Introduced by Presiding Officer Gregory Laid on Table 12/2/2014

MOTION NO. 28-2014, PROCEDURAL RESOLUTION APPORTIONING MORTGAGE TAX BY: COUNTY TREASURER

1st **RESOLVED**, that the joint reports of the Recording Officer and the County Treasurer as filed with this Legislature on November 17, 2014 relative to the distribution of mortgage taxes for the three month period ending September 30, 2014, be accepted and that the amounts specified therein as Exhibit "A" be fixed and determined as the amounts due the Towns and Villages respectively; and be it further

2nd **RESOLVED**, that the Presiding Officer and Clerk of this Legislature be authorized to execute and deliver to the County Treasurer a warrant of this Legislature directing her to make the payments therein specified in the report in accordance with the provisions of Section 261 of the Tax Law.

DATED:

EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY PURSUANT TO §C2-15(A) OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER AND CHAPTER 86 OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CODE

EXHIBIT A

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY LEGISLATURE
Riverhead, New York

TO THE TREASURER OF SUFFOLK COUNTY:

Pursuant to the authority conferred by Section 261 of the New york State Tax Law and a resolution adopted this day relative to the distribution of the mortgage taxes to the several tax districts of this County of the three month period ending September 30, 2014, the County Legislature of this County this day assembled herby directs you to pay the Supervisors of the several Towns and to the Treasurers of the several villages, as herein after specified, such sums as are listed in the schedule following:

To the Supervisors of the Towns of:	
Babylon	$837,451.57
Brookhaven	2,390,866.93
East Hampton	1,101,866.68
Huntington	1,686,941.10
Islip	1,627,771.96
Riverhead	287,949.86
Shelter Island	71,918.20
Smithtown	1,055,145.59
Southampton	1,822,349.54
Southold	335,932.70
TOTAL TOWNS	**$11,218,194.13**

To the Treasurers of the Village of:

Amityville	$26,865.35
Babylon	34,519.64
Lindenhurst	55,087.19
Belle Terre	6,500.68
Bellport	11,431.60
Lake Grove	37,060.55
Mastic Beach	25,010.33
Old Field	9,864.43
Patchogue	26,301.70
Poquott	4,884.53
Port Jefferson	63,034.90
Shoreham	2,631.72
East Hampton	137,530.50
Sag Harbor	14,619.32
Asharoken	7,433.65
Huntington Bay	11,600.12
Lloyd Harbor	38,221.86
Northport	29,521.77
Brightwaters	11,682.97
Islandia	23,412.98
Ocean Beach	8,255.20
Saltaire	9,154.15
Dering Harbor	1,475.36
Head of the Harbor	13,064.00
Nissequogue	16,868.62
Village of the Branch	11,354.66
North Haven	31,871.10
Quogue	66,477.27
Sagaponack	91,628.81
Sag Harbor	25,490.79
Southampton	233,953.77
Westhampton Beach	56,872.90
Westhampton Dunes	11,033.92
Greenport	8,003.74
TOTAL VILLAGES	**$1,162,720.08**
GRAND TOTAL	**$12,380,914.21**

Presiding Officer, County Legislature

Clerk, County Legislature

DATED:

Introduced by Legislators Hahn, Kruspki, Anker, Barraga, Muratore and Browning

Laid on Table: 12/2/2014

PROCEDURAL RESOLUTION NO. 29 -2014, SETTING LAND ACQUISITION PRIORITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH "AAA PROGRAM" REQUIREMENTS (PHASE 3)

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 265-2013, codified at § 1070-17 of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CODE, established a new process to govern the County's land acquisitions; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to § 1070-17 of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CODE, the Division of Planning and Environment is required to periodically provide a report to the Legislature's Environment, Planning and Agriculture Committee containing all proposed acquisition sites reviewed by the Division and the highest offer price approved for each by the Environmental Trust Review Board, together with scoring and recommendations by the Division as well as an account of the funds expected to be available for acquisitions; and

WHEREAS, the Environment, Planning and Agriculture Committee is empowered to prepare procedural resolutions which sets forth the County's priorities for acquisition and submit such resolutions to the full Legislature for consideration; and

WHEREAS, the Division of Planning and Environment presented their periodic report to the Environment, Planning and Agriculture Committee on March 10, 2014; now, therefore be it

1st **RESOLVED**, that this Legislature hereby designates the following parcels as the County's priority acquisitions pursuant to §1070-17 of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CODE:

SUFFOLK COUNTY TAX MAP NUMBER	ACRES	REPUTED OWNER AND ADDRESS
District 0101 Section 008.00 Block 03.00 Lots 011.001, 011.002, 012.000, 013.000, 014.000	0.7	John Schad 338 Ocean Avenue Amityville, NY 11901
District 0200 Section 593.00 Block 02.00 Lot 005.001 p/o	25.13	Judith and Vito Giambanco Dream Come True Farm 54 Harvest Lane West Islip, NY 11795
District 0200 Section 679.00 Block 01.00 Lot 006.000 p/o	10	Eberhard Nursery HJE Real Estate, Inc. P.O. Box 733 E. Moriches, NY 11940

SUFFOLK COUNTY TAX MAP NUMBER		ACRES	REPUTED OWNER AND ADDRESS
District	0600	0.04	Gregory and Cheryl Ozzimo
Section	029.00		3 Buscher Court
Block	02.00		Brookhaven, NY 11719
Lot	011.000		
District	0600	1.5	Stewart and Melissa McMullan
Section	029.00		12860 South Pine Villa Drive
Block	02.00		Laurinberg, NC 28352
Lot	022.000		
District	0600	0.33	Patricia Tuccio
Section	128.00		24 Clairdale Drive
Block	03.00		Hampton Bays, NY 11946
Lot	049.000		
District	0600	0.40	245 West Main Street Realty Corp.
Section	128.00		19 Dartmouth Road
Block	03.00		Shoreham, NY 11786
Lot	050.000		
District	0600	1.16	Estate of Blanch Davis
Section	137.00		c/o Elliot Gerson Exec
Block	02.00		2355 E. Horse Creek Road
Lot	009.000		Jackson, WY 83001

and be it further

2nd **RESOLVED**, that the Division of Real Property, Acquisition and Management is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to make offers for the purchase of the priority parcels set forth in the 1st RESOLVED clause of this resolution; and be it further

3rd **RESOLVED**, that, upon execution by the reputed site owner of a Contract of Sale for the purchase of such owner's parcel as set forth in the 1st RESOLVED clause, as applicable, the Division of Real Property Acquisition and Management is hereby authorized and empowered to expend monies for necessary title reports, surveys, and environmental site assessments for such parcels identified in the 1st RESOLVED clause of this resolution.

DATED:

EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY PURSUANT TO §1070-17 OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CODE

s:/procedural motions/AAA requirements 11-14 (phase 3)

Intro. Res. No.2142- Laid on Table 12/2/2014

Introduced by Presiding Officer Gregory

Resolution No. -2014,

Authorizing a certain technical correction to Adopted Resolution No. 885-2014

WHEREAS, the County Legislature has adopted and the County Executive has signed Resolution No. 885-2014; and

WHEREAS, this resolution when adopted contained technical errors; and

WHEREAS, Section C2-12(A) states that immediate consideration may be given to any resolution which relates to the annual adoption of the operating budget; including levying taxes and approving assessment rolls and tax warrants; and

WHEREAS, the County Legislature desires technical corrections to this resolution; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the table in the 1st Resolved clause of Resolution 885-2014 is herby corrected as follows:

		2015 Adopted	
		From	To
	Property Tax Items	$54,729,024	$54,729,024
less	Per Parcel Benefit Charge	$2,712,237	$2,712,237
equals	Property Tax Levy	$52,016,787	$52,016,787
less	Special Parcels Levy	$1,714,227	$1,738,024
equals	District Wide Levy Less Special Parcels	$50,302,560	$50,278,762

Full Value Less Special Parcels	$25,777,138,126	$25,399,280,141
Full Value Babylon	$15,739,931,280	$15,530,479,280
Full Value Islip	$10,946,640,303	$10,778,234,318
Full Value Special Parcels	$909,433,457	$909,433,457
Babylon Special Parcels - Full Value	$467,976,080	$467,976,080
Islip Special Parcels - Full Value	$384,592,658	$384,592,658
Huntington Special Parcels - Full Value	$56,864,719	$56,864,719
Tax Rate - Entire District per $1,000 Full Value	$1.88	$1.91
Tax Rate - Special Parcels per $1,000 Full Value	$1.88	$1.91
Tax Rate - Per Parcel Benefit Charge	$35.74	$35.74

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

_____

County Executive of Suffolk County

Date:

Intro. Res. No. 2143-2014
Introduced by Presiding Officer

Laid on Table 12/2/2014

RESOLUTION NO. -2014, AMENDING RESOLUTION NO. 1059-2014, AFFIRMING, CONFIRMING, AND ADOPTING THE ASSESSMENT ROLL FOR SUFFOLK COUNTY SEWER DISTRICT NO. 3 - SOUTHWEST AND DIRECTING THE LEVY OF ASSESSMENTS AND CHARGES WITHIN THE TOWNS OF BABYLON, ISLIP AND HUNTINGTON FOR THE SOUTHWEST SEWER DISTRICT IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 1059-2014 adopted the assessment roll proposed for Suffolk County Sewer District No. 3 - Southwest and affirmed, confirmed, and adopted it as the final 2012-2013 assessment roll for said District for Fiscal Year 2014; and

WHEREAS, the tax levy amounts contained in Resolution No. 1059-2014 must be amended to reflect the proper amounts for the towns; now, therefore be it

1st **RESOLVED**, that the Schedule "A" of Resolution No. 1059-2014 is hereby amended to read as follows:

***

SCHEDULE A

COMPUTATION OF VALUATIONS, TAX LEVIES AND RATES FOR SOUTHWEST SEWER DISTRICT NO. 3, 2014-2015
(BABYLON, ISLIP AND HUNTINGTON)

Town	Assessed Value on Which Sewer District No. 3 Taxes are Levied	Equalization Rate	Full Valuation	Amount of Levy	Tax Rate per Million of Assessed Valuation
BABYLON					
(1) DISTRICT WIDE LEVY	$194,130,991	1.25	$15,530,479,280	$29,680,405.11	$152.89
(2) PER PARCEL BENEFIT CHARGE ON Parcels: 46,265	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1,653,511.10	$35.74
* **(3)** SPECIAL PARCELS					
S-1 (NYS Dept. Transportation)	$192,620	1.25	$15,409,600	$29,520.87	
S-2 (NYS Dept. Transportation)	$4,524,190	1.25	$361,935,200	$692,054.23	
S-7 (SUNY Farmingdale)	$415,411	1.25	$33,232,880	$63,654.54	
S-10 (Belmont St. Pk.)	$601,310	1.25	$48,104,800	$92,183.59	
S-15 (NYS Maint)	$116,170	1.25	$9,293,600	$17,796.80	
TOTAL - SPECIAL PARCELS			$467,976,080	$895,210.03	
TOTAL - BABYLON			**$15,998,455,360**	**$32,229,126.24**	
HUNTINGTON					
* SPECIAL PARCELS					
S-6 (SUNY Farmingdale)	$506,096	0.89	$56,864,719	$108,996.21	
TOTAL - HUNTINGTON			**$56,864,719**	**$108,996.21**	
ISLIP					
(1) DISTRICT WIDE LEVY	$1,422,726,930	13.20	$10,778,234,318	$20,598,357.28	$14.48
(2) PER PARCEL BENEFIT CHARGE ON Parcels: 29,579	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1,057,153.46	$35.74

* Dollar amount to be raised pursuant to Section 19 of the Public Lands Law

SCHEDULE A *(continued)*

COMPUTATION OF VALUATIONS, TAX LEVIES AND RATES FOR SOUTHWEST SEWER DISTRICT NO. 3, 2014-2015

(BABYLON, ISLIP AND HUNTINGTON)

Town	Assessed Value on Which Sewer District No. 3 Taxes are Levied	Equalization Rate	Full Valuation	Amount of Levy	Tax Rate per Million of Assessed Valuation
ISLIP (Continued)					
* **(3)** SPECIAL PARCELS					
S-8 (C.I. State Hosp.)	$3,810,267	13.20	$28,865,659	$55,272.58	
S-9 (NYS DPW)	$1,525,064	13.20	$11,553,515	$22,115.74	
S-11 (Hecksher State Pk.)	$43,569,000	13.20	$330,068,182	$630,902.78	
S-12 (NYS Park)	$661,100	13.20	$5,008,333	$9,642.94	
S-13 (NYS Sagtikos Pk.)	$682,300	13.20	$5,168,939	$9,914.13	
S-14 (NYS Armory)	$518,500	13.20	$3,928,030	$7,542.62	
TOTAL - SPECIAL PARCELS			$384,592,658	$735,390.79	
TOTAL - ISLIP			**$11,162,826,976**	**$22,390,901.53**	
GRAND TOTALS			**$27,218,147,055**	**$54,729,023.98**	

SUMMARY	
BABYLON & ISLIP-DISTRICT WIDE LEVY (EXC. SPECIAL PARCELS)	$50,278,762.39
BABYLON & ISLIP-PER PARCEL BENEFIT CHARGE (EXC. SPECIAL PARCELS)	$2,710,664.56
BABYLON, HUNTINGTON & ISLIP-SPECIAL PARCELS (DISTRICT WIDE LEVY)	$1,738,024.47
BABYLON, HUNTINGTON & ISLIP-SP. PARCELS (PER PARCEL BENEFIT CHARGE)	$1,572.56
TOTAL LEVY-DIST WIDE & PER PARCEL BENEFIT CHARGE	$54,729,023.98
Tax Rate per M of Full Value-District Wide and Special Parcels	$1.91
Per Parcel Benefit Charge-District Wide and Special Parcels	$35.74

* Dollar amount to be raised pursuant to Section 19 of the Public Lands Law

* * * *

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

_____

County Executive of Suffolk County

Date:

Intro. Res. No. 2144-2014
Introduced by Presiding Officer

Laid on Table 12/2/2014

RESOLUTION NO. -2014, AMENDING RESOLUTION NO. 1061-2014, APPROVING THE TABULATION OF TOWN CHARGES AND FIXING THE TAX LEVIES AND CHARGES TO THE TOWNS FOR THE MTA TAX UNDER THE COUNTY BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 1061-2014 approved the tabulation of town charges and fixed the tax levies and charges to the towns for the MTA Tax under the County budget for fiscal year 2015; and

WHEREAS, the tax levy amounts contained in Resolution No. 1061-2014 must be amended to reflect the proper amounts for the towns; now, therefore be it

1st **RESOLVED**, that the 2nd RESOLVED clause of Resolution No. 1061-2014 is hereby amended to read as follows:

2nd **RESOLVED**, that the amount of tax levies and charges to the towns for the Suffolk County Operating Budget, MTA Tax component, as shown by the budget adopted for fiscal year 2015 in the amounts as follows:

General Fund	
Towns	**Amount**
Babylon	$126,210
Brookhaven	$312,686
East Hampton	$169,222
Huntington	$234,015
Islip	$210,656
Riverhead	$35,931
Shelter Island	$20,350
Smithtown	$115,848
Southampton	$347,156
Southold	$59,014
TOTALS	**$1,631,089**

Police District	
Towns	**Amount**
Babylon	$150,306
Brookhaven	$394,366
Huntington	$266,570
Islip	$260,332
Smithtown	$138,297
TOTALS	**$1,209,871**

Southwest Sewer District	
Towns	**Amount**
Babylon	$6,610
Huntington	$23
Islip	$4,612
TOTALS	**$11,245**

are hereby levied against the property liable therefore as shown on the said assessment rolls for the several towns and tax districts, and that the rates for said purposes, based upon the equalized full valuations established by this Legislature pursuant to the NEW YORK REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW by resolution adopted this date, are hereby fixed according to the schedules attached hereto; and be it further

* * * *

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

_____

County Executive of Suffolk County

Date:

Intro. Res. No. 2149-2014 Laid on Table 12/2/2014
Introduced by Legislators Spencer, Schneiderman and Calarco

RESOLUTION NO. -2014, ESTABLISHING A BOARD TO AID IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF SUFFOLK COUNTY'S PET STORE LAWS

WHEREAS, in 2014, New York State amended the Agriculture and Markets Law to authorize local governments to regulate pet dealers operating within their jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, Suffolk County enacted Local Law No. 16-2014, which places significant new requirements on the County's pet dealers to ensure the decent treatment of animals; and

WHEREAS, the County should seek assistance from the pet sales industry, as well as animal care and welfare organizations, to aid in the enforcement of the requirements of Local Law No. 16-2014; now, therefore be it

