Property Taxes
(General Fund)

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Real Property Taxes	Real Property Taxes to Revenues
2014	307,693,443	71,356,416	23.2%
2015	308,621,897	72,711,886	23.6%
2016	307,335,181	74,310,573	24.2%
2017	308,760,033	76,049,591	24.6%
2018	325,465,085	77,247,121	23.7%
2019 *Budgeted*	339,090,516	79,229,181	23.3%

Source: County's Audited Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 and Adopted Budget for Fiscal Year 2019.

State and Federal Aid. The County also receives a portion of its revenues in the form of State and Federal aid. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, State and Federal aid represented approximately 22.2% of the total general fund revenues of the County. However, there is no assurance that the Federal aid or State appropriation for State aid to municipalities will continue, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue such aid. Federal or State budgetary restrictions which eliminate or substantially reduce aid could have a material adverse effect upon the County, requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available, or a curtailment of expenditures.

The following table sets forth total general fund revenues and Federal and State aid during the last five audited fiscal years and current budgeted year.

TABLE 2
State Aid and Federal Aid
(General Fund)

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	State Aid	Federal Aid	Total State and Federal Aid	Aid to Revenues
2014	307,693,443	30,388,557	43,422,287	73,810,844	24.0%
2015	308,621,897	32,668,633	41,354,973	74,023,606	24.0%
2016	307,335,181	30,515,510	42,648,809	73,164,319	23.8%
2017	308,760,033	30,158,564	40,906,719	71,065,283	23.0%
2018	325,465,085	31,219,258	40,917,085	72,136,343	22.2%
2019 *Budgeted*	339,090,516	43,294,303	43,535,194	86,829,497	25.6%

Source: County's Audited Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 and Adopted Budget for Fiscal Year 2019.

Sales and Use Tax. As authorized pursuant to Section 1210 of the New York Tax Law, the County currently imposes a sales and use tax of 3.00%. This is in addition to the 4.00% sales and use tax imposed by the State. The sales and use tax collections are administered by the State Tax Commission and the proceeds are paid monthly to the County.

The following table sets forth total general fund revenues and sales tax during the last five fiscal years.

TABLE 3
Sales Taxes
(General Fund)

		Sales Taxes				
Fiscal Year	**Total Revenues**	**3% General Distributed**	**3% General County's Share**	**Fiscal Year**	**Total Revenues**	**3% General Distributed**
2014	307,693,443	49,965,237	36,425,811	2014	307,693,443	49,965,237
2015	308,621,897	49,539,741	36,243,257	2015	308,621,897	49,539,741
2016	307,335,181	48,804,304	36,089,114	2016	307,335,181	48,804,304
2017	308,760,033	48,582,820	37,400,961	2017	308,760,033	48,582,820
2018	325,465,085	52,303,414	39,521,778	2018	325,465,085	52,303,414

Source: County Officials.

Budgetary Process

The Tentative Budget is prepared by the Director of the Office of Management & Budget and the County Manager. It is presented by the County Manager in November. The final Budget must be passed by the County Legislature by December 20th of each year or the Tentative Budget becomes law and is not subject to voter approval. Throughout the year, the Legislature exercises administrative budgetary controls. Money can be spent only for services, materials, and projects established in the budget. Unexpended appropriations are close to the appropriate fund balance at the end of the fiscal year.

Investment Policy/Permitted Investments

Pursuant to State law, including Sections 10 and 11 of the General Municipal Law (the "GML"), the County is generally permitted to deposit moneys in banks and trust companies located and authorized to do business in the State. All such deposits, including special time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit, in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, are required to be secured in accordance with the provisions of and subject to the limitations of Section 10 of the GML.