1st **RESOLVED**, that the Suffolk County Animal and Pet Advisory Board ("the Board") is hereby established to: 1) advise the Department of Labor, Licensing & Consumer Affairs in the enforcement of Local Law No. 16-2014, with a focus on animal health and welfare at pet stores in the County, breeders, the pet industry in Suffolk County and the enforcement of the County's laws regarding pets and animals, 2) advise the County on animal and pet welfare issues, and 3) update and maintain, in conjunction with the Department of Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services, the County's comprehensive plan for the care and protection of pets during disaster situations; and be it further

2nd **RESOLVED**, that the Board shall be comprised of the following seven (7) members:

1. The Commissioner of the Department of Labor, Licensing & Consumer Affairs or his or her designee;

2. A veterinarian practicing in the County of Suffolk, to be appointed by the Chair of the Health Committee of the County Legislature;

3. A representative of the Suffolk County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SCSPCA);

4. A representative of one (1) Long Island based animal welfare organization, to be appointed by the County Legislature;

5. A representative of the Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council based on Long Island;

6. A resident of Suffolk County with intimate knowledge of the pet industry, to be selected by the County Legislature; and

7. A representative from a Long Island based pet groomer association or a pet groomer operating in Suffolk County, to be selected by the County Legislature;

and be it further

3rd **RESOLVED**, that the Board shall meet within thirty days of all members taking the oath of office for the purpose of selecting a chairperson and vice-chairperson; and be it further

4th **RESOLVED**, that the members of the Board appointed by the County Legislature shall have two (2) year terms of office; and be it further

5th **RESOLVED**, that the chairperson shall serve as the primary contact for communication among all Board members; and be it further

6th **RESOLVED**, that four (4) members shall constitute a quorum for convening meetings and conducting the business of the Board; and be it further

7th **RESOLVED**, that the Board shall, at a minimum, meet once every quarter; and be it further

8th **RESOLVED**, that the Board shall meet with the Department of Labor, Licensing and Consumer Affairs no less than twice a year to discuss the enforcement of Local Law No. 16-2014 and related issues; and be it further

9th **RESOLVED**, that the Board shall submit an annual report to the County Legislature and appear annually before the Legislature's Government Operations, Personnel, Housing and Consumer Protection Committee to detail the actions taken by the Board during the preceding year, describing ongoing issues of animal and pet welfare in Suffolk County, and provide recommendations to improve animal and pet welfare in the County; and be it further

10th **RESOLVED**, that this Resolution will take effect January 1, 2015, however, appointments to the Board may be made prior to this date; and be it further

11th **RESOLVED**, that this Legislature, being the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) lead agency, hereby finds and determines that this resolution constitutes a Type II action pursuant to Section 617.5(c)(20), (21) and (27) of Title 6 of the NEW YORK CODE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS (6 NYCRR) and within the meaning of Section 8-0109(2) of the NEW YORK ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAW as a promulgation of regulations, rules, policies, procedures, and legislative decisions in connection with continuing agency administration, management and information collection, and the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) is hereby directed to circulate any appropriate SEQRA notices of determination of non-applicability or non-significance in accordance with this resolution.

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

_____

County Executive of Suffolk County

Date

2150

Intro. Res. No. -2014 Laid on Table 12/2/14

Introduced by the Presiding Officer, on request of the County Executive

RESOLUTION NO. -2014, AMENDING THE HOURLY RATE FOR TEMPORARY POSITIONS IN THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CLASSIFICATION AND SALARY PLAN

WHEREAS, the State of New York has adopted legislation to increase the minimum wage from the current $8.00 per hour to $8.75 per hour effective on December 31, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the Suffolk County Temporary Classification and Salary Plan contains provisions whereby hourly rates require adjustment based on the New York State legislation; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 and 2015 Adopted Operating Budgets include adequate appropriations to fund the changes required by the New York State legislation; now therefore be it

1st **RESOLVED,** that the Temporary Classification and Salary Plan be amended as follows:

SPEC NO.	TITLE	CURRENT RATE	AMENDED RATE 12/31/2014
0205	ACCOUNT CLERK (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
0901	ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
1901	AUDIO VISUAL AIDE (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
7201	AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT OPER.	$8.00	$8.75
4201	BEAUTIFICATION WORKER	$8.00	$8.75
0141	BOOKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR	$8.00	$8.75
0251	BUDGET ANALYST	$8.19	$8.75
4236	CAMP DIRECTOR (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
2002	CAMP NURSE (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
0011	CLERK (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
0507	DATA ENTRY OPERATOR (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
5056	DETENTION ATTENDANT (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
9258	ELECTION AIDE	$8.00	$8.75

9257	ELECTION AIDE TRAINEE	$8.00	$8.75
9206	ELECTION NIGHT TABULATOR	$8.00	$8.75
9226	ELECTION TERMINAL OPERATOR	$8.00	$8.75
1001	ENGINEERING AIDE (PT) 37.50 HRS	$8.00	$8.75
0431	EXAMINER I (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
7080	GUARD	$8.00	$8.75
3721	LABOR SPECIALIST I	$8.19	$8.75
2203	LABORATORY TECHNICIAN (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
7001	LABORER (37.50 HOURS)	$8.00	$8.75
8201	LAUNDRY WORKER	$8.00	$8.75
3822	LAW INTERN	$8.00	$8.75
0731	MANAGEMENT ANALYST (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
0120	MICROGRAPHICS OPERATOR (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
2813	MORGUE AMBULANCE DRIVER (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
2801	MORGUE CLERK	$8.00	$8.75
3706	NEIGHBORHOOD AIDE (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
4203	PARK AIDE	$8.00	$8.75
4204	PARK ATTENDANT I	$8.00	$8.75
4205	PARK ATTENDANT II	$8.55	$9.30
7074	PARK SECURITY AIDE I (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
1510	PLANNING AIDE	$8.00	$8.75
9253	PRESS NIGHT HELPER	$8.00	$8.75
5711	PROBATION INVESTIGATOR (PT)	$8.42	$8.75
3808	PROGRAM AIDE I	$8.00	$8.75
3809	PROGRAM AIDE II	$8.00	$9.00
3810	PROGRAM AIDE III	$8.00	$9.25

3807	PROGRAM AIDE IV	$8.25	$9.75
2603	PUBLIC HEALTH AIDE (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
0161	RADIO OPERATOR (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
0702	RESEARCH ANALYST (PT)	$8.47	$8.75
0701	RESEARCH TECHNICIAN	$8.00	$8.75
2101	SANITARY AIDE (PT) 37.50 HRS	$8.00	$8.75
3710	SENIOR CITIZEN AIDE (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
3081	SOC SERVICES EXAM I (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
0031	STENOGRAPHER (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
0311	STOCK CLERK (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
3803	STUDENT AIDE	$8.50	$8.75
3815	STUDENT INTERN	$8.25	$8.75
0101	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR (PT)	$8.00	$8.75
9271	WAREHOUSE ASSISTANT	$8.00	$8.75
3805	WORK STUDY ASSISTANT ON CAMPUS	$8.50	$8.75
3811	YOUTH INTERN TRAINEE I	$8.00	$8.75
3812	YOUTH INTERN TRAINEE II	$8.00	$9.00
3813	YOUTH INTERN TRAINEE III	$8.00	$9.15
3814	YOUTH INTERN TRAINEE IV	$8.20	$9.70

and be it further

2nd **RESOLVED**, that this Legislature, being the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) lead agency, hereby finds and determines that this resolution constitutes a Type II action pursuant to Section 617.5(c)(20) and (27) of Title 6 of the NEW YORK CODE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS (6 NYCRR) AND WITHIN THE MEANING OF Section 8-0109(2) of the NEW YORK ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAW as a promulgation of regulations, rules, policies, procedures, and legislative decisions in connection with continuing agency administration, management, and information collection, and the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) is hereby directed to circulate any appropriate SEQRA notices of determination of non-applicability or non-significance in accordance with this resolution.

DATED: , 2014

APPROVED BY:

County Executive of Suffolk County

Date: , 2014

Intro. Reso. No. 2151-14 Laid on Table 12/2/14
Introduced by Presiding Officer on request of the County Executive

RESOLUTION NO. -2014, ACCEPTING & APPROPRIATING FEDERAL FUNDING IN THE AMOUNT OF $60,000.00 FROM THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, FOR THE SUFFOLK COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT'S PARTICIPATION IN THE IRS STEPP (SUFFOLK-TREASURY ENHANCED PROSECUTION PROGRAM) PROGRAM WITH 80.56% SUPPORT.

WHEREAS, the United States Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, has made $60,000 in Federal funding available to Suffolk County for participation of the Suffolk County Police Department in the IRS STEPP (Suffolk-Treasury Enhanced Prosecution Program) program; and

WHEREAS, funding is included for the continued lease of a vehicle; and

WHEREAS, the fleet was increased for said vehicle with Adopted Resolution Number 839-2014; and

WHEREAS, the operational period of the project is from October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015; and

WHEREAS, said reimbursement funds have not been included in the 2014 Suffolk County Operating Budget; now, therefore be it

1st **RESOLVED**, that the County Comptroller and County Treasurer be and they hereby are authorized to accept and appropriate said grant funds as follows:

REVENUE:	AMOUNT
001-4376-Federal Aid: IRS STEPP FFY15	$60,000.00

ORGANIZATIONS:

Police Department (POL)
IRS STEPP FFY15
001-POL-3722

1000-Personal Services	$50,000.00
1120-Overtime Salaries	50,000.00
3500-Other Unclassified	$6,500.00
3520-Rent: Automobiles	$6,500.00
4300-Travel	$3,500.00
4310-Employee Misc-Expenses	500.00
4330-Travel: Employee Contracts	500.00
4340-Travel Other Contracts	2,500.00

and be it further

2nd **RESOLVED**, that the non-reimbursable fringe benefits of approximately $14,475 associated with the overtime salaries for this program are included in the 2014 Suffolk County Operating Budget; and be it further

3rd **RESOLVED**, that the County Executive be and hereby is authorized to execute reimbursement-related agreements between Suffolk County and the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service.

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

_____

County Executive of Suffolk County

Date of Approval:

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL IMPACT
OF PROPOSED SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATION

1. Type of Legislation

Resolution XX Local Law _____ Charter Law

2. Title of Proposed Legislation

ACCEPTING & APPROPRIATING FEDERAL FUNDING IN THE AMOUNT OF $60,000 FROM THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, FOR THE SUFFFOLK COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT'S PARTICIPATION IN THE IRS STEPP (SUFFOLK-TREASURY ENHANCED PROSECUTION PROGRAM) PROGRAM WITH 80.56% SUPPORT.

3. Purpose of Proposed Legislation

SEE NO. 2 ABOVE

4. Will the Proposed Legislation Have a Fiscal Impact? **Yes XX No**

5. If the answer to item 4 is "yes", on what will it impact? (circle appropriate category)

County	**Town**	**Economic Impact**
Village	**School District**	**Other (Specify):**
Library District	**Fire District**	

6. If the answer to item 5 is "yes", Provide Detailed Explanation of Impact

The resolution provides $60,000 for participation in the STEPP Program

7. Total Financial Cost of Funding over 5 Years on Each Affected Political or Other Subdivision.

The funds provided by this grant must be expended between October 1, 2014 and September 30, 2015.

8. Proposed Source of Funding

United States Department of the Treasury

9. Timing of Impact

Effective upon adoption.

10. Typed Name & Title of Preparer	11. Signature of Preparer	12. Date
Tricia Saunders, Principal Research Analyst		12-01-14

FINANCIAL IMPACT
2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY
COST TO THE AVERAGE TAXPAYER

GENERAL FUND

	2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY	2014 COST TO AVG TAXPAYER	2014 AV TAX RATE PER $100	2014 FEV TAX RATE PER $1000
TOTAL	$0	$0.00		$0.000

POLICE DISTRICT AND DISTRICT COURT

	2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY	2014 COST TO AVG TAXPAYER	2013 AV TAX RATE PER $100	2014 FEV TAX RATE PER $1000
TOTAL	$0	$0.00		$0.000

COMBINED

	2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY	2014 COST TO AVG TAXPAYER	2014 AV TAX RATE PER $100	2014 FEV TAX RATE PER $1000
TOTAL	$0	$0.00		$0.000

NOTES:
1) SOURCE FOR NUMBER OF FAMILY PARCELS AND CORRESPONDING ASSESSED VALUATION: SUFFOLK COUNTY REAL PROPERTY, 2013.
2) SOURCE FOR TOTAL TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION FOR COUNTY PURPOSES: SCHEDULE A, REPORT OF ASSESSED VALUATION FOR 2013-2014.
3) SOURCE FOR EQUALIZATION RATES: 2013 COUNTY EQUALIZATION RATES ESTABLISHED BY THE NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AND ASSESSMENTS.

To be completed by the Executive Budget Office

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL IMPACT
OF PROPOSED SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATION

1. Type of Legislation

Resolution X Local Law ___ Charter Law ___

2. Title of Proposed Resolution

Accepting & appropriating Federal funding in the amount of $60,000.00 from the United States Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, for the Suffolk County Police Department's participation in the IRS STEPP (Suffolk-Treasury Enhanced Prosecution Program) program with 80.56% support.

3. Purpose of Proposed Legislation
To accept $60,000 in federal funds from the United States Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service to fund the Suffolk County Police Department's participation in the IRS STEPP (Suffolk-Treasury Enhanced Prosecution Program)program.

4. Will the Proposed Legislation have a fiscal impact? Yes ___ No X

5. If the answer to Item 4 is "Yes," on what will it impact?
(Circle appropriate category)

County	Town	Economic Impact
Village	School District	Other (specify):
Library District	Fire District:	

6. If answer to Item 5 is "Yes," provide detailed explanation of impact:

7. Total financial Cost of Funding over 5 years on each affected political or Other Subdivision:
Non-reimbursable employee fringe benefit costs of approximately $14,475 will be incurred through September 30, 2015. Additional costs will only be incurred if the program receives additional funding in subsequent years.

8. Proposed Source of Funding
United States Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service

9. Timing of Impact
Immediate

10. Typed Name & Title of Preparer	11. Signature of Preparer	12. Date
Susan C. Krause Grants Analyst		11/21/14

SCIN FORM NO. 175b (10/95)

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

STEVEN BELLONE
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

EDWARD WEBBER
POLICE COMMISSIONER

POLICE DEPARTMENT

TO: **Jon Schneider, Deputy County Executive**
Suffolk County Executive's Office

FROM: **Mark White, Chief of Support Services**
Suffolk County Police Department

DATE: **November 21, 2014**

SUBJECT: **Resolution Packets & SCIN Forms for the Internal Revenue Service Sponsored IRS STEPP FFY15 (Suffolk-Treasury Enhanced Prosecution Program)**

Attached please find the following for the IRS STEPP FFY15 Reimbursement Program:

1. Draft Resolution
2. Memorandum of Support
3. SCIN Forms
4. Request for Introduction of Legislation
5. Financial Impact Statement
6. Copy of the Agreement between the Internal Revenue Service and the Suffolk County Police Department

Copies of this packet are also being forwarded to the Federal and State Aid Claims Unit for review. Electronic copies of the resolution and SCIN forms will be transmitted to CE RESO REVIEW.

If you have any questions concerning this resolution package, please contact Sarah Furey, Senior Grants Analyst, at 852-6042 or Susan C. Krause, Grants Analyst, at 852-6601.

Thank you as always for your assistance with this project.

MW/sck
Att.
cc: Dennis M. Cohen, Chief Deputy County Executive
Tom Vaughn, Director of Intragovernmental Relations
Lisa Santeramo, Assistant Deputy County Executive
Evelyn Creen, Senior Federal & State Aid Claims Examiner

2014 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
MEMORANDUM OF SUPPORT

Title Of Bill: Accepting & appropriating Federal Funding in the amount of $60,000.00 from the United States Department of The Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, for the Suffolk County Police Department's participation in the IRS STEPP (Suffolk-Treasury Enhanced Prosecution Program) program with 80.56% support.

PURPOSE OR GENERAL IDEA OF BILL: To accept $60,000 in funding from the United States Department of The Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, to support the participation of the Suffolk County Police Department in the IRS STEPP (Suffolk-Treasury Enhanced Prosecution Program) Task Force.

SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC PROVISIONS: The Internal Revenue Service has allocated $60,000 to the Suffolk County Police Department to support its involvement in the IRS STEPP Task Force. Funding will reimburse travel as well as enhanced enforcement.

JUSTIFICATION: The Suffolk County Police Department participates in the IRS STEPP Task Force. In order to facilitate the Suffolk County Police Department's participation, the IRS provides reimbursement funding to assist with costs incurred.

FISCAL IMPLICATINS: Non-reimbursable employee fringe benefit costs of approximately $14,475 will be incurred through September 30, 2015. Additional costs will only be incurred if the program receives additional funding in subsequent years.

GRANT BUDGET ANALYSIS	COUNTY BUDGET YEAR 2014			Page 1 of 3
CATEGORY	APPROPRIATION NUMBER GRANTOR FUNDS	APPROPRIATION NUMBER COUNTY FUNDS	APPROPRIATION NUMBER IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION	REMARKS
1000 PERSONAL SERVICES:	**50,000**			
1100 Permanent Salaries				
1110 Interim Salaries				
1120 Overtime Salaries	50,000			
2000 EQUIPMENT:				
2010 Furniture & Fixtures				
2020 Office Machines				
2030 Automobiles & Motorcycles				
2070 Cameras and Photographic				
2500 Other Equip Not Otherwise				
3000 SUPPLIES MATERIALS & OTHERS:				
3010 Office Supplies				
3020 Postage				
3030 Photostat, Photograph, Blueprint				
3040 Printing				
3160 Computer Software				
3500 Other Unclassified				
3680 Repairs: Special Equipment				
4000 UTILITIES:				
4010 Telephone & Telegraph				
4300 TRAVEL:	**3,500**			
4310 Employee Misc - Expenses	500			
4330 Travel Employee Contracts	500			
4340 Travel Other Contracts	2,500			

SCIN Form 164D (10-80)

IR 2151

GRANT BUDGET ANALYSIS	COUNTY BUDGET YEAR 2014			Page 2 of 3
CATEGORY	APPROPRIATION NUMBER GRANTOR FUNDS	APPROPRIATION NUMBER COUNTY FUNDS	APPROPRIATION NUMBER IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION	REMARKS
4400 FEES FOR FACILITIES 4410 Rent: Offices & Buildings				
4500 FEES FOR SERVICES: 4560 Fees for Services, Non-Employees				
4900 CONTRACTED SERVICES (LIST)				
8000 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS: 8280 Retirement 8300 Insurance: Worker Compensation 8330 Social Security 8360 Health Insurance 8380 Dental Insurance		**14,475** 13,750 725		Fringe benefits are not reimbursable under this funding program
OTHER (List Source & Brief Explanation)				

I certify that the above in-kind contribution are not currently being used to support other grants

SCIN Form 164D (10-80)

DETAIL LISTING OF 1000 ACCOUNT PERSONAL SERVICES

TITLE OF POSITION	GRADE / STEP	SALARY	EMPLOYEE NAME	SOURCE OF FUNDING BY %		
				GRANTOR	COUNTY	IN-KIND
Detective Lieutenant		$129.20/hr. OT	Various	100%		
Detective Sergeant		$116.07/hr. OT	Various	100%		
Detective	4	$104.94/hr. OT	Various	100%		

SCIN Form 164D (10-80)

13-10-003

AGREEMENT BETWEEN TREASURY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES and LOCAL, COUNTY AND STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES FOR THE REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES

****

This agreement is entered into by the **Suffolk County Police Department** (herein after "agency")and Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation, for the purpose of receiving reimbursable costs incurred by the agency in providing resources to joint operations/task forces.

Payments may be made to the extent they are included in the Treasury law enforcement agency's Fiscal Year Plan, and the monies are available within the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to satisfy the request(s) for reimbursable overtime expenses.

I. LIFE OF THIS AGREEMENT

This agreement is effective on the date it is signed by both parties and is valid until termination by mutual agreement of the agency and the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation or upon 30 day written notice by either party to this agreement.

II. AUTHORITY

This agreement is established pursuant to the provisions of Title 31, U.S.C. § 9703, the Treasury Forfeiture Fund Act of 1992, which provides for the reimbursement of certain expenses of local, county, and state law enforcement agencies incurred as participants in joint operations/task forces with a Department of the Treasury law enforcement agency.

III. PURPOSE OF THIS AGREEMENT

This agreement establishes the procedures and responsibilities of both the agency and the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation, for the reimbursement of certain overtime and other expenses pursuant to Title 31, U.S.C. § 9703.

0017704

IV. NAME OF TASK FORCE/JOINT OPERATION (If Applicable)

The Name of this Task Force is **Operation STEPP**(*Suffolk-Treasury Enhanced Prosecution Program*)

V. CONDITIONS AND PROCEDURES

A. Assignment of Agency Officers

To the maximum extent possible, agency shall assign dedicated officer(s) to the Task Force/Joint Operations via the Form 9973, Reimbursement Request for Overtime Cost and Authorized Expenses form.

The agency shall provide the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation with the names, titles, badge or ID numbers, and date of last firearms qualification of the officer(s) assigned to the Task Force/Joint Operation in an attachment to this agreement.

B. Requests for Reimbursement of Overtime Expenses

1. The agency may request reimbursement for payment of overtime expenses directly related to work performed by its officer(s) assigned as members of a Joint Task Force/Operation with the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation, for the purpose of conducting official Treasury investigations.

2. The agency shall provide the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation, within 10 days of the signing of this agreement, a mandatory ACH Vendor Payment Enrollment Form for Electronic Funds Transfer.

3. Invoices submitted for the payment of overtime to agency officer(s) shall be submitted on the agency's letterhead with appropriate justification material attached; i.e. receipts, work hours, rental car invoices, etc. The invoice shall be signed by an authorized representative of that agency.

4. The agency will submit all requests for reimbursable payments together with appropriate documentation to their local Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation field office.

   The agency shall certify that the request is for overtime expenses incurred by the agency for participation with a joint operation conducted with the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation. The agency shall also certify that requests for reimbursement of overtime expenses have not been made to other federal law enforcement agencies who may also be participating with the task force/joint operation.

The agency acknowledges that they remain fully responsible for their obligations as the employer of the officer(s) assigned to the task force/joint operation and are responsible for the payment of overtime earnings, withholdings, insurance coverage and all other requirements by law, regulation, ordinance or contract regardless of the reimbursable overtime charges incurred.

5. All requests for reimbursement of costs incurred by the agency must be approved and certified by the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation, which will countersign the invoices for payment.

6. All requests for reimbursement of costs are to be received by the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation no later than 15 days after the previous month end. These requests for reimbursement are to be for a full month time period, from the first day to the last day of the month.

7. The maximum reimbursement entitlement for overtime costs to any one law enforcement officer cannot exceed $15,000.00 per fiscal year. This document does not obligate funds. Funding authority and monetary amounts will be provided through Form 9974, Request to Establish Reimbursement.

8. The monetary obligation may be adjusted at anytime by the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation based upon the following:

   A) The Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation may modify the total dollar obligation, resulting in an increase or decrease, if it determines that the original obligated amount is not commensurate with the rate of reimbursable requests, based on its analysis of submitted reimbursement requests.

   B) The adjustments to the monetary obligation may result in a partial and/or total reduction of reimbursement funds requested. Any modification made to an authorized agreement will be documented in writing and immediately provided to the impacted state and local agency.

C. PROGRAM AUDIT

This agreement and its procedures are subject to audit by the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation, Department of the Treasury, Office of Inspector General, the General Accounting Office, and other government designated auditors. The agency agrees to permit such audits and agrees to maintain all records relating to these transactions for a period of not less than three years, and in the event of an on-going audit, until the audit is completed.

These audits may include reviews of any and all records, documents, reports, accounts, invoices, receipts or expenditures relating to this agreement, as well as the interview of any and all personnel involved in these transactions.

13/10/038

D. **REVISIONS**

The terms of this agreement may be amended upon the written approval of both the agency and the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation. The revision becomes effective upon the date of approval.

E. **NO PRIVATE RIGHT CREATED**

This is an internal government agreement between the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation and the agency, and is not intended to confer any right or benefit to any private person or party.

****

12/26/12
Signature Date:

Acting Chief
Dennis M. Cohen ~~Chief Deputy~~
~~Regina Calcaterra~~ County Executive
Printed Name Title
Suffolk County

11/26/12
Signature Date:

Edward Webber Commissioner
Printed Name Title
Suffolk County Police Department

11/26/12
Signature Date

Charles Palmer Senior Accountant
Printed Name Title
Chief Financial Officer
Suffolk County Police Department

Signature Date:

Toni Weirauch Special Agent in Charge
Printed Name Title
Criminal Investigation
New York Field Office
Internal Revenue Service

Signature Date:

Printed Name Title
Criminal Investigation
Internal Revenue Service
Washington, DC

APPROVED AS TO LEGALITY:
~~Dennis Cohen~~ Paul J. Margiotta
~~Suffolk County Attorney~~ Chief Deputy County Attorney

By: Shelley Gordon
Shelley Gordon
Assistant County Attorney

Date: 12/4/12

0017704

REQUEST TO ESTABLISH REIMBURSEMENT FOR LOCAL, COUNTY, AND STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN JOINT LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS WITH TREASURY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

TREASURY AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service - CI	**OCDETF CASE:** ☐ YES ☒ NO	TEOAF TRACKING NUMBER (WILL BE ASSIGNED BY TEOAF) 2-15-13-2051
MAILING ADDRESS: 1180 Veterans Memorial Hwy. Hauppauge, NY 11788	**OCDETF CASE #:**	
	FOR OVERTIME: ☒ YES ☐ NO **FOR OTHER:** ☒ YES ☐ NO	
CONTACT PERSON: Gerard Sullivan - SSA	**CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER:** 631-851-4901	
	REQUEST DATE: 10/01/2014	
TREASURY AGENCY FIELD OFFICE APPROVAL (NAME & SIGNATURE) **Shantelle P. Kitchen, Acting SAC, NYFO** Shantelle P. Kitchen	**TREASURY AGENCY HEADQUARTERS APPROVAL (NAME & SIGNATURE & DATE)** **Tamera D. Cantu, Director W&F**	

FULL NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE AND TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF LOCAL, COUNTY, STATE AGENCY	EXPENSES TO BE REIMBURSED	ESTIMATED COSTS
Suffolk County Police Department 30 Yaphank Ave. Yaphank, NY (631)853-7109 TIN: 11-6000464	Overtime Vehicle Expense Travel	$50,000.00 $6,500.00 $3,500.00
TFF APPROVAL AND DATE		TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS $60,000.00
ACCOUNTING DATA:		

13-10-003

AGREEMENT BETWEEN TREASURY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES and LOCAL, COUNTY AND STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES FOR THE REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES

****

This agreement is entered into by the **Suffolk County Police Department** (herein after "agency")and Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation, for the purpose of receiving reimbursable costs incurred by the agency in providing resources to joint operations/task forces.

Payments may be made to the extent they are included in the Treasury law enforcement agency's Fiscal Year Plan, and the monies are available within the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to satisfy the request(s) for reimbursable overtime expenses.

I. LIFE OF THIS AGREEMENT

This agreement is effective on the date it is signed by both parties and is valid until termination by mutual agreement of the agency and the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation or upon 30 day written notice by either party to this agreement.

II. AUTHORITY

This agreement is established pursuant to the provisions of Title 31, U.S.C. § 9703, the Treasury Forfeiture Fund Act of 1992, which provides for the reimbursement of certain expenses of local, county, and state law enforcement agencies incurred as participants in joint operations/task forces with a Department of the Treasury law enforcement agency.

III. PURPOSE OF THIS AGREEMENT

This agreement establishes the procedures and responsibilities of both the agency and the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation, for the reimbursement of certain overtime and other expenses pursuant to Title 31, U.S.C. § 9703.

0017704

IV. NAME OF TASK FORCE/JOINT OPERATION (If Applicable)

The Name of this Task Force is **Operation STEPP**(*Suffolk-Treasury Enhanced Prosecution Program*)

V. CONDITIONS AND PROCEDURES

A. Assignment of Agency Officers

To the maximum extent possible, agency shall assign dedicated officer(s) to the Task Force/Joint Operations via the Form 9973, Reimbursement Request for Overtime Cost and Authorized Expenses form.

The agency shall provide the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation with the names, titles, badge or ID numbers, and date of last firearms qualification of the officer(s) assigned to the Task Force/Joint Operation in an attachment to this agreement.

B. Requests for Reimbursement of Overtime Expenses

1. The agency may request reimbursement for payment of overtime expenses directly related to work performed by its officer(s) assigned as members of a Joint Task Force/Operation with the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation, for the purpose of conducting official Treasury investigations.

2. The agency shall provide the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation, within 10 days of the signing of this agreement, a mandatory ACH Vendor Payment Enrollment Form for Electronic Funds Transfer.

3. Invoices submitted for the payment of overtime to agency officer(s) shall be submitted on the agency's letterhead with appropriate justification material attached; i.e. receipts, work hours, rental car invoices, etc. The invoice shall be signed by an authorized representative of that agency.

4. The agency will submit all requests for reimbursable payments together with appropriate documentation to their local Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation field office.

   The agency shall certify that the request is for overtime expenses incurred by the agency for participation with a joint operation conducted with the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation. The agency shall also certify that requests for reimbursement of overtime expenses have not been made to other federal law enforcement agencies who may also be participating with the task force/joint operation.

The agency acknowledges that they remain fully responsible for their obligations as the employer of the officer(s) assigned to the task force/joint operation and are responsible for the payment of overtime earnings, withholdings, insurance coverage and all other requirements by law, regulation, ordinance or contract regardless of the reimbursable overtime charges incurred.

5. All requests for reimbursement of costs incurred by the agency must be approved and certified by the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation, which will countersign the invoices for payment.

6. All requests for reimbursement of costs are to be received by the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation no later than 15 days after the previous month end. These requests for reimbursement are to be for a full month time period, from the first day to the last day of the month.

7. The maximum reimbursement entitlement for overtime costs to any one law enforcement officer cannot exceed $15,000.00 per fiscal year. This document does not obligate funds. Funding authority and monetary amounts will be provided through Form 9974, Request to Establish Reimbursement.

8. The monetary obligation may be adjusted at anytime by the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation based upon the following:

   A) The Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation may modify the total dollar obligation, resulting in an increase or decrease, if it determines that the original obligated amount is not commensurate with the rate of reimbursable requests, based on its analysis of submitted reimbursement requests.

   B) The adjustments to the monetary obligation may result in a partial and/or total reduction of reimbursement funds requested. Any modification made to an authorized agreement will be documented in writing and immediately provided to the impacted state and local agency.

C. PROGRAM AUDIT

This agreement and its procedures are subject to audit by the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation, Department of the Treasury, Office of Inspector General, the General Accounting Office, and other government designated auditors. The agency agrees to permit such audits and agrees to maintain all records relating to these transactions for a period of not less than three years, and in the event of an on-going audit, until the audit is completed.

These audits may include reviews of any and all records, documents, reports, accounts, invoices, receipts or expenditures relating to this agreement, as well as the interview of any and all personnel involved in these transactions.

13/PO/038

D. **REVISIONS**

The terms of this agreement may be amended upon the written approval of both the agency and the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation. The revision becomes effective upon the date of approval.

E. **NO PRIVATE RIGHT CREATED**

This is an internal government agreement between the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation and the agency, and is not intended to confer any right or benefit to any private person or party.

****

12/26/12
Signature Date:

Dennis M. Cohen Acting Chief
~~Renée Ceresia~~ ~~Chief Deputy~~ County Executive
Printed Name Title
Suffolk County

Signature Date:

Toni Weirauch Special Agent in Charge
Printed Name Title
Criminal Investigation
New York Field Office
Internal Revenue Service

12/21/12
Signature Date:

Signature Date:

Edward Webber Commissioner
Printed Name Title
Suffolk County Police Department

Printed Name Title
Criminal Investigation
Internal Revenue Service
Washington, DC

12/26/12
Signature Date

Charles Palmer Senior Accountant
Printed Name Title
Chief Financial Officer
Suffolk County Police Department

APPROVED AS TO LEGALITY:
~~Dennis Cohen~~ Paul J. Margiotta
~~Suffolk County Attorney~~ Chief Deputy County Attorney

By: Shelley Gordon
Shelley Gordon
Assistant County Attorney

Date: 12/4/12

0017704

REQUEST FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATION
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

(1) Please limit this suggestion form to ONE proposal.
(2) Describe in detail.
(3) Attach all pertinent backup material.

Submitting Department (Dept. Name & Location)	Department Contact Person (Name & Phone No.)
Suffolk County Police Department 30 Yaphank Avenue, Yaphank	Sarah Furey, Senior Grants Analyst 852-6042

Resolution Involves:

____ Technical Amendment

_X_ Grant Award

____ New Program

____ Contract (New__Rev.__)

Explanation of Proposed Resolution

Accepting and appropriating funds for overtime, travel, and the lease of a vehicle in the amount of $60,000 from the United States Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, for the Suffolk County Police Department's participation in the IRS STEPP (Suffolk-Treasury Enhanced Prosecution Program) program.

Summary of Resolution Benefits

Acceptance and approval of this resolution will enable the Police Department to receive $60,000 in reimbursement for overtime and travel related to participation in the Internal Revenue Service's STEPP program. This program is designed to investigate, apprehend and prosecute individuals who commit crimes against the Treasury.