The County may also temporarily invest moneys in: (1) obligations of the United States of America; (2) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America; (3) obligations of the State of New York; (4) with the approval of the New York State Comptroller, in tax anticipation notes or revenue anticipation notes issued by any municipality, school district, or district corporation, other than those notes issued by the County; (5) certificates of participation issued by political subdivisions of the State pursuant to Section 109-b(10) of the GML; (6) obligations of a New York public benefit corporation which are made lawful investments for municipalities pursuant to the enabling statute of such public benefit corporation; or (7) in the case of moneys held in certain reserve funds established by the County pursuant to law, in obligations of the County.

All of the foregoing instruments and investments are required to be payable or redeemable at the option of the owner within such times as the proceeds will be needed to meet expenditures for purposes for which the moneys were provided and, in the case of instruments and investments purchased with the proceeds of bonds or notes, shall be payable or redeemable in any event, at the option of the owner, within two years of the date of purchase. Unless registered or inscribed in the name of the County, such instruments and investments must be purchased through, delivered to and held in custody of a bank or trust company in the State pursuant to a written custodial agreement as provided in Section 10 of the GML.

The County Legislature has adopted an investment policy and such policy conforms with applicable laws of the State governing the deposit and investment of public moneys. All deposits and investments of the County are made in accordance with such policy.

The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

The New York State Comptroller ("OSC") has reported that New York State's school districts and municipalities are facing significant fiscal challenges. As a result, the Office of the State Comptroller has developed a Fiscal Stress Monitoring System ("FSMS") to provide independent, objectively measured and quantifiable information to school district and municipal officials, taxpayers and policy makers regarding the various levels of fiscal stress under which the State's school districts and municipalities are operating.

The fiscal stress scores are based on financial information submitted as part of each school district's ST-3 report filed with the State Education Department annually, and each municipality's annual report filed with the State Comptroller. Using financial indicators that include year-end fund balance, cash position and patterns of operating deficits, the system creates an overall fiscal stress score which classifies whether a school district or municipality is in "significant fiscal stress", in "moderate fiscal stress," as "susceptible to fiscal stress" or "no designation". Entities that do not accumulate the number of points that would place them in a stress category will receive a financial score but will be classified in a category of "no designation." This classification should not be interpreted to imply that the entity is completely free of fiscal stress conditions. Rather, it means that the entity's financial information, when objectively scored according to the FSMS criteria, did not generate sufficient points to place them in one of the three established stress categories.

The most current applicable report of the State Comptroller designates the County as "No Designation" (see https://osc.state.ny.us/localgov/fiscalmonitoring/localgovernments/pdf/2018/munis-summary.pdf).

New York State Comptroller's Audit

The financial affairs of the City are subject to periodic compliance reviews by the Office of the New York State Comptroller ("OSC") to ascertain whether the County has complied with the requirements of various State and federal statutes.

The last audit conducted by OSC was released on April 20, 2018. The purpose of the audit was to examine the County's process for enhanced emergency service communication (E911) revenue collection and the expenditure of such revenues for the period January 1, 2014 through June 30, 2016. The complete report can be obtained from OSC's website.

REAL PROPERTY TAXES

Tax Collection Procedure

County taxes are levied in January and are collected by the local receivers in each of the various towns and cities within the County over a three-month period as follows: No penalty if paid within the first 30 days. After their collection period, delinquent taxes are returned to the County Treasurer and a 5% penalty plus interest at 12% per annum is added monthly.

On November 19, 2002, the County adopted a resolution to begin enforcement under Article 11 of the Real Property Tax Law. The 2003 tax liens were foreclosed under a three-year procedure and beginning in 2004 reverted to a two-year foreclosure.

The County will continue to enforce liens prior to 2003 under Chapter 744 of the Laws of 1904, the County's Special Tax Act.
Under New York State Law, the County is obligated to make the towns, central school districts and villages whole for any uncollected taxes.

The following table sets forth the assessed and full valuation of taxable real property, the State equalization rate and the County's real property tax levy for County purposes for the last five fiscal years.