COORDINATION OF GRANT APPLICATION OR CONTRACT County of Suffolk		DATE 11/21/14
Submitting Department/Agency Suffolk County Police Department	Location 30 Yaphank Avenue, Yaphank, NY 11980	
Contact Person In Department/Agency Sarah Furey Senior Grants Analyst	Telephone Number 852-6042	Grant Application Due Date N/A

Instructions: Applicant will complete all items on this form. If an item is not applicable, enter "NA". If additional space is needed, insert an asterisk (*) in the item box and attach additional information on an 8 ½" X 11" sheet cross referenced to the item.

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Grant Title: IRS STEPP FFY14

2. Statutory Legislation (Public Law No. & Title & Department Administering Grant Program) P.L. 113-76, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, U. S. Department of the Treasury, Administered by the Internal Revenue Service.

3. Grant/Contract Status (Check One Box)
A. ___New Program Application
B. _X_Renewal Application
C. ___Supplemental (Specify) _____
D. ___Extension of Funding Period
E. ___Contract

4. General Purpose of Grant/Contract (Describe briefly. If it is a refunding, please attach a recent progress report, including summary of goal attainment.)
This funding will provide reimbursement for the Suffolk County Police Department's participation in the IRS STEPP (Suffolk-Treasury Enhanced Prosecution Program) Task Force, a program designed to provide assistance to the IRS regarding the investigation and apprehension of individuals committing crimes against the Treasury.

5. County Departments/Agencies Affected (Include any with similar operational programs, regardless of their eligibility for this program.)

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

1. Term of Contract From: 10/01/14 To: 09/30/15

2. Financial Assistance Requested

SOURCE	*FIFTH FUNDING CYCLE*		*SIXTH FUNDING CYCLE*		*SEVENTH FUNDING CYCLE*	
	Amount	**Percent**	**Amount**	**Percent**	**Amount**	**Percent**
Federal	$60,000	81.77%	$60,000	80.08%	$60,000	80.56%
State	$		$		$	
Private	$		$		$	
County	$13,375	18.23%	$14,925	19.92%	$14,475	19.44%
Total	$73,375	100%	$74,925	100%	$74,475	100%

3. Explanation of Requested County Financial Assistance

Category	*Total Requested*	*Personnel Costs Requested*	*Non-Personnel Costs Requested*
TOTAL COUNTY SHARE:	$14,475	$	$14,475
A. Cash Contribution	$14,475	$	$14,475
B. In-Kind Contribution	$	$	$

4. Total Number of New Positions Requested 0

5. Can This Program Be Refunded by the Proposed Non-County Sources?

X YES NO

6. Estimated Expected Additional Indirect Costs (Costs to County not delineated in Budget Request, for example, added overhead, capital expenditures required as a result of project activity, associated administrative costs, etc.)

Some additional indirect costs resulting from administrative oversight may be incurred.

7. What Do You Anticipate Happening When the Federal, State and/or Private Financial Assistance is Discontinue (That is, program termination, reduced services, financial implications, layoffs, etc.)?

In the event that another source of outside funding is not found, continuance of this program will be re-evaluated based on community need and available resources of the Police Department.

8. Attach a List of Potential Subcontractors, If any, outlining the purpose of each subcontract (That is, 456 and 490 account items; use an additional 8 ½" X 11" sheet).

N/A

III. COUNTY EXECUTIVE'S OFFICE REVIEW

1. Intergovernmental Relations Division Review:	Approved _____ Disapproved	2. Signature of Coordinator	3. Date

4. Comments

5. Budget Office Review:	Approved _____ Disapproved	6. Signature of Budget Director	7. Date

8. Comments

Intro. Reso. No. 2152-14 Laid on Table 12/2/14
Introduced by Presiding Officer on request of the County Executive

RESOLUTION NO. -2014 ACCEPTING AND APPROPRIATING FEDERAL FUNDING IN THE AMOUNT OF $16,000 FROM THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE, FOR THE SUFFOLK COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT'S PARTICIPATION IN THE REGIONAL FUGITIVE TASK FORCE WITH 77.55% SUPPORT.

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), has made $16,000 in Federal funding available to Suffolk County for participation of the Suffolk County Police Department in the Regional Fugitive Task Force; and

WHEREAS, the operational period of the program is from October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015; and

WHEREAS, said reimbursement funds have not been included in the 2014 Suffolk County Operating Budget; now, therefore, be it

1st **RESOLVED**, that the County Comptroller and County Treasurer be and they hereby are authorized to accept and appropriate said reimbursement funding as follows:

REVENUE:	AMOUNT
001-4382-Federal Aid: USMS Service Regional Fugitive Task Force FFY15	$16,000

ORGANIZATIONS:

Police Department (POL)
USMS Regional Fugitive Task Force FFY15
001-POL-3723

1000-Personal Services	$16,000
1120-Overtime Salaries	16,000

and be it further

2nd **RESOLVED**, that the non-reimbursable fringe benefits of approximately $4,632 associated with the overtime salaries for this program are included in the 2014 Suffolk County Operating Budget; and be it further

3rd **RESOLVED**, that the County Executive be and hereby is authorized to execute reimbursement-related agreements between Suffolk County and the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service.

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

_____
County Executive of Suffolk County

Date of Approval:

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL IMPACT
OF PROPOSED SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATION

1. Type of Legislation

Resolution XX Local Law _____ Charter Law

2. Title of Proposed Legislation

ACCEPTING & APPROPRIATING FEDERAL FUNDING IN THE AMOUNT OF $16,000 FROM THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE, FOR THE SUFFOLK COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT'S PARTICIPATION IN THE REGIONAL FUGITIVE TASK FORCE WITH 77.55% SUPPORT.

3. Purpose of Proposed Legislation

SEE NO. 2 ABOVE

4. Will the Proposed Legislation Have a Fiscal Impact? **Yes XX No**

5. If the answer to item 4 is "yes", on what will it impact? (circle appropriate category)

County	**Town**	**Economic Impact**
Village	**School District**	**Other (Specify):**
Library District	**Fire District**	

6. If the answer to item 5 is "yes", Provide Detailed Explanation of Impact

The resolution provides $16,000 for participation in the USMS Regional Fugitive Task Force

7. Total Financial Cost of Funding over 5 Years on Each Affected Political or Other Subdivision.

The funds provided by this grant must be expended between October 1, 2014 and September 30, 2015.

8. Proposed Source of Funding

United States Department of Justice

9. Timing of Impact

Effective upon adoption.

10. Typed Name & Title of Preparer	11. Signature of Preparer	12. Date
Tricia Saunders, Principal Research Analyst		12-01-14

FINANCIAL IMPACT
2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY
COST TO THE AVERAGE TAXPAYER

GENERAL FUND

	2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY	2014 COST TO AVG TAXPAYER	2014 AV TAX RATE PER $100	2014 FEV TAX RATE PER $1000
TOTAL	$0	$0.00		$0.000

POLICE DISTRICT AND DISTRICT COURT

	2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY	2014 COST TO AVG TAXPAYER	2013 AV TAX RATE PER $100	2014 FEV TAX RATE PER $1000
TOTAL	$0	$0.00		$0.000

COMBINED

	2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY	2014 COST TO AVG TAXPAYER	2014 AV TAX RATE PER $100	2014 FEV TAX RATE PER $1000
TOTAL	$0	$0.00		$0.000

NOTES:
1) SOURCE FOR NUMBER OF FAMILY PARCELS AND CORRESPONDING ASSESSED VALUATION: SUFFOLK COUNTY REAL PROPERTY, 2013.
2) SOURCE FOR TOTAL TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION FOR COUNTY PURPOSES: SCHEDULE A, REPORT OF ASSESSED VALUATION FOR 2013-2014.
3) SOURCE FOR EQUALIZATION RATES: 2013 COUNTY EQUALIZATION RATES ESTABLISHED BY THE NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AND ASSESSMENTS.

To be completed by the Executive Budget Office

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

STEVEN BELLONE
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

EDWARD WEBBER
POLICE COMMISSIONER

POLICE DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: **Jon Schneider, Deputy County Executive**
Suffolk County Executive's Office

FROM: **Mark White, Chief of Support Services**

DATE: **November 21, 2014**

SUBJECT: **Resolution Packets & SCIN Forms for**
U.S. Marshals Service sponsored USMS Regional Fugitive Task Force FFY15
Obligation Number JELO-15-0035

Attached please find two copies of the following for the USMS Regional Fugitive Task Force FFY 15 award:

1. Draft Resolution
2. Memorandum of Support
3. SCIN Forms
4. Request for Introduction of Legislation
5. Financial Impact Statement
6. Copy of the Joint Law Enforcement Operations Task Force Obligation Document

Copies of this packet are also being forwarded to the Federal and State Aid Claims Unit for review. Electronic copies of the resolution and SCIN forms will be transmitted to CE RESO REVIEW.

If you have any questions concerning this resolution package, please contact Sarah Furey, Senior Grants Analyst, at 852-6042 or Susan C. Krause, Grants Analyst, at 852-6601

Thank you, as always, for your assistance with this project.

MW/sck
Att.
cc: Dennis Cohen, Chief Deputy County Executive
Lisa Santeramo, Assistant Deputy County Executive
Tom Vaughn, Director of Intragovernmental Relations
Evelyn Creen, Senior Federal & State Aid Claims Examiner

2152

U.S. Department of Justice
United States Marshals Service

Joint Law Enforcement Operations Task Force
Obligation Document

INSTRUCTIONS: See last page for detailed instructions.

SECTION 1: OBLIGATION

DOCUMENT CONTROL #: JLEO-15-0035

SECTION 2: PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Notification to state and local agencies of funding provided in support of Joint Law Enforcement Operations, pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between:

SUFFOLK COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

and

NYNJRFTF

All other terms and conditions of the MOU remain the same.

SECTION 3: PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015

SECTION 4: APPROPRIATION DATA

FISCAL YEAR	ORGANIZATION	FUND	PROJECT	SOC / PURPOSE	DOLLAR AMOUNT
2015	A3401	AFF-B-OP	JLEOTFS5	25302 - TFO Overtime	$16,000.00

Total Obligation Amount: $16,000.00

SECTION 5: DESCRIPTION OF OBLIGATION

SECTION 6: CONTACT INFORMATION

DISTRICT/RFTF CONTACT:	STATE/LOCAL CONTACT:
Name:	Name:
Phone:	Phone:
E-mail:	E-mail:

SECTION 7: AUTHORIZATION

USMS Representative - Certification of Funds:

Signature: _____ Date: 11/18/2014

Kimberly Grunett, Chief, DIB Financial Management

Chief Deputy or RFTF Commander - Obligation Approval:

Signature: _____ Date: 11/18/2014

Jeff Tyler, Chief, Domestic Investigations Branch

Departmental Representative - Acknowledgement:

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Form USM-607
Rev. 11/13

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL IMPACT
OF PROPOSED SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATION

1. Type of Legislation

Resolution _X_ Local Law ___ Charter Law ___

2. Title of Proposed Resolution
Accepting & appropriating Federal funding in the amount of $16,000 from the United States Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, for the Suffolk County Police Department's participation in the Regional Fugitive Task Force with 77.55% support.

3. Purpose of Proposed Legislation
To accept funding in the amount of $16,000 from the United States Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, for the Suffolk County Police Department's participation in the Regional Fugitive Task Force.

4. Will the Proposed Legislation have a fiscal impact? Yes __ No _X_

5. If the answer to Item 4 is "Yes," on what will it impact?
(Circle appropriate category)

County	Town	Economic Impact
Village	School District	Other (specify):
Library District	Fire District:	

6. If answer to Item 5 is "Yes," provide detailed explanation of impact:

7. Total financial Cost of Funding over 5 years on each affected political or Other Subdivision:
Non-reimbursable employee fringe benefit costs of approximately $4,632 will be incurred through September 30, 2015. Additional costs will only be incurred if the program receives additional funding in subsequent years.

8. Proposed Source of Funding
The United States Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service

9. Timing of Impact
Immediate

10. Typed Name & Title of Preparer	11. Signature of Preparer	12. Date
Susan C. Krause Grants Analyst		11/21/14

SCIN FORM NO. 175b (10/95)

REQUEST FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATION
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

(1) Please limit this suggestion form to ONE proposal.
(2) Describe in detail.
(3) Attach all pertinent backup material.

Submitting Department (Dept. Name & Location)	Department Contact Person (Name & Phone No.)
Suffolk County Police Department 30 Yaphank Avenue, Yaphank	Sarah Furey, Senior Grants Analyst 852-6042

Resolution Involves:

____ Technical Amendment

____ New Program

__X__ Grant Award

____ Contract (New__ Rev.__)

Explanation of Proposed Resolution

Accepting and appropriating funds in the amount of $16,000 from the United States Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, for the Suffolk County Police Department's continued participation in the Regional Fugitive Task Force Operation.

Summary of Resolution Benefits

Acceptance and approval of this resolution will enable the Police Department to continue to participate in the U.S. Marshals Regional Fugitive Task Force Operation with $16,000 in reimbursement.

COORDINATION OF GRANT APPLICATION OR CONTRACT County of Suffolk		DATE 11/21/14
Submitting Department/Agency Suffolk County Police Department	Location 30 Yaphank Avenue, Yaphank, NY 11980	
Contact Person In Department/Agency Sarah Furey Senior Grants Analyst	Telephone Number 852-6042	Grant Application Due Date N/A

Instructions: Applicant will complete all items on this form. If an item is not applicable, enter "NA". If additional space is needed, insert an asterisk (*) in the item box and attach additional information on an 8 ½" X 11" sheet cross referenced to the item.

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Grant Title: United States Marshals Service (USMS) Regional Fugitive Task Force FFY15

2. Statutory Legislation (Public Law No. & Title & Department Administering Grant Program) Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, 28 U.S.C. 524©(1)(l), Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 Public Law 113-76, U. S. Department of Justice, Administered by the U.S. Marshals Service.

3. Grant/Contract Status (Check One Box)
A. ___New Program Application
B. _X_Renewal Application
C. __Supplemental (Specify)
D. ___Extension of Funding Period
E. __Contract

4. General Purpose of Grant/Contract (Describe briefly. If it is a refunding, please attach a recent progress report, including summary of goal attainment.) This funding will provide reimbursement for the Suffolk County Police Department's participation in the U.S. Marshals Regional Fugitive Task Force.

5. County Departments/Agencies Affected (Include any with similar operational programs, regardless of their eligibility for this program.) Sheriff, Probation

II. BUDGET INFORMATION

1. Term of Contract From: 10/1/14 To: 09/30/15

2. Financial Assistance Requested

SOURCE	*FOURTH FUNDING CYCLE* *2nd Supplemental Award*		*FIFTH FUNDING CYCLE*		*SIXTH FUNDING CYCLE*	
	Amount	**Percent**	**Amount**	**Percent**	**Amount**	**Percent**
Federal	$1,200	77.02%	$16,000	77.01%	$16,000	77.55%
State	$		$		$	
Private	$		$		$	
County	$358	22.98%	$4,776	22.99%	$4,632	22.45%
Total	$1,558	100%	$20,776	100%	$20,632	100%

3. Explanation of Requested County Financial Assistance

Category	*Total Requested*	*Personnel Costs Requested*	*Non-Personnel Costs Requested*
TOTAL COUNTY SHARE:	$4,632	$	$4,632
A. Cash Contribution	$4,632	$	$4,632
B. In-Kind Contribution	$	$	$

4. Total Number of New Positions Requested 0

5. Can This Program Be Refunded by the Proposed Non-County Sources?

X YES NO

6. Estimated Expected Additional Indirect Costs (Costs to County not delineated in Budget Request, for example, added overhead, capital expenditures required as a result of project activity, associated administrative costs, etc.)

Some additional indirect costs resulting from administrative oversight may be incurred.

7. What Do You Anticipate Happening When the Federal, State and/or Private Financial Assistance is Discontinue (That is, program termination, reduced services, financial implications, layoffs, etc.)?

In the event that another source of outside funding is not found, continuance of this program will be re-evaluated based on community need and available resources of the Police Department.

8. Attach a List of Potential Subcontractors, If any, outlining the purpose of each subcontract (That is, 456 and 490 account items; use an additional 8 ½" X 11" sheet).

N/A

III. COUNTY EXECUTIVE'S OFFICE REVIEW

1. Intergovernmental Relations Division Review:	Approved _____ Disapproved	2. Signature of Coordinator	3. Date
4. Comments			
5. Budget Office Review:	Approved _____ Disapproved	6. Signature of Budget Director	7. Date
8. Comments			

2014 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
MEMORANDUM OF SUPPORT

Title Of Bill: Accepting & appropriating Federal funding in the amount of $16,000 from the United States Department Of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, for the Suffolk County Police Department's participation in the Regional Fugitive Task Force with 77.55% support.