Table 4
Assessed and Full Valuation

Roll Year	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Tax Year	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Taxable Assessed Valuation	$8,606,281,432	$8,726,178,064	$8,824,545,149	$8,972,101,199	$9,087,561,136
State Equalization Rate	88.37%	84.84%	82.88%	80.38	78.42
Full Valuation	$9,738,917,542	$10,285,452,692	$10,647,375,904	$11,162,106,493	$11,588,320,755
Tax Rate per $1,000	$8.70	$8.73	$8379	$8.86	$8.98

Source: County Assessor

TABLE 5
Tax Levy and Collection Record

	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Total Tax Levy [1]	$119,651,664	$122,589,546	$125,260,699	$128,189,777	$132,025,835
Amount Collected	113,463,644	118,796,688	$121,833,580	$124,022,819	$126,353,746
Amount	$6,188,020	$3,792,858	$3,427,119	$4,166,958	$5,672,089
Percentage	5.2%	3.1%	2.7%	3.3%	4.3%

(1) Includes County, Town and Special District taxes, along with School and Village Re-levy and unpaid water and sewer charges within Towns.

Source: County Treasurer's Office

Ten Largest Assessed Values

The following table presents the top ten taxable assessed valuations for the 2019 County tax levy.

TABLE 6
Assessed Valuations

Property Owner	**Nature of Business**	**Taxable Assessed Valuation**	**% of Total Assessed Valuation** [1]
MHC Woodlands, LL	Mobile Home Park	$42,680,000	0.47%
CWM Chemical Waste Management	Industrial	23,505,300	0.26%
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp	Utility	23,122,570	0.25%
.National Fuel Gas Corp.	Utility	20,965,747	0.23%
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co.	Utility	20,600,100	0.23%
NYS Electric & Gas	Utility	16,215,854	0.18%
GM Components Holdings LLC	Industrial	15,256,200	0.17%
NFNY Hotel Management LLC.	Hotel	13,515,000	0.15%
Village Mobile Home Park, LLC	Mobile Home Park	12,705,000	0.14%
Lockport Energy Assoc. LP	Utility	11,600,000	0.13%
	Total:	$200,165,771	2.20%

(1) The total assessed valuation of the County for the 2019 Assessment Roll was $9,087,561,136.

Source: Real Property Tax Services.

See *"TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW"* in the Official Statement.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional and Statutory Requirements

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

Purpose and Pledge. Subject to certain enumerated exceptions, the County shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual, or private corporation or private undertaking, or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any of the foregoing or any public corporation. The County may contract indebtedness only for a County purpose and shall pledge its faith and credit for the payment of principal and interest.

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

Debt Limit. The County has the power to contract indebtedness for any County purpose provided the principal amount thereof shall not exceed seven per centum of the 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 and statutory method for determining full valuation is by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the last completed assessment rolls of the County and dividing the same by the equalization rates, or the ratios which such assessed valuations bear to the full valuation, as determined by the State Board of Real Property Services. The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratios shall be determined. Average full valuation is determined by taking the sum of the full valuations of such last completed assessment rolls and the four preceding assessment rolls and dividing such sum by five.

Statutory Procedure

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

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

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

Constitutional Debt Limit

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

TABLE 7
Constitutional Debt Limit

Assessment Roll Year	Assessed Valuation	Equalization Ratio	Full Valuation
2014	$ 8,606,281,432	88.37%	$ 9,738,917,542
2015	8,726,178,064	84.84%	10,285,452,692
2016	8,824,545,149	82.88%	10,647,375,904
2017	8,972,101,199	80.38%	11,162,106,493
2018	9,087,561,136	78.42%	11,588,320,755
Total Five-Year Valuation			$ 53,422,173,386
Average Five-Year Valuation			$10,684,434,677
Debt Limit – 7% of Average Full Valuation			$ 747,910,427

Source: County Assessor's Office and the New York State Office of Real Property Services.

Statement of Debt Contracting Power

The following table sets forth the debt limit of the County, as of October 29, 2019.