PURPOSE OR GENERAL IDEA OF BILL: To accept $16,000 in funding from the United States Marshals Service to support the participation of the Suffolk County Police Department in the United States Marshals Service Regional Fugitive Task Force.

SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC PROVISIONS: The United States Marshals Service (USMS) has awarded the Suffolk County Police Department $16,000 in Federal funding to support the Police Department's participation in the USMS Regional Fugitive Task Force.

JUSTIFICATION: The Suffolk County Police Department participates in the United States Marshals Service Regional Fugitive Task Force. In order to facilitate the Suffolk County Police Department's participation, the USMS provides reimbursement funding to assist with costs incurred.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS: Non-reimbursable employee fringe benefit costs of approximately $4,632 will be incurred through September 30, 2015. Additional costs will only be incurred if the program receives additional funding in subsequent years.

GRANT BUDGET ANALYSIS	COUNTY BUDGET YEAR 2014			Page 1 of 3
CATEGORY	APPROPRIATION NUMBER GRANTOR FUNDS	APPROPRIATION NUMBER COUNTY FUNDS	APPROPRIATION NUMBER IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION	REMARKS
1000 PERSONAL SERVICES:	**16,000**			
1100 Permanent Salaries				
1110 Interim Salaries				
1120 Overtime Salaries	16,000			
2000 EQUIPMENT:				
2010 Furniture & Fixtures				
2020 Office Machines				
2030 Automobiles & Motorcycles				
2070 Cameras and Photographic				
2500 Other Equip Not Otherwise				
3000 SUPPLIES MATERIALS & OTHERS:				
3010 Office Supplies				
3020 Postage				
3030 Photostat, Photograph, Blueprint				
3040 Printing				
3160 Computer Software				
3500 Other Unclassified				
3680 Repairs: Special Equipment				
4000 UTILITIES:				
4010 Telephone & Telegraph				
4300 TRAVEL:				
4310 Employee Misc - Expenses				
4330 Travel Employee Contracts				
4340 Travel Other Contracts				

SCIN Form 164D (10-80)

GRANT BUDGET ANALYSIS	COUNTY BUDGET YEAR 2014			Page 2 of 3
CATEGORY	APPROPRIATION NUMBER GRANTOR FUNDS	APPROPRIATION NUMBER COUNTY FUNDS	APPROPRIATION NUMBER IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION	REMARKS
4400 FEES FOR FACILITIES 4410 Rent: Offices & Buildings				
4500 FEES FOR SERVICES: 4560 Fees for Services, Non-Employees				
4900 CONTRACTED SERVICES (LIST)				
8000 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS: 8280 Retirement 8300 Insurance: Worker Compensation 8330 Social Security 8360 Health Insurance 8380 Dental Insurance		**14,475** 13,750 725		Fringe benefits are not reimbursable under this funding program
OTHER (List Source & Brief Explanation)				

I certify that the above in-kind contribution are not currently being used to support other grants

SCIN Form 164D (10-80)

DETAIL LISTING OF 1000 ACCOUNT			PERSONAL SERVICES				
TITLE OF POSITION	GRADE / STEP	SALARY	EMPLOYEE NAME	SOURCE OF FUNDING BY %			
				GRANTOR	COUNTY	IN-KIND	
Detective Lieutenant		$129.20/hr. OT	Various	100%			
Detective Sergeant		$116.07/hr. OT	Various	100%			
Detective	4	$104.94/hr. OT	Various	100%			

SCIN Form 164D (10-80)

Intro. Res. No. 2153-14 Laid on the Table 12/2/14
Introduced by Presiding Officer on Request of the County Executive

RESOLUTION NO. –2014, AMENDING THE 2014 OPERATING BUDGET AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH BONDING FOR A SETTLEMENT FOR MEDICAL MALPRACTICE CASE AGAINST THE COUNTY

WHEREAS, the Ways and Means Committee has approved a settlement in a medical malpractice matter for the amount of Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand ($650,000) Dollars; and

WHEREAS, the above settlement is a mandated expense that must be paid by the County; and

WHEREAS, sufficient funds to satisfy lawsuits, orders, judgments and settlements are not available in the 2014 Operating Budget; and

WHEREAS, the County Legislature, by Resolution of even date herewith, has authorized the issuance of Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand ($650,000) Dollars in Suffolk County Serial Bonds to cover the cost of the above referenced settlement; now, therefore be it

1st RESOLVED, that the settlement for the sum of Six Hundred Fifty Thousand ($650,000) Dollars be bonded and paid under the authority of the Office of Risk Management, County Department of Law, in conjunction with the County Department of Audit and Control and the County Executive's Budget Office; and be it further

2nd RESOLVED, that the proceeds of Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand ($650,000) Dollars in Suffolk County Serial Bonds be and are hereby appropriated as follows:

REVENUES:
038-2780 Proceeds: Debt $650,000

APPROPRIATIONS: Miscellaneous
Medical Malpractice Insurance
038-MSC-9090
Mandated

4880 – Settlements $650,000

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

_____
County Executive of the County of Suffolk

Date of Approval:

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL IMPACT
OF PROPOSED SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATION

1. Type of Legislation

Resolution ___X___ Local Law _____ Charter Law _____

2. Title of Proposed Legislation

AMENDING THE 2014 OPERATING BUDGET AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH BONDING FOR A SETTLEMENT FOR MEDICAL MALPRACTICE CASE AGAINST THE COUNTY

3. Purpose of Proposed Legislation

See above.

4. Will the Proposed Legislation Have a Fiscal Impact? **Yes** __X__ **No** _____

5. If the answer to item 4 is "yes", on what will it impact? (circle appropriate category)

County **Town** **Economic Impact**

Village **School District** **Other (Specify):**

Library District **Fire District**

6. If the answer to item 5 is "yes", Provide Detailed Explanation of Impact

SERIAL BONDS WILL BE ISSUED TO FINANCE THIS SETTLEMENT. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST COSTS WILL BE INCURRED OVER THE LIFE OF THE BONDS. SEE ATTACHED DEBT SCHEDULE.

7. Total Financial Cost of Funding over 5 Years on Each Affected Political or Other Subdivision.

SEE ATTACHED.

8. Proposed Source of Funding

SERIAL BONDS

9. Timing of Impact

IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT BONDS WILL BE ISSUED SPRING 2015 AND DEBT SERVICE WILL COMMENCE SPRING 2016. THERE IS NO FISCAL IMPACT IN 2014 OR 2015.

10. Typed Name & Title of Preparer	11. Signature of Preparer	12. Date
Colleen Capece Special Projects Coordinator	C. Capece	November 26, 2014

SCIN FORM 175b (10/95)

FINANCIAL IMPACT
2016 PROPERTY TAX LEVY*
ESTIMATED COST TO THE AVERAGE TAXPAYER

GENERAL FUND

	2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY	ESTIMATED 2016* COST TO AVG TAXPAYER	2014 AV TAX RATE PER $100	2014 FEV TAX RATE PER $1000
TOTAL	$143,555	$0.28		$0.001

POLICE DISTRICT AND DISTRICT COURT

	2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY	ESTIMATED 2016* COST TO AVG TAXPAYER	2014 AV TAX RATE PER $100	2014 FEV TAX RATE PER $1000
TOTAL	$0	$0.00		$0.000

COMBINED

	2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY	ESTIMATED 2016* COST TO AVG TAXPAYER	2014 AV TAX RATE PER $100	2014 FEV TAX RATE PER $1000
TOTAL	$143,555	$0.28		$0.001

**** The Estimated 2016 Cost to Average Taxpayer is based upon the 2014 property tax levy and is provided for informational purposes only.***

NOTES:
1) SOURCE FOR NUMBER OF FAMILY PARCELS AND CORRESPONDING ASSESSED VALUATION: SUFFOLK COUNTY REAL PROPERTY, 2013.
2) SOURCE FOR TOTAL TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION FOR COUNTY PURPOSES: SCHEDULE A, REPORT OF ASSESSED VALUATION FOR 2013-2014.
3) SOURCE FOR EQUALIZATION RATES: 2013 COUNTY EQUALIZATION RATES ESTABLISHED BY THE NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AND ASSESSMENTS.

To be completed by the Executive Budget Office

FINANCIAL IMPACT
2015 PROPERTY TAX LEVY*
COST TO THE AVERAGE TAXPAYER

GENERAL FUND

	2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY	2015* COST TO AVG TAXPAYER	2014 AV TAX RATE PER $100	2014 FEV TAX RATE PER $1000
TOTAL	$0	**$0.00**		$0.000

POLICE DISTRICT AND DISTRICT COURT

	2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY	2015* COST TO AVG TAXPAYER	2014 AV TAX RATE PER $100	2014 FEV TAX RATE PER $1000
TOTAL	$0	**$0.00**		$0.000

COMBINED

	2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY	2015* COST TO AVG TAXPAYER	2014 AV TAX RATE PER $100	2014 FEV TAX RATE PER $1000
TOTAL	$0	**$0.00**		$0.000

**** The Estimated 2015 Cost to Average Taxpayer is based upon the 2014 property tax levy and is provided for informational purposes only.***

NOTES:
1) SOURCE FOR NUMBER OF FAMILY PARCELS AND CORRESPONDING ASSESSED VALUATION: SUFFOLK COUNTY REAL PROPERTY, 2013.
2) SOURCE FOR TOTAL TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION FOR COUNTY PURPOSES: SCHEDULE A, REPORT OF ASSESSED VALUATION FOR 2013-2014.
3) SOURCE FOR EQUALIZATION RATES: 2013 COUNTY EQUALIZATION RATES ESTABLISHED BY THE NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AND ASSESSMENTS.

To be completed by the Executive Budget Office

FINANCIAL IMPACT
2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY
COST TO THE AVERAGE TAXPAYER

GENERAL FUND

	2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY	2014 COST TO AVG TAXPAYER	2014 AV TAX RATE PER $100	2014 FEV TAX RATE PER $1000
TOTAL	$0	$0.00		$0.000

POLICE DISTRICT AND DISTRICT COURT

	2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY	2014 COST TO AVG TAXPAYER	2013 AV TAX RATE PER $100	2014 FEV TAX RATE PER $1000
TOTAL	$0	$0.00		$0.000

COMBINED

	2014 PROPERTY TAX LEVY	2014 COST TO AVG TAXPAYER	2014 AV TAX RATE PER $100	2014 FEV TAX RATE PER $1000
TOTAL	$0	$0.00		$0.000

NOTES:
1) SOURCE FOR NUMBER OF FAMILY PARCELS AND CORRESPONDING ASSESSED VALUATION: SUFFOLK COUNTY REAL PROPERTY, 2013.
2) SOURCE FOR TOTAL TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION FOR COUNTY PURPOSES: SCHEDULE A, REPORT OF ASSESSED VALUATION FOR 2013-2014.
3) SOURCE FOR EQUALIZATION RATES: 2013 COUNTY EQUALIZATION RATES ESTABLISHED BY THE NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AND ASSESSMENTS.

To be completed by the Executive Budget Office

Suffolk County

General Obligation Serial Bonds
Level Debt

Term of Bonds	5
Amount to Bond:	$650,000

Date	Coupon	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	Fiscal Debt Service
5/1/2015					
5/1/2016	3.000%	$121,455.42	$22,100.00	$143,555.42	$143,555.42
			$8,985.26	$8,985.26	
5/1/2017	3.000%	$125,584.90	$8,985.26	$134,570.16	$143,555.42
			$6,850.31	$6,850.31	
5/1/2018	3.000%	$129,854.79	$6,850.31	$136,705.11	$143,555.42
			$4,642.78	$4,642.78	
5/1/2019	4.000%	$134,269.85	$4,642.78	$138,912.64	$143,555.42
			$2,360.20	$2,360.20	
5/1/2020	4.000%	$138,835.03	$2,360.20	$141,195.22	$143,555.42
		$650,000.00	$67,777.10	$717,777.10	$717,777.10

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

STEVEN BELLONE
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DENNIS M. BROWN
COUNTY ATTORNEY

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
DIVISION OF RISK MANAGEMENT

TO: Jon Schneider
Deputy County Executive

FROM: Dennis M. Brown
County Attorney

DATE: November 25, 2014

RE: Bond Resolution

Enclosed you will find a draft of a resolution for bonding $650,000 for the settlement of a medical malpractice case. The settlement was approved by the Ways and Means committee. Payment must be made within 90 days of receipt closing papers. This memo is to request the processing of the resolution.

Should you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Cc: Tom Vaughn
Lisa Santeramo

LOCATION:
H. LEE DENNISON BLDG. – 7TH FLOOR
VETERANS MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

MAILING ADDRESS:
P.O. BOX 6100
HAUPPAUGE, NY 11788-0099

Liability (631) 853-4700
Risk Mgmt. & Liability Fax (631) 853-4956
Workers Compensation Fax (631) 853-4789

2154

Intro. Res. No. -2014 Laid on Table 12/2/2014

Introduced by Presiding Officer, on request of the County Executive

RESOLUTION NO. -2014, AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH SUFFOLK COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE FOR THE PURPOSE OF INCLUDING A COUNTY OWNED PARCEL, LOCATED ADJACENT TO THE AMMERMAN CAMPUS (SELDEN), IN THE COLLEGE'S START-UP NY CAMPUS PLAN FOR THE DESIGNATION AS A TAX-FREE NEW YORK AREA

WHEREAS, the New York State Legislature has determined that to revitalize the economy of the State of New York, it is necessary and appropriate to promote entrepreneurism and job creation by transforming public higher education institutions through the establishment of tax-free areas, to attract high tech businesses, startup companies, venture capital, new business and investments from around the world; and

WHEREAS, in furtherance of this objective, the State Legislature created the START-UP NY Program (the "Program"), in accordance with Chapter 68 of the Laws of 2013 (the "Act") which authorizes the creation of tax-free New York areas on eligible campuses in New York State, including SUNY and community college campuses, for new and expanding businesses to both foster job creation and enhance the academic mission of the participating universities and colleges; and

WHEREAS, Suffolk County Community College (the "College") wishes to participate in the Program, however lacks "on-campus" space to include in its Plan for Designation of Tax-Free Areas (the "Plan") as described by the Act; and

WHEREAS, the Act allows the inclusion of property not owned by or on the campus of a college to be included in the College's Plan, through an agreement with certain property owners, including Suffolk County; and

WHEREAS, Suffolk County owns a vacant parcel of land located on College Road in Selden that was most recently acquired by Suffolk County through a quitclaim deed dated July 8, 2008 and recorded in Liber 12557 page 962 from the Selden Fire District and had been previously conveyed to the Selden Fire District by Suffolk County in 1992; and

WHEREAS, such parcel of land is adjacent to the College's Ammerman Campus (Selden) and would be suitable for inclusion in the College's Plan, and such parcel is designated on the Suffolk County Tax Map as District 0200, Section 538.00, Block 05.00 and Lot 001.002 (hereinafter the "Premises"); and

WHEREAS, Suffolk County, through its Department of Economic Development and Planning (the "Department") is interested in entering into an agreement with the College to further the purposes of the Act which are consistent with the mission of the Department; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature agrees that the inclusion of the Premises in the Program is in the best interest of the County and its taxpayers, as well as in furtherance of the mission of both the College and the Department; now therefore be it

1st **RESOLVED**, the County Executive, or his designee, is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into an agreement with the College in a form attached hereto as Exhibit "A", outlining the responsibilities of the parties with regard to the College's Plan and approving the use of the Premises, as described therein, for inclusion in the College's Plan for the duration of the agreement; and be it further

2nd **RESOLVED**, that the County Executive, or his designee, is authorized and empowered to make such changes to the agreement as is deemed necessary and appropriate to effectuate the purposes of this resolution, subject to the approval of the Department of Law and the Commissioner of the Department, and the execution and delivery of such agreement shall be conclusive evidence of his approval of any such changes and of the authorization and direction thereof by the Legislature; and be it further

3rd **RESOLVED**, that this Legislature, being the lead agency under the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA"), Environmental Conservation Law Article 8, hereby finds and determines that this Project constitutes both Type II and Unlisted Actions, pursuant to Section 617.4 and 617.5 of Title 6 of New York Code of Rules and Regulations ("NYCRR"). The contractors for this project shall be solely responsible for all activities and costs necessary to obtain a SEQRA determination of significance and will prepare all necessary documentation to meet SEQRA requirements; and be it further

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

_____
County Executive of Suffolk County

Date: _____, 2014

2155

Intro. Res. No. -2014 Laid on Table 12/2/14

Introduced by Presiding Officer, on request of the County Executive

RESOLUTION NO. -2014 AMENDING THE 2014 CAPITAL BUDGET AND APPROPRIATING PAYGO FUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW SUFFOLK COUNTY 1/4% DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FOR LAND ACQUISITIONS (CP 8714.211)