TABLE 8
Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness

Debt Contracting Limitation	$747,910,427
Gross Direct Indebtedness	
Serial Bonds	$ 79,979,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	0
Total Gross Direct Indebtedness	$ 79,979,000
Exclusions and Deductions	
Water Bonds	$ 34,121,414
Sewer Bonds	9,032,408
Appropriations	855,000
Total Exclusions:	$ 44,008,822
Total Net Indebtedness	$ 35,970,178
Net Debt-Contracting Margin	$711,940,249
Percentage of Debt-Contracting Margin Exhausted	4.81%

Source: County Officials

Remedies Upon Default

Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors, including bondholders and noteholders of the County to enforce payments upon such contracts, if necessary, through court action, although the present statute limits interest on the amount adjudged due to 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, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgments out of current funds or the proceeds of a tax levy.

Remedies for enforcement of payment are not expressly included in the County's contract with holders of its bonds and notes, although any permanent repeal by statute or constitutional amendment of a bondholder's or noteholder's remedial right to judicial enforcement of the contract should, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, be held unconstitutional.

The State has consented 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. Subject to such State consent, under the United States Constitution, Congress has jurisdiction over such matters and has enacted amendments to the existing federal bankruptcy statute, generally to the effect and with the purpose of affording municipal corporations, under certain circumstances, with easier access to judicially approved adjustment of debts including judicial control over identifiable and unidentifiable creditors.

In recent times, certain events and legislation affecting remedies on default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have upheld and sustained the rights of bondholders and noteholders such courts might hold that future events, including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in municipalities of the State, require the exercise by the State of its emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services.

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

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.

Trend of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table provides information relating to the capital indebtedness outstanding at year end for each of the five prior fiscal years.

TABLE 9
Outstanding Indebtedness

Debt Outstanding December 31:	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Bonds	$62,592,000	$54,059,000	$81,128,000	$85,583,000	$83,513,800
Bond Anticipation Notes	7,752,615	13,564,415	105,000	105,000	0
Total Outstanding Debt	$70,344,615	$63,623,415	$81,233,000	$85,688,000	$83,513,800

Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness

The real property taxpayers of the County are responsible for a proportionate share of outstanding debt obligations of the County and other governmental units. Such taxpayers' share of this overlapping debt is based upon the amount of the County's equalized property values taken as a percentage of each separate unit total values. The table below sets forth both the total outstanding principal amount of debt issued by the County and the approximate magnitude of the burden on taxable property in the County of the debt instruments issued and outstanding by such other political units. Authorized but unissued debt has not been included.

TABLE 10
Statement of Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness

Direct Debt

Gross Direct Debt	$ 79,979,000
Exclusions & Deductions	44,008,822
Net Direct Debt	$ 35,970,178

Overlapping Debt

Issuer	**As of:**	**Net Debt Outstanding**	**County Share**	**Amount Applicable to County**
City of Lockport	6/25/2019	$ 8,260,000	100%	$ 8,260,000
City of Niagara Falls	6/29/2019	51,150,000	100%	51,150,000
City of North Tonawanda	5/1/2019	11,840,000	100%	11,840,000
Towns (12)	12/30/2017	51,163,655	100%	51,163,655
Villages (5)	05/30/2018	3,584,515	100%	3,584,515
School Districts (10)	06/30/2018	341,169,878	100%	341,169,878
Fire District (2)	12/30/2017	0	100%	0
Net Overlapping Debt				$467,168,048
Net Direct Debt				35,970,178
Total Net Direct & Overlapping Debt				$503,138,226

Source: Data provided by Office of the State Comptroller and County Officials.

Debt Ratios

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

TABLE 11
Debt Ratios

	Amount	Debt Per Capita (1)	Debt to Full Value (2)
Net Direct Debt	$ 35,970,178	$ 166	0.31%
Net Direct & Overlapping Debt	$503,138,226	$ 2,324	4.34%

(1) The population of the County is 216,469 according to the 2010 Census.
(2) The County's full value of taxable real property for 2018 tax year is $11,588,320,755.