WHEREAS, at the general election held on November 6, 2007, the electorate approved the mandatory referendum on Resolution 770-2007, Adopting A Charter Law Extending and Accelerating the Existing Suffolk County ¼% Drinking Water Protection Program for Environmental Protection, Sewer District Tax Rate Stabilization and County-wide Property Tax Protection from December 31, 2013 to November 30, 2030 (Local Law No. 24-2007); and

WHEREAS, under that law, 31.10% of the total revenues generated each calendar year by the ¼% Sales Tax Revenue Stream is allocated and deposited annually to the Suffolk County Environmental Programs Trust Fund; and

WHEREAS, beginning January 1st, 2012, the funding source under the ¼% Drinking Water Protection Program will be Pay as You Go; and

WHEREAS, adequate funding is provided within the Fund 477 Fund Balance Reserved for Land Acquisition; and

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 471-1994, as revised by Resolution No. 461-2006, has established a priority ranking system, implemented in the 2013 Adopted Capital Budget and Program, as the basis for funding capital projects such as this project; and

WHEREAS, the County Legislature by even date herewith has authorized the appropriation of $6,041,060.00 in PAYGO funds to cover the cost of purchasing land under the New Suffolk County ¼% Drinking Water Protection Program for Environmental Protection; now, therefore be it

1st **RESOLVED**, that this Legislature, being the lead agency under the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA"), Environmental Conservation Law Article 8, hereby finds and determines that this resolution constitutes a Type II action, pursuant to Section 617.5 (c) (18),(20), (21) and (27) of Title 6 of the NYCRR and within the meaning of Section 8-019 (2) of the New York Environmental Conservation Law as a promulgation of regulations, rules, policies, procedures, and Legislative decisions in connection with continuing agency administration, management and information collection, and the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) is hereby directed to circulate any appropriate SEQRA notices of determination of non-applicability or non-significance in accordance with this resolution; and, be it further

2nd **RESOLVED**, that it is hereby determined that this project, with a priority ranking of seventy-three (73) is eligible for approval in accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 471-1994, as revised by Resolution No. 461-2006; and be it further

3rd **RESOLVED**, that sufficient funds exist within the 477 Fund Balance for this project; and be it further

4th **RESOLVED**, that the Adopted 2014 Operating Budget be and hereby is amended and that the interfund transfer be and hereby is appropriated from Fund 477 Reserve Fund Balance as follows:

EXPENDITURES:

Agency	Fund	Organization	Object	Description	Amount
IFT	477	E525	9600	Transfer to General Capital Reserve Fund	$6,041,060

and be it further

5th **RESOLVED**, that the interfund revenues be and hereby are transferred and accepted in the Capital Fund as follows:

REVENUES:

Agency	Fund	Rev Source	Organization	Description	Amount
IFT	525	R477	E525	Transfer from Water Protection	$6,041,060
(Ref. 525-CAP-IFTR-R477)					

and be it further

6th **RESOLVED**, that the 2014 Capital Budget and Program be and they are hereby amended as follows:

Project No.: 8714.211
Project Title: Suffolk County New Drinking Water Protection Program-Pay As-You-Go

	Total Est'd Cost	Current 2014 Capital Budget & Program	Revised 2014 Capital Budget & Program
2. Land Acquisition	$66,768,545	$10,354,650	$16,395,710
TOTAL	$66,768,545	$10,354,650	$16,395,710

and, be it further;

7th **RESOLVED**, that these Water Quality Protection proceeds in the amount of $6,041,060 be and hereby is appropriated as follows:

Project Number	Project Title	Amount
525-CAP-8714.211	Suffolk County New Drinking Water Protection Program-Pay-As-You-Go Program	$6,041,060

and, be it further

8th **RESOLVED**, that the County Treasurer and County Comptroller are hereby authorized and directed to accept these interfund revenues and effectuate these interfund transfers, including the associated cash transfers to finance this capital project.

9th **RESOLVED,** that no funds appropriated by this resolution may be expended unless and until a resolution authorizing planning and/or acquisition of a piece of property for the purposes of these capital projects has been duly adopted.

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

_____

County Executive of Suffolk County

Date:

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL IMPACT OF PROPOSED SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATION

1. Type of Legislation

Resolution __X__ Local Law _____ Charter Law _____

2. Title of Proposed Legislation
To amend the 2014 Capital Budget and appropriate PayGo funds in connection with the New Suffolk County ¼% Drinking Water Protection Program for environmental protection for land acquisitions (CP8714.211).

3. Purpose of Proposed Legislation

See No. 2 above

4. Will the Proposed Legislation Have a Fiscal Impact? **YES** ___ **NO** __X__

5. If the answer to item 4 is "yes", on what will it impact? (Circle appropriate category)

County	Town	Economic Impact
Village	School District	Other (Specify):
Library District	Fire District	

6. If the answer to item 4 is "yes", Provide Detailed Explanation of Impact:

N/A

7. Total Financial Cost of Funding over 5 Years on Each Affected Political or Other Subdivision.

N/A

8. Proposed Source of Funding

New Suffolk County ¼% Drinking Water Protection Program-PayGo (CP 8714.211)

9. Timing of Impact

N/A

10. Typed Name & Title of Preparer	*11. Signature of Preparer*	*12. Date*
Jill Rose-Nikoloff Director of Real Estate		November 20, 2014

SCIN FORM 175b (10/95)

REQUEST FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATION
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE
County of Suffolk

(1) Please limit this suggestion form to ONE proposal.
(2) Describe in detail.
(3) Attach all pertinent backup material.

Submitting Department
Department of Economic Development & Planning
Division of Real Property Acquisition & Mgmt.
H Lee Dennison Bldg., 2nd Floor, Hauppauge

Division Contact Person
Janet M. Longo
853-5947

Suggestion Involves:

_____ Technical Amendment

_____ New Program

_____ Grant Award

_____ Contract (New ___ Rev. ___)

__X___Other

Summary of Problem: (Explanation of why this legislation is needed.)
To amend the 2014 Capital Budget and appropriate PayGo funds in connection with the New Suffolk County ¼% Drinking Water Protection Program for environmental protection for land acquisitions (CP8714.211).

Proposed Changes in Present Statute: (Please specify section when possible.)

N/A

PLEASE FILL IN REVERSE SIDE OF FORM

SCIN FORM 175a (10/95) Prior editions of this form are obsolete.

2014 INTRAGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
MEMORANDUM OF SUPPORT

TITLE OF BILL:

AMENDING THE 2014 CAPITAL BUDGET AND APPROPRIATING PAYGO FUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW SUFFOLK COUNTY ¼% DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FOR LAND ACQUISITIONS

PURPOSE OR GENERAL IDEA OF BILL:

TO FUND PAYGO FOR LAND ACQUISITION

SUMMARY OR SPECIFIC PROVISIONS:

APPROPRIATING PAYGO FUNDS - NEW SUFFOLK COUNTY ¼% DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM (CP 8714.211)

JUSTIFICATION:

FUNDING AVAILABLE IN 8714.211

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS:

N/A

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

Steven Bellone
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

Department of
Economic Development and Planning

Joanne Minieri
Deputy County Executive and Commissioner

Division of Real Property
Acquisition and Management

November 20, 2014

Mr. Jon Schneider, Deputy County Executive
H. Lee Dennison Building-12th Floor
100 Veterans Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, NY 11788-0099

Dear Mr. Schneider:

Attached for your review and consideration is an Introductory Resolution to Amend the 2014 Capital Budget and appropriate $6,041,060 for the New Suffolk County ¼% Drinking Water Protection Program-PayGo (CP8714.211) for environmental protection and land acquisitions.

Please contact me if you require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Jill Rosen-Nikoloff
Director of Real Estate

JRN:pd
Enc.
Cc Dennis Cohen, Chief Deputy County Executive
Lisa Santeramo, Assistant Deputy County Executive
Joanne Minieri, Deputy County Executive and Commissioner, Department of Economic Development and Planning (email copy only)
Connie Corso, Budget Director, (email copy only)
Sarah Lansdale, Director, Division of Planning & Environment (email copy only)
Janet M. Longo, Acquisition Supervisor, Division of Real Property Acquisition & Mgmt.
Karen Slater, Principal Accountant, Department of Economic Development & Planning
Tom Vaughn, Director, Intragovernmental Relations
CE Review (email copy only)

2156

Intro. Res. No. -2014 Laid on Table 12/2/2014
Introduced by Presiding Officer on request of County Executive

RESOLUTION NO. –2014 TO REAPPOINT MEMBER OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION (MATTHEW CHARTRAND)

WHEREAS, Section 14-2(A) of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER provides for the appointment of fifteen (15) members of the Suffolk County Planning Commission, one member from each of the ten (10) towns in Suffolk County, one member from an incorporated village of under 5,000 population, one member from an incorporated village of over 5,000 population, and three members from the County at large: and

WHEREAS, the term of Suffolk County Planning Commission member, Matthew Chartrand, representing the Town of Islip, expired on December 31, 2012 (Resolution # 806-2009); and

WHEREAS, Steven Bellone, the County Executive of Suffolk, has reappointed Matthew Chartrand, currently residing in West Islip, New York 11795, as a member of the County Planning Commission, now, therefore be it

1st **RESOLVED**, that Matthew Chartrand, currently residing in West Islip, New York 11795, is hereby reappointed as a member of the Suffolk County Planning Commission representing the Town of Islip for a term of office expiring on December 31, 2016, pursuant to Section 14-2(A) of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER.

2nd **RESOLVED**, that this Legislature, being the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) lead agency, hereby finds and determines that this resolution constitutes a Type II action pursuant to Section 617.5(c)(20) and (27) of Title 6 of the NEW YORK CODE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS (6 NYCRR) and within the meaning of Section 8-0109(2) of the NEW YORK ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAW as a promulgation of regulations, rules, policies, procedures, and legislative decisions in connection with continuing agency administration, management and information collection, and the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) is hereby directed to circulate any appropriate SEQRA notices of determination of non-applicability or non-significance in accordance with this resolution.

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

_____
County Executive of Suffolk County

Date of Approval:

MATTHEW CHARTRAND
WEST ISLIP, NY 11795

Matthew Chartrand has been a member of the Commission since 2009. Currently Matt is Business Manager of Ironworkers local 361; member since 1993 prior to this, he was president, vice president and assistant apprentice school coordinator of local 361. As Business Manager, Matt runs the day to day operation of the local which consists of some 1000 members and 200 contractors. Matt also is President of New York Metal Trades District Council.

Matt went to Stony Brook University and went on to graduate from Nassau Community College. He is a resident of West Islip for some 40 years. He is joined by his wife Lori and four children Matthew, Jade, Michael, and Maggie.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL IMPACT OF PROPOSED SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATION

1. Type of Legislation

Resolution __X__ Local Law ____ Charter Law ____

2. Title of Proposed Legislation

RESOLUTION NO. -2014 TO REAPPOINT MEMBER OF SUFFOLK COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION (MATTHEW CHARTRAND)

3. Purpose of Proposed Legislation SAME AS ABOVE

4. Will the Proposed Legislation Have a Fiscal Impact? **YES** ___ **NO** __X__

5. If the answer to item 4 is "yes",on what will it impact? (Circle appropriate category)

County	Town	Economic Impact
Village	School District	Other (Specify):
Library District	Fire District	

6. If the answer to item 4 is "yes", Provide Detailed Explanation of Impact:

N/A

7. Total Financial Cost of Funding over 5 Years on Each Affected Political or Other Subdivision.

N/A

8. Proposed Source of Funding

N/A

9. Timing of Impact

N/A

10. Typed Name & Title of Preparer	*11. Signature of Preparer*	*12. Date*
Sarah Lansdale Director of Planning		12-1-14

SCIN FORM 175b (10/95)

2014 1NTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

MEMORANDUM OF SUPPORT

TITLE OF BILL: TO REAPPOINT MEMBER OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION (MATTHEW CHARTRAND)

PURPOSE OR GENERAL IDEA OF BILL: Section 14-2(A) of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER provides for the appointment of fifteen (15) members of the Suffolk County Planning Commission, one member for each of the ten (10) towns in Suffolk County, one member from an incorporated village of under 5,000 population, one member from an incorporated village of over 5,000 population, and three members from the County at large.

SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC PROVISIONS: Reappointment of Matthew Chartrand, currently residing in West Islip, NY 11795, as a member of the Suffolk County Planning Commission, representing the Town of Islip, which term will expire on December 31, 2016.

JUSTIFICATION: The term of office for Matthew Chartrand, the member of the Suffolk County Planning Commission representing the Town of Islip, expired on December 31, 2012 (Resolution No. 806-2009).

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS: There is no fiscal impact.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

Steven Bellone
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

Department of
Economic Development and Planning

Joanne Minieri
Deputy County Executive and Commissioner

Division of Planning
and Environment

December 1, 2014

Jon Schneider, Deputy County Executive
H. Lee Dennison Bldg. – 12th Floor
Hauppauge, New York 11788-0099

Re: Reso-EDP-Reappointing Matthew Chartrand (Planning Commission)

Dear Mr. Schneider:

Enclosed herewith for your approval is original and one (1) copy of the proposed resolution with documentation pursuant to:

TO REAPPOINT MEMBER OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION (MATTHEW CHARTRAND)

I would appreciate your placing this on the legislative agenda at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

Sarah Lansdale
Director of Planning

Enclosures

Copy of Resolution to:
Dennis Cohen, Chief Deputy County Executive
Joanne Minieri, Deputy County Executive and Commissioner EDP
Lisa Santeramo, Assistant Deputy County Executive
Tom Vaughn, Director of Intragovernmental Relations

2156

REQUEST FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATION
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE
County of Suffolk

(1) Please limit this suggestion form to ONE proposal.
(2) Describe in detail.
(3) Attach all pertinent backup material.

Submitting Department
Dept. of Economic Development and Planning
Division of Planning and Environment
H Lee Dennison Bldg., 4th Floor, Hauppauge

Department Contact Person

Sarah Lansdale, Director of Planning
853-5190

Suggestion Involves:

_____ Technical Amendment

_____ Grant Award

__X___Other

_____ New Program

_____ Contract (New ___ Rev. ___)

Summary of Problem: (Explanation of why this legislation is needed.)

To reappoint member of the Suffolk County Planning Commission representing the Town of Islip, (Matthew Chartrand), which term expired on December 31, 2012.

Proposed Changes in Present Statute: (Please specify section when possible.)

N/A

PLEASE FILL IN REVERSE SIDE OF FORM

SCIN FORM 175a (10/95) Prior editions of this form are obsolete.

2157

Intro. Res. No. -2014 Laid on Table 12/2/14

Introduced by Legislator Schneiderman

RESOLUTION NO. -2014, AUTHORIZING THE TOWN OF EAST HAMPTON TO UTILIZE A PARCEL, SUFFOLK COUNTY TAX MAP NO. 0300-162.00-01.00-010.002, FOR PARK AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION PURPOSES

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 143-2002 authorized the transfer of a County owned 1.7 acre parcel, Suffolk County Tax Map No. 0300-162.00-01.00-010.002, to the Town of East Hampton for the purpose of creating affordable housing; and

WHEREAS, the subject parcel was transferred to the Town of East Hampton in 2002 for affordable housing purposes; and

WHEREAS, the Town of East Hampton has determined that the subject parcel is not an appropriate site for affordable housing; and

WHEREAS, the Suffolk County Historic Trust has determined that the building and grounds of the subject parcel are of historic significance due to the documented history of Native Americans (Montaukett) on the premises; and

WHEREAS, the 1.7 acre parcel is eligible for inclusion in the Suffolk County Historic Trust and is also likely eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, the structure on the subject parcel will be lost if not secured immediately; East Hampton Town should develop a long term plan for its preservation, and until such plan is developed by the Town of East Hampton, measures should be taken by the Town to secure and protect the historic structure; and

WHEREAS, the Town wishes to retain the subject parcel for park purposes for open space and historic preservation; now, therefore be it

1st **RESOLVED**, that the Town of East Hampton is hereby authorized to utilize the parcel identified as Suffolk County Tax Map No. 0300-162.00-01.00-010.002, as park land; and be it further

2nd **RESOLVED**, that the Town of East Hampton will designate the building and grounds as an East Hampton Historic Landmark or give it a similar designation; and be it further

3rd **RESOLVED,** that the Town of East Hampton will immediately undertake measures to ensure the structure and contents are secured and stabilized; and be it further

4th **RESOLVED**, that the Town will restore the building for historic interpretation in consultation with the Native American (Montaukett) community; and be it further

5th **RESOLVED**, that the building and grounds will be considered culturally sensitive and managed properly regarding buried cultural (archaeological) resources; and be it further

6th **RESOLVED**, that the Division of Real Property, Acquisition and Management is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to issue a new deed to the Town of East Hampton

or to amend the existing deed to reflect that the Town of East Hampton will use the subject parcel for park purposes and that the parcel will revert to the ownership of the County of Suffolk if they use it for any other purpose or fails to protect the building and other historic resources contained on the property; and be it further

7th **RESOLVED**, that the terms of this resolution shall supersede inconsistent provisions of Resolution No. 143-2002; and be it further

8th **RESOLVED**, that this Legislature, being the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) lead agency, hereby finds and determines that this resolution constitutes a Type II action pursuant to Section 617.5(c)(20), (21), and (27) of Title 6 of the NEW YORK CODE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS (6 NYCRR) and within the meaning of Section 8-0109(2) of the NEW YORK ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAW as a promulgation of regulations, rules, policies, procedures, and legislative decisions in connection with continuing agency administration, management and information collection, and the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) is hereby directed to circulate any appropriate SEQRA notices of determination of non-applicability or non-significance in accordance with this resolution.