Debt Service Schedule

The following table sets forth all principal and interest payments required on the County's outstanding bonded indebtedness not including refunded debt for the fiscal years ending as follows:

TABLE 12
Bond Principal and Interest Maturity
(as of October 29, 2019)

Fiscal Year Ending December 31	Principal	Interest(1)	Total Debt Service(1)
2019	$ 4,717,000	1,310,030	6,027,030
2020	7,554,000	2,795,945	10,349,945
2021	7,778,000	2,413,343	10,191,343
2022	6,987,000	2,079,703	9,066,703
2023	6,285,000	1,796,894	8,081,894
2024	5,575,000	1,565,169	7,140,169
2025	5,150,000	1,367,631	6,517,631
2026	5,290,000	1,170,163	6,460,163
2027	5,220,000	964,900	6,184,900
2028	4,560,000	815,994	5,375,994
2029	3,935,000	681,119	4,616,119
2030	4,045,000	562,131	4,607,131
2031	4,150,000	453,988	4,603,988
2032	4,270,000	333,763	4,603,763
2033	2,145,000	243,731	2,388,731
2034	2,085,000	187,253	2,272,253
2035	2,130,000	124,944	2,254,944
2036	1,550,000	60,675	1,610,675
2037	190,000	13,650	203,650
2038	195,000	7,875	202,875
2039	165,000	2,475	167,475
Total:	$83,976,000	$18,951,376	$102,927,376

(1) Columns may not sum due to rounding.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population

The following table presents population trends for the County and the State.

TABLE 13
Population Trend

	2000	2010	Percentage Change
County	219,846	216,469	1.53%
State	18,976,457	19,378,102	2.11%

Source: U.S. Census

Employment and Unemployment

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

TABLE 14
Largest County Employers
(as of 5/1/19)

Name	Type	Approx. No. of Employees
Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station	Air National Guard	3,165
Seneca Niagara Casino	Gaming Facility	2,528
Fashion Outlets of Niagara	Retail Shopping Center	2,027
Niagara County	County Government	1,425
GM Component Holdings LLC	Heating/Cooling Systems	1,400
Niagara Falls City School District	Education	1,200
Niagara Falls Memorial Medical Center	Medical Center	1,029
North Tonawanda City School District	Education	704
Niagara County Community College	Education	700
Lockport City School District	Education	675
City of Niagara Falls	City Government	645
Mount St. Mary's Hospital	Medical Center	627
Eastern Niagara Health System	Medical Center	600
Niagara University	Education	596
Niagara Wheatfield School District	Education	578
Modern Corporation	Waste Management	544
New Directions Youth & Family Svc	Youth and Family Support	510
DeGraff Memorial Hospital	Medical Center	473
Empower	Education	460
Our Lady of Peace Nursing Home	Elder Care	345

Source: County Officials

TABLE 15
Civilian Labor Force
(Thousands)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
County	101.5	101.1	100.1	99.3	99.1
State	9,529.4	9,561.9	9,557.1	9,561.4	9,574.7

Source: New York State Department of Labor.

The following tables set forth the unemployment rates for the County and the State.

TABLE 16
Yearly Average Unemployment Rates

Year	County	State
2014	7.0%	6.3%
2015	6.2%	5.3%
2016	5.8%	4.8%
2017	6.2%	4.7%
2018	5.2%	4.1%

Source: New York State Department of Labor.

TABLE 17
Monthly Unemployment Rates

Month	County	State
October 2018	3.9%	3.6%
November	4.2%	3.5%
December	5.2%	3.9%
January 2019	5.9%	4.6%
February	5.6%	4.4%
March	5.3%	4.1%
April	4.4%	3.6%
May	4.2%	3.8%
June	4.0%	3.8%
July	4.6%	4.1%
August	4.9%	4.2%
September	%	3.7%

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

Financial Institutions

There are several banks including, Alden State Bank, Bank of America, Citizens Bank, First Niagara Bank, KeyBank, Bank of Akron, Evans National Bank and M&T Bank serving County residents.

Communication

The County is served by the major metropolitan area newspapers, radio and television stations. In addition, the County has two local newspapers, the "Lockport Union Sun & Journal" and the "Niagara Gazette". Time Warner Cable, a private corporation, provides cable service to the County.

Transportation

Transportation facilities include an excellent network of highways, the New York State Thruway (Interstate 90), and the Metro Bus System. Several major airlines operating from the Buffalo-Niagara International Airport and the Niagara Falls International Airport also serve the area. These facilities make the County easily accessible to the large diversified industrial area of the Niagara Frontier.

Income

TABLE 18
Per Capita Income

	2009-2013
County	$25,991
% of State	80.3%
% of US	92.3%

TABLE 19
Median Family Income

	2009-2013
County	$47,955
% of State	82.7%
% of US	90.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

LITIGATION

In common with other municipalities, the County from time to time receives notices of claim and is party to litigation. In the opinion of the attorney for the County, unless otherwise set forth herein and apart from matters provided for by applicable insurance coverage, there are no claims or action pending which, if determined against the County, would have an adverse material effect on the financial condition of the County.

END OF APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL

STATEMENTS AND BUDGETS

COUNTY OF NIAGARA, NEW YORK
Comparative Balance Sheets
Fiscal Years Ended December 31:

	General Fund		Road Fund		Water Fund		Sewer Fund	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Assets:								
Cash	$32,433,541	$13,780,583	$3,389,004	$2,353,589	$5,928,141	$4,457,944	$3,998,605	$4,677,957
Investments	0	20,257,172		$2,007,070				
Restricted Cash	8,692,319	8,962,494	0		7,585,772	7,392,803	731,871	738,417
Receivables:				8,553		1254824		96000
Taxes	7,337,925	7,519,749	0		0		0	
Returned School and Village Taxes	5,635,759	5,773,960	0		0		0	
Accounts Receivable	977,890	948,767	0		982,244		66,360	
Due from Other Funds	419,266	326,983			0		0	
Due from Other Governments	43,920,613	51,033,678	1,068,950	197,313	60,434	67,055	36,505	50,129
Prepaid Items	1,041,852	1,906,800	19,438	16,644	20,361	19,463	15,949	13,752
Total Assets	$100,459,165	$110,510,186	$4,477,392	$4,583,169	$14,576,952	$13,192,089	$4,849,290	$5,576,255
Liabilities and Fund Equity								
Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable	$5,407,466	$6,126,549	$217,638	$69,083	$351,594	$226,837	$185,746	$604,797
Accrued Liablilities	2,393,376	2,547,230	63,158	54,812	48,049	55,260	40,878	39,569
Due to other Governments	10,346,720	11,890,895	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unearned Revenue	673,314	735,783	0	0	0	0	0	0
Due to Other Funds	752,385	782,854	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Liabilities	$19,573,261	$22,083,311	$280,796	$123,895	$399,643	$282,097	$226,624	$644,366
Deferred inflows of resources - aggregated inflows of resources	15,659,110	15,365,833	122,146	125,084	0	0	0	0
Fund Balances:								
Non-Spendable	$1,304,018	$2,107,784	$19,438	$16,644	$20,361	$19,463	$15,949	$13,752
Restricted	7,939,934	8,226,711			7,585,772	7,392,803	731,871	738,417
Committed	2,054,745	2,342,190					0	
Assigned	30,938,021	37,034,631	4,055,012	4,317,546	6,571,176	5,497,726	3,874,846	4,179,720
Unassigned	22,990,076	23,349,726	0	0	0		0	0
Total Fund Balance	65,226,794	73,061,042	4,074,450	4,334,190	14,177,309	12,909,992	4,622,666	4,931,889
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$100,459,165	$110,510,186	$4,477,392	$4,583,169	$14,576,952	$13,192,089	$4,849,290	$5,576,255