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

_____

County Executive of Suffolk County

Date:

s:/reso/2014/refile 1954 East Hampton Parcel

wm

2157
(Late Starter)

A DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR THE Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction of the GEORGE AND SARAH FOWLER HOUSE

With historical references, practical suggestions, possible uses, a critique of the importance of the house to the history of East Hampton generally, and to Montaukett Indian history, the history of Freetown. and the African-American community, and a brief action plan.

By James Devine

August 17, 2014

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Objectives

1) Our first objective is to give basic information that places the Fowler House, at 97 Springs Road, East Hampton, New York, in context. The house is an important historical site in the history of the Montauk Indians, the multi-racial community of Freetown, and East Hampton generally.

East Hampton, rich in cultural history, has no venue, or site, that depicts either Montauk Indian life, the history of slavery in East Hampton, or the extended history of the black community in East Hampton. The Fowler House is ideal for the telling of all of these histories.

2) Our second objective is to briefly discuss the importance of the Fowler family through history, the genealogy of the Montauk tribe, in American colonial and American academic history, in the broader life of New England tribes, and to the Brotherton group which contains a key Fowler branch of the Montauk tribe.

The story of the Fowler family contains many important aspects which can only be hinted at in a brief synopsis of the family history. One important aspect that deserves attention is based on a Newsday article written some years ago telling the story of the Montauk and the Brotherton community. What was missed in the article was the striking resemblance between Robert Fowler of the Brotherton Tribal organization and his Fowler relatives who remained on Montauk until the end. That the Montaukett diaspora failed to destroy the identity of the Montaukett tribe is evidenced by the retention of common physical characteristics within the Fowler family groups though separated for two hundred years.

3) Our third objective will be to address the four essential approaches to the treatment of this historically important property: preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. The author is not an expert in this field, and makes no pretense to be. His work for the East Hampton Historical Society, however, has provided him with a working knowledge of the fundamental importance of both the formal, and informal. approaches to preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. In addition, the author is able to provide concrete suggestions that are based on first-hand experience and his personal knowledge of the property.

4) Our fourth objective is to suggest possible, and appropriate, use of the property as an exhibit site and as a living history museum of the Montaukett culture and the multi-racial history of Freetown. Again, the author has personal knowledge of all the communities and their histories. This, however, should not be seen in any way to limit the dynamic telling of the histories of these groups and their interactions or other uses.

Conclusion:

The East Hampton community has a unique opportunity to preserve a house of paramount importance to the town's history, and to minority history, that has never been properly told. This opportunity will not come again. We cannot allow this important site to vanish without every effort to preserve it.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FOWLER FAMILY

The first Montaukett Indian known to bear the name "Fowler" was James Fowler who, according to some sources, was born on Montauk circa 1700 and, in other material, described as being Shinnecock. At any rate, he was of such an important lineage to make him an appropriate husband for Elizabeth (Betty) Pharaoh, the daughter of George Pharaoh and the great-granddaughter of the Sachem Wyandanch and his wife, Wuch-i-kit-taw-but. James and Betty married in 1725 and were the parents of at least six children.

Thus begins the documented history of the extensive intermarriages between the Pharaohs and the Fowlers that made them essentially one family, one blood, equal in all respects, except one. That important exception being that the direct Pharaoh line has been traditionally associated with the role of chief, or sachem.

James and Betty's daughter, Mary, married Samson Occum, a descendant of Uncas, sachem of the Mohegan tribe, who was fictionally immortalized by James Fenimore Cooper in The Last of the Mohican. Occum became an ordained Presbyterian minister and is best known for his association with Eleazar Wheelock who founded Wheelock's Indian School. Occum, a great orator, made a speaking trip to England to raise money to endow the school and was successful in raising 10,000 pounds sterling. The school that resulted was renamed Dartmouth University, after the Earl of Dartmouth, a benefactor. It did not become, however, the Indian Charity School meant to educate and convert the Indians.

Occum was present during a period of great depravity among the Montauk tribe and with his brothers-in-law, David and Jacob, at his side, led a significant number of the tribe out of Montauk. David and Jacob Fowler had attended Wheelock's Indian School and were employed by the Continental Congress in the American Revolutionary War. This being the beginning of a long history of Fowlers who served in the armed forces of the American nation.

David Fowler was a founder of the Brotherton community in 1775, served as a trustee in 1785, and served as "senior peacemaker" from 1796 to 1807. He married Hannah Garrett, a Pequot, amassed property in Brotherton, and was a well respected member of the community until his death in 1807.

Jacob Fowler married Esther Poquiantup of the Mohegan tribe. With his brother and a group of Native Americans from different tribes, they founded the community of Brotherton, in Oneida County, New York. Jacob died in Brotherton circa 1787. Both David Fowler and Jacob Fowler are buried in the Indian cemetery there. But the community could not withstand the pressures of development in this region and their descendents moved further west to found an independent community in the Wisconsin Territory vowing as they did do to not be moved again. The Fowler family thus became forced participants, like other Native Americans, in removal and Westward expansion in America. The Brotherton were the first Native Americans to become American citizens, but by necessity not choice. (Stone, *Material*, p 8)

While these Fowlers extended the reach of the family into regions of New England, other areas of New York, and , later, Wisconsin and the West, another group moved westward on Long Island while several family groups remained on Montauk.

William Fowler, a son of James and Betty Fowler, remained on Montauk. His son, Walter Fowler, married Hannah Hannibal and together they had seven children. And among the seven children was William Walter Fowler, born on Montauk in 1822.

William Walter Fowler and his wife, Mary Cuffee, were the progenitors of the last Fowlers born on the reserved lands in Montauk. The had eleven children: Norris, Benjamin, Isaac, Lewis, Olive, John, Charles, Hannah, Maria - who married King David Pharaoh becoming his Queen, and George Lewis Fowler who, with his wife, Sarah Melissa Horton, was the owner of the Fowler House in Freetown. George Fowler was employed for many years by the artist Thomas Moran and his family. Notably, George and Sarah's daughter Eliza, married Anthony Beaman, an important member of the Shinnecock tribe. George Lewis (Jake) Fowler, Jr., was a trapper and hunter and proficient in Native American herbal medicine. Marguerite Fowler was a noted bead worker and married Joseph La Porte of the Seychelles Islands, Indian Ocean.

Jeannette Rattray in her *East Hampton History*, published in 1950, stated that: "The Pharaohs and the Fowlers are the last Indian families surviving here today." Members of the Fowler family were outwardly prominent in American history generally, and inwardly prominent in the history of the Montauk tribe on Montauk and Long Island. (Rattray: *East Hampton*, p. 19)

GEORGE FOWLER GENEALOGY

Compiled by James Devine

WYANDANCH --- m. --- WUCH-KIT-TAW-BUT
|
Weon-com-bone
|
George Pharaoh
|
Elizabeth (Betty) --- m. --- James Fowler
|

William -m -unknown	Jacob	David	Daniel	Mary . m. Samson Occom	Phoebe - m. - Ephriam Pharaoh

|
Walter - m - Hannah Hannibal
|
William Walter - m. - Mary Cuffee
|

George - m - Sarah Horton	Norris	Benjamin	Isaac	Lewis	Olive	Charles	Hannah	Maria- m. David Pharaoh (King of the Montauk)

|

Maria	George	William	John	Norris	Marguerite - m. - Joseph La Porte	Eliza - m. - Anthony Beaman

| |

Leonard Horton	Sarah Horton Boyce

| |

Alexander Fowler

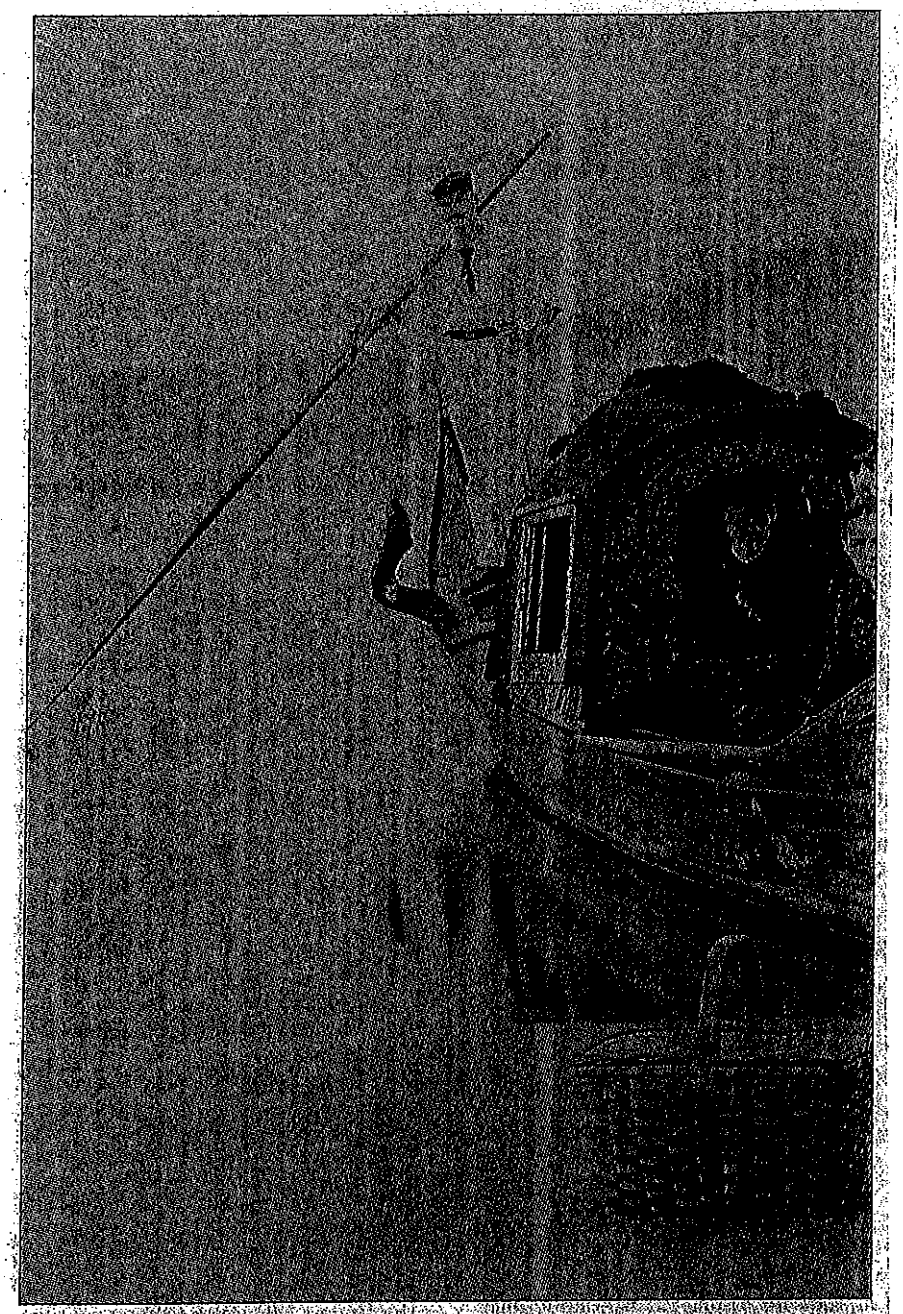
MONTAUKETT INDIAN PHOTOS:
The Fowler Family and their Relatives

George Fowler, Wyandanch Pharoah, Arelia Pharaoh, King David Pharoah, his wife Mariah, George Pharoah and John Fowler. In the front row are Ebenezer Tecumsha, Margaret Pharoah and Samuel Pharoah.

MONTAUK INDIANS 1924

Back Row: Charles Fowler, John Fowler, Pocahontas Pharoah, and Sam Pharoan
Front Row: Marguerite Fowler, George Fowler, and Maria Fowler (Banks)
Marguerite and John Fowler are the children of George Fowler.

GEORGE FOWLER with the Thomas Moran family
(No Photo of Sarah Melissa Horton Fowler is currently available)



George L. Fowler, whose house is in Freetown, was gardener and gondolier to the family of the celebrated artist Thomas Moran. Pictured are the artist's wife, Mary Nimmo Moran, and his daughter Ruth.
The Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va.

THE CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND SARAH FOWLER

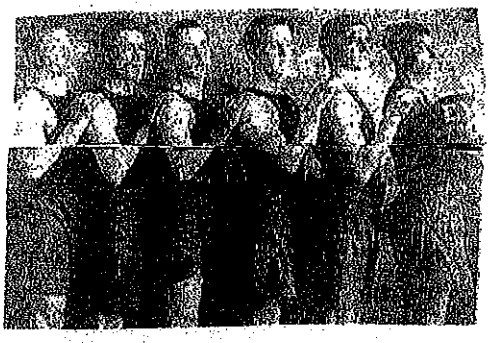
(No photo of Maria Horton is currently available)

George Fowler, Jr.

Norris Fowler

Eliza Fowler Beaman

Marguerite Fowler La Porte



John Fowler (far right)

William Fowler

The Fowler House and Its Importance

The Fowler House was constructed in the saltbox style on Montauk at some time in the nineteenth century. The first floor consists of a side entrance way that served as a pantry lined with shelves on either side and a small corner china cupboard. One then enters a small kitchen area with cabinets, sink, and stove etc. as well as a work table. One then enters the central living room area. To the left, is the entrance to a downstairs bedroom. In the far corner on the left is a stairway to the second floor. In the far right hand corner is the front door of the house leading to a porch area. The second floor consists of a single small bedroom at the top of the stairs and a small storage area to the right. There is a window skylight in the roof. The house's only indoor plumbing is to the sink. The inhabitant's used an outhouse privy to the very end of its usage. The house has no central heating. It was heated by a stove in the living room and the kitchen stove. The house formerly had a two car garage, with a small workshop at the rear left side, that collapsed circa 1990. A common dirt driveway ran through the property. On the driveway, behind the garage and on the right side, was a garden shed of low-rise lean-to construction. At the end of the drive was an indigenous two room dwelling that was inhabited by Norris "Sid" Fowler in the front and George Lewis "Jake" Fowler, Jr. in the rear room. To the rear of the two room house was a yard filled with defunct items in the open air. In addition, there were several tin construction storage sheds and small wooden animal pens, raised off the ground , with doors made with chicken wire. A outhouse privy was on the edge of the property. The property was fence with barbed wire of two sides with a gate to the adjacent property in the fencing on the east side of the property.

The Fowler House was inhabited by people well versed in planting and gardening. There were fruit trees - pear, cherry, crab apple - on the property. There were purple lilac bushes bordering the house on the left as you entered by the driveway. The property contained one of the tallest pine trees in the region in the rear of the house (since removed) and one still remains in the front yard. There was a grape arbor next to, and to the rear of, the garage area with wild concord grapes of the type still found today in Montauk. A hedgerow separated the existing Fowler House property from the rear lot that contained the two room indigenous house inhabited by Sid Fowler and Jake Fowler. In the rear field areas were wild roses, a plethora of wildflower types, daffodils, wild herbs, and shrubs. To the rear of the Fowler House was a primitive garden with ornamental grasses, Tiger Lily plants, and a few dahlias. There was a separate dahlia garden between the rear of the garage and the garden shed that contained rarer varieties of dahlia in more brilliant colors. The property was always kept in excellent condition with regard to landscaping and plantings.