Sources: Annual Audited Financial Reports.
Summary is not subject to Audit

COUNTY OF NIAGARA, NEW YORK
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
GENERAL FUND
Fiscal Years Ended December 31:

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Revenues					
Real Property Taxes	$71,356,416	$72,711,886	$74,310,573	$76,049,591	$77,247,121
Non-Property Tax Items	118,629,732	117,774,455	116,685,936	118,383,481	126,569,641
Departmental Income	25,108,938	24,698,156	25,279,804	25,089,250	30,044,416
Intergovernmental Charges	12,867,055	12,931,391	12,742,042	13,085,614	14,046,391
Use of Money and Property	357,820	361,648	372,482	400,393	937,252
Licenses and Permits	19,725	17,175	21,825	21,825	21,825
Fines & Forfeitures	381,111	330,480	314,370	332,322	329,536
Sale of Property & Comp. for Loss	2,480,560	1,445,205	1,122,778	1,237,964	1,609,851
Miscellaneous	1,653,022	3,279,526	2,367,976	1,704,021	1,364,279
Interfund Revenues	1,028,220	1,048,369	953,076	1,390,289	1,158,946
State aid	30,388,557	32,668,633	30,515,510	30,158,564	31,219,258
Federal aid	43,422,287	41,354,973	42,648,809	40,906,719	40,917,085
Total Revenues	$307,693,443	$308,621,897	$307,335,181	$308,760,033	$325,465,601
Expenditures and Other Uses					
General Government Support	$89,648,616	$91,636,464	$87,525,941	$88,978,723	$90,772,953
Education	23,299,165	24,161,452	24,815,628	24,774,130	26,344,709
Public Safety	48,057,832	48,339,905	47,896,981	48,490,847	50,035,681
Health	19,322,505	19,093,296	18,837,380	19,769,547	21,438,293
Transportation	442,800	442,800	442,800	442,800	442,800
Economic Assistance & Opportunity	124,748,157	117,337,789	118,048,525	117,034,185	117,689,432
Culture & Recreation	3,330,090	3,329,644	3,315,145	1,648,947	1,313,209
Home & Community Service	1,421,551	1,456,850	1,382,906	3,357,675	3,427,960
Employee Benefits	1,308,214	1,348,557	1,341,042	1,365,235	1,595,082
Debt Service	3,443,924	3,693,845	16,836,321	4,698,686	4,665,298
Total Expenditures	$315,022,854	$310,840,602	$320,442,669	$310,560,775	$317,725,417
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	(7,329,411)	(2,218,705)	(13,107,488)	(1,800,742)	7,740,184
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Operating Transfers In	625,000	1,801,575	698,400	2,281,806	1,632,696
Operating Tranfers Out	(5,222,789)	(2,441,635)	(3,543,119)	(1,040,108)	(2,139,536)
Premium on Bonds	0	182,627	2,127,319	0	600,904
Payment to Escrow Agent	0	(4,975,443)	0	0	0
Proceeds from Debt Issuance	0	3,595,000	0	0	0
Serial Bonds Issued	0	0	12,000,000	0	0
Total Other Financing	($4,597,789)	($1,837,876)	$11,282,600	$1,241,698	$94,064
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	(11,927,200)	(4,056,581)	(1,824,888)	(559,044)	7,834,248
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	83,259,237	71,667,007	67,610,426	65,785,538	65,226,494
Prior period adjustment *	334,970	0	0	0	0
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year, restated	$83,594,207	$71,667,007	$67,610,426	$65,785,538	$65,226,794
Fund Balance - End of Year	$71,667,007	$67,610,426	$65,785,538	$65,226,494	$73,061,042

*Prior to 2001, the Golf Course was reported as part of the General Fund. While part of the General Fund, $750,000 of bonds were issued for the purchase and installation of a new automatic irrigation system. When the Golf Course became a separate fund, the debt remained with the General Fund. The Golf Course has since been reimbursing the General Fund for payments made on its behalf. The outstanding principal balance that the Golf Course has agreed to reimburse to the General Fund at December 31, 2013 was $334,970. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Golf Course made principal payments of $41,140. At December 31,2014 the outstanding balance is $293,830 and is recorded as due from other funds.

Source: Annual Audited Financial Reports for Fiscal Years Ending December 31, 2014-2018

Summary is not subject to Audit

COUNTY OF NIAGARA, NEW YORK
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
ROAD, WATER AND SEWER FUNDS
Fiscal Years Ended December 31:

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Revenues					
Real Property Taxes	$14,545,939	$14,837,463	$15,163,216	$15,176,774	$15,564,623
Departmental Income	4,849,148	4,898,932	5,349,181	4,725,862	6,035,219
Intergovernmental Charges	2,529,540	2,543,469	2,562,540	2,538,764	2,510,245
Use of Money and Property	59,419	66,294	64,706	117,071	298,514
Fines and Forfeitures	2,500	500	5,000	2,250	1,000
Sale of Property	82,646	86,910	34,561	3,063	2,973
Miscellaneous	10,483	19,920	45,462	25,927	21,936
State aid	1,034,318	1,151,369	810,011	1,466,415	1,288,145
Federal aid	215,490	161,432	250,029	207,453	0
Total Revenues	$23,329,483	$23,766,289	$24,284,706	$24,263,579	$25,722,655
Expenditures and Other Uses					
General Government Support	173,989	173,590	212,051	217,569	192,594
Transportation	8,411,529	8,008,691	6,734,112	7,424,984	7,624,296
Home & Community Service	10,498,681	10,305,634	9,292,090	10,782,850	9,788,719
Debt Service	4,057,882	3,813,832	3,973,100	5,598,076	5,533,016
Total Expenditures	$23,142,081	$22,301,747	$20,211,353	$24,023,479	$23,138,625
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures and Other Uses	187,402	1,464,542	4,073,353	240,100	2,584,030
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	2,753,499	0	389,193	34,000	68,529
Transfers out	(6,005,000)	(400,000)	(3,269,305)	(185,000)	(3,350,913)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(3,251,501)	(400,000)	(2,880,112)	(151,000)	(3,282,384)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(3,064,099)	1,064,542	1,193,241	89,100	(698,354)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	21,460,017	18,395,918	19,460,460	22,785,325	22,874,425
Fund Balance - End of Year	$18,395,918	$19,460,460	$20,653,701	$22,874,425	$22,176,071

Sources: Annual Audited Financial Reports for Fiscal Years Ending December 31, 2014-2018

Summary is not subject to Audit

County of Niagara, New York
Budget Summary

GENERAL FUND

	2018	2019
Estimated Revenues:		
Real Property Taxes and Tax Items	$77,507,628	$79,229,181
Sales and Use Taxes	118,661,771	122,007,000
Intergovernmental Revenues	79,825,251	86,829,497
Departmental Income	37,922,273	40,125,801
Use of Money and Property	4,565,180	4,118,168
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	6,234,694	6,780,869
Total Estimated Revenues	$324,716,797	$339,090,516
Budget Appropriations:		
General Government Support	$89,229,326	$91,757,744
Education	25,239,430	28,030,731
Public Safety	51,770,586	54,120,482
Health	21,976,475	22,390,261
Transportation	442,800	442,800
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	124,607,267	130,286,683
Culture and Recreation	3,669,248	3,676,779
Home and Community Service	1,409,004	1,313,712
Employee Benefits	1,425,988	1,443,853
Debt Service	4,946,673	5,627,471
Total Budget Appropriations	$324,716,797	$339,090,516

Source: Budget summary extracted from Annual Budgets as adopted.
Summary is not subject to Audit

APPENDIX C

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
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/ES1281551-ES1003150-ES1404641.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. Drescher & Malecki LLP 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.**