Gaynell Stone commented in *The History and Archaeology of the Montauk Indians, Vol. III, 2nd Edition* , that the "folk houses of Native Americans are the rarest form of vernacular architecture in the country today. It is shameful

She went further in her lecture for The East Hampton 350th Anniversary Lecture Series, 1998, entitled "The Material History of the Montauk" when she stated that:

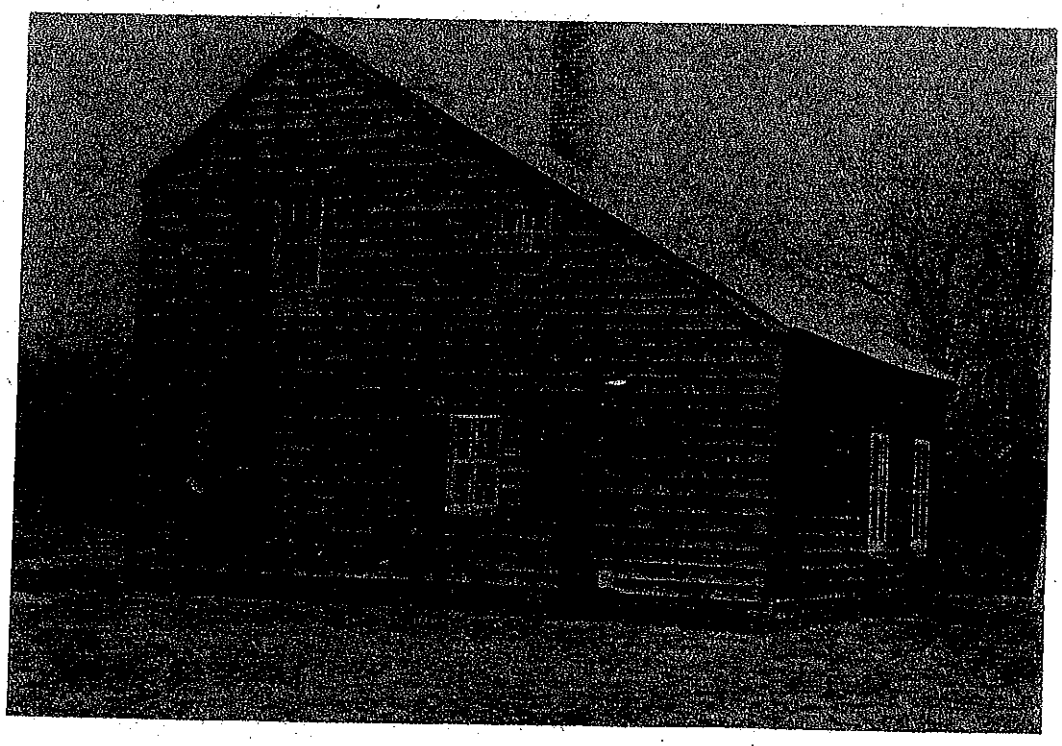
> That period (the eighteenth and nineteenth century) of Montauk life-ways has been retrieved by archaeological record Indian Fields, their last home (now Montauk County Park; soon to be renamed for Theadore Roosevelt's brief stay? Yet one more way to render invisible the original inhabitants?) The artifacts excavated by Edward Johannemann indicates habitation there from about 1725 to about 1885. The excavation probably found the home of Charles Fowler (twenty-four feet square ***of Anglo design with wood floors***) and located other houses thirty feet square and eleven by sixteen feet. as well as other structures seven and eight feet in diameter. (Stone, *Material*, p. 9)

Dr. Stone's reference to the Anglo style of construction is important to our understanding and interpretation of the Fowler house.

The Fowler House bears a striking resemblance to the house below. This house is the oldest house on the Shinnecock Reservation.

"The oldest house on the Shinnecock Reservation belonged to Moses Walker, a Montauk whaler and one of ten men who died while salvaging *Circassian* off Mecox Bay. Mary Waukus (Walker) whose pre-1860 photograph is one of the oldest historic photos on Long Island, was also a Montauk. (Red Thunder Cloud) (Stone, *History*, p. 129)

THE FOWLER HOUSE AND THE MOSES WALKER HOUSE COMPARED



NOTE THE STRUCTURAL SIMILARITIES AND THE COMMON HERITAGE.

TWO BRIEF ARTICLES ON MONTAUKETT INDIAN HISTORY

History

MONTAUK'S INDIAN HERITAGE

Welcome to Montauk, the easternmost village in the Hamptons, and one of the premiere ocean front resorts in the world. Formed over 100 million years ago, during the last great Ice Age, Montauk is blessed with many of nature's greatest gifts. It's coastlines are dotted with pristine beaches, the climate is mild year round, the waters warm, it's proximity to the Gulf Stream makes for spectacular fishing, and Montauk's history ranks amongst the most interesting of any of the other towns and villages of the East End.

We know from archeological findings, that Montauk was inhabited by native American Indians over 3,000 years before any white man set foot on North America. The tribe principally associated with this area called their land Montauket, meaning "Hilly Country". A quick ride on the Old or New Montauk Highway confirms the appropriateness of that first name!

The Montauket tribe, although relatively isolated on the eastern tip of Long Island, grew to become one of the most influential in Southern New England. Their rise to prominence was based on the importance of wampum, as the chief means of barter between Indian tribes. Made from polished sea shells, particularly clam shells, wampum was the currency of it's time, and demand for it turned Montauk into a Hamptons mint. By the time British settlers first arrived on New England soil, the abundance of shells here had made Montauk the most important center for the manufacture and trade of wampum, raising this relatively small tribe into a position of great power and influence amongst all area tribes. This also made the Montaukets a natural target of tribal envy and ultimate aggression, factors that lead to the eventual collaboration of the Montaukets with the early British settlers.

At the time of the Mayflower landings in Massachusetts, 1620, the Montauks were led by their greatest chief, or "sachem", in their history - Wyandanch. Almost constant warring with rival tribes in New England marked this period. Although the largest tribe on Long Island, the Montauks were no

11

match for the much larger, more aggressive tribes of Connecticut and Rhode Island. The Pequots of Rhode Island in particular, preyed on the Montauks, slipping across Long Island Sound in their silent war canoes, to raid at will. The Montauk's geographic isolation on Long Island prevented a protective alliance with any neighboring tribes and they were forced to pay tribute to the Pequots in wampum. The Pequots grew insatiable in their demands for wampum, and Wyandanch quickly realized he must put an end to this drain on his tribe. Needing a strong ally, and having little other alternative, in 1637 Wyandanch formed the first alliance between his people and the white settlers of the Connecticut colony.

Capt. Lion Gardiner, a 38-year-old soldier, engineer and adventurer commanded the British to whom Wyandanch pledged loyalty. He had been commissioned to Connecticut in 1636, with orders from the Crown to establish a fort at what is now Saybrook, Conn. It was there that Gardiner and Wyandanch first met. Gardiner was without doubt an impressive man for his time - standing over 6 feet tall, with brilliant red hair and piercing blue eyes, he must have looked as exotic to Wyandanch, as the Montauk sachem looked to Gardiner. They both shared iron wills, and ample abilities as warriors, but Gardiner's main appeal to Wyandanch lay in the simple fact that Gardiner was the first white man to treat the Indians with civility. His first impulse was to seek friendship rather than confrontation, to come to know the Indians, not simply conquer them. Gardiner viewed the Indian as his Christian brother, and not an obstacle to be beaten down, in the name of enlightened European civilization.

In the summer of 1637 the Montauks sealed their alliance with the British. Led by Gardiner, and supported by British troops, a Montauk war party met and destroyed the Pequot Indians at the Battle of the Great Swamp. It was Wyandanch's greatest triumph, with scores of Pequots killed, and many others taken hostage. The Pequot's demand for tribute ceased, and Wyandanch, in gratitude to his new ally, transferred that tribute to Gardiner. He also invited Gardiner to visit the East End, where he was quickly taken with the potential of this virgin land for new, British settlements. It was then that Gardiner took the final step into Indian culture, by undergoing a ritual of blood brothership with Wyandanch, and learning the Montauk tongue. However, no victory is with out some loss, and in Wyandanch's case, his new ties to the Europeans dimmed his influence with his fellow Indian tribes.

The friendship between these two leaders remained an isolated instance of friendly Indian and British relationships. Without their leadership example, the history of this area might well have been one of wholesale slaughter. Conditioned by their experience with the more aggressive, New England tribes, the early British community of neighboring Southampton adopted a

cautious, even antagonistic stance towards their local tribe, the Shinnecocks. As early as 1641, the Southampton settlers passed ordinance prohibiting the sale of "guns, pistols, or any other instrument of wars" to the Indians. In spite of the peaceful attitude of the local tribes, the settlers maintained compulsory sentry duty and even required church goes to attend services with arms.

Wyandanch sealed the fate of the Montauks in one decisive blow during the attempted Indian uprising of 1642. The Narragansetts, sworn enemies of the Montauks, organized and led an uprising of the other New England tribes against the British settlements. Their intention was to wipe the British from their American shores - a mission, which understandably required the utmost in organization and secrecy. Wyandanch was approached, and his cooperation solicited for the attack, but the sachem choose loyalty to this blood brother, Gardiner. Gardiner alerted the Connecticut magistrates of the Narragansett's plans, and the uprising was crushed before it could be mounted. The Montauks were left completely isolated from the other Indian tribe, and their dependency and trust in the white settlers grew absolute. Unfortunately this course of action would lead to their destruction.

Soon however, it was Wyandanch and Gardiner who transacted the first large land sale on the East End, which resulted in the founding of East Hampton. Those 31,000 acres, spanning present Southampton's eastern border to the western edge of Napeague, cost the British colonists approx. 20 coats, 24 hatchets, hoes, knives, looking glasses, and 100 muxes - a form of drill, used for making wampum. The Montauks were left with only legal rights to fish and hunt in that area, along with the remainder of their original lands stretching from the Napeague border to Montauk Point.

The New England governor sold the rights to those 31,000 acres to a group of colonists who were determined to establish a settlement much like the neighboring Southampton. Arriving from New England in 1648, and landing at Northwest Harbor, they named their new settlement "Maidstone" - many of them having originally come from Maidstone, England. Within a few years, however, the town was renamed East Hampton. The settlers flourished, and by 1651 they finished paying their debt to the governors of Connecticut and New Haven, and received the final deed to their town. The original nine settlers, and those who soon after followed, include many names still common in East Hampton today - Hand, Mulford, Talmadge, Barnes, Dayton, Hedges, Osborn, Edwards and Strong.

Those early settlers were never as comfortable with the Montauks, as their leader Gardiner had hoped they would be. An incident in 1649, in which a Montauk brave was accused of the murder of an East Hampton settler, served only to increase the white's growing distrust of the Indian population. Even the discovery that the murder was the act of a renegade

Pequot, did nothing to decrease the tension. Rumors of incipient Indian uprisings were always afoot - popular rumors of the mid-1600's being that the Dutch were secretly arming the Indians for a massive uprising!

In truth, the Montauks were never a real threat to the early settlers. Their constant warring with the Narragansetts had depleted the ranks of the Montauk warriors and severely reduced the population. In 1653 the Narragansetts ambushed the Montauks in what became known as "Massacre Valley", at the foot of the present day Montauk Manor, and inflicted massive losses on the tribe. Wyandanch's own daughter was captured and had to be ransomed from the Narragansetts through the assistance of Gardiner. Wyandanch rewarded Gardiner with a large tract of land in what now constitutes the greater part of Smithtown. It was disease that cast the final blow against the Montauks, as a series of smallpox epidemics in the late 1650's killed two-thirds of the remaining tribe.

The great Wyandanch died in 1659, leaving his 19-year-old son in joint guardianship to his widow and Gardiner. It was then that the few surviving Montauks moved to East Hampton village, to be nearer the homes of Gardiner and the Rev. Thomas James. He was, along with Gardiner, a true friend to the Montauks. James not only learned to speak their language, but also was the first to record it. The following year the Montauk sold the last of their lands to a group of East Hampton settlers, a total of 9,000 acres from Napeague to Montauk Point. This purchase was very unusual for its time, as it was effected by a private group of nine settlers, known as the Proprietors, who retained the land as private property and then rented it to the town. The price of the purchase - 100 pounds! With that sale, the Montauks relinquished all claims to their ancestral lands. Over the course of only 23 years they had sold, bartered or given in tribute nearly 60,000 acres of Eastern Long Island to the English settlers. Unlike their Southampton counterparts the Shinnecocks, who kept 300 acres as a reservation, the Montauks did not retain one single acre of their land. They, in effect, ceased to exist as a tribe. From that point forward, they were treated like guests, in their own land. The final insult to the Montauk Indian was rendered in 1909, when New York State Judge Abel Blackmar. Petitioned by a group of Montauk Indian descendants, to reassert their rights to their own land, Judge Blackmar declared the Montauk Indians to be no longer a recognized Indian tribe. As he wrote then, there is no tribe of Montauk Indians. It has disintegrated and been absorbed into the mass of citizens. There is then no consideration of justice, which makes me loath to find there is no longer a tribe of Montauk Indians.

With that decision, the Montauk Indians lost their status as a tribe, and all legal rights to their former homeland. However, as bitter as that was, it is not the end of the Montauk Indians tale. This year the remaining members

of the tribe, scattered as they may be across the Eastern End, have come together to petition the Federal government for recognition as a tribe once more. As many other tribes have done, they must chronicle their continued observance of tribal traditions, trace bloodlines, and establish tribal authorities and government, sufficient to convince an impartial board that they do indeed, carry the blood and tradition of that great clan. If they are successful, benefits may come to them material as well as spiritual. Will they succeed? That's a question that will be answered later this year. Should they succeed there's no question. The spirit of brotherhood first established between Lion Gardener and Wyandanch, demands it.

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A Long-Lost Tribe Looks for a Future

By DIANE KETCHAM
Published: February 16, 1997

HE turned the page, and there was a photograph of a little boy wearing an Indian headdress. "That's me," Robert Pharaoh said, gently touching the photo. "My Aunt Pocy made that for me."

The headdress seemed a perfect costume for Halloween. "Only it wasn't Halloween," Mr. Pharaoh, now 40, said. "And we don't call it a costume. It's our regalia."

The headdress, made of wild turkey feathers, survives in Mr. Pharaoh's house in Sag Harbor. He keeps it in a plastic bag along with other keepsakes made by his Great Aunt Pocy, whose real name was Pocahontas Pharaoh.

Cherished remembrances of an Indian heritage fill the small house. Mr. Pharaoh is a Montaukett, and "Proud to be an Indian," as the license plate on his blue Camaro states.

The Montauketts once owned all the land between Amagansett and Montauk Point. Today they are not recognized as an official tribe by the Federal Government. But Mr. Pharaoh has plans to change that.

He is leading a drive to regain tribal status for the Montauketts and to reclaim the land that he says was taken away by treachery.

The former Montaukett land, of course, is a part of the Hamptons, one of the most valuable real-estate areas in the United States. Imagine Indians trying to reclaim Palm Beach or Malibu.

But individual property owners need not worry, Mr. Pharaoh said. The land that his tribe is interested in reclaiming is owned by governments -- Montauk County Park, Hither Hills State Park and a former Air Force Base in Montauk.

"We've filed a letter of intent with the Bureau of Indian Affairs on behalf of the Montaukett Indian Nation," he said, "and we've hired one of the best land-title law firms in the country. They're in Chicago and they're working on contingency."

If the Indians are successful, there are no plans to build a gambling casino on Montauk Highway. "We would live on the land," he said, "and build our own museum and medical facility."

Two recognized Indian groups live on reservations on Long Island, the Shinnecocks in Hampton Bays and the Poosepatuck in Mastic. It has been more than 80 years since the Montauketts lived on their land.

Once they were a powerful band. They were ruled by the great sachem Wyandanch. They had many kings, thus the surname, Pharaoh, given to them by the English settlers.

A Montaukett, Stephen Talkhouse, toured with P. T. Barnum. "He was billed as the king of the Montauks," Mr. Pharaoh said, "and Barnum called him the champion walker."

Legend has it that Talkhouse, whose name is bestowed on a nightspot in Amagansett, often walked from Montauk to Manhattan.

There are many legendary tales that the Montauketts tell. The one they tell the most often is about what happened in 1909 in a courthouse in Riverhead. By the turn of the century their numbers had diminished. Many Montauketts had married blacks and moved to other towns like Amityville. Those who stayed were forced off their land, said Robert Cooper, a Montaukett and a former councilman in East Hampton.

"I'm the only member of the family still on original land," Mr. Cooper said. "Well, land that we were moved to from Montauk. It's called Freetown.

"We were told we could move here during the winter. We were also told we could go back to Montauk in the spring. But Benson forced everyone off the land."

Benson is Arthur Benson, a name that stirs hate in many a Montaukett heart. Around the turn of the century, Benson, president of the Brooklyn Gas and Lighting Company, built a resort in Montauk Point. He expanded the development to land that the Montauketts said was theirs.

But Benson and other business leaders filed a counterclaim. They said the Indians were no longer a tribe because so many had married blacks and moved out.

In 1909 in the court in Riverhead the Montauketts made a last stand. A judge, Abel Blackmar, looked at those gathered and said, "I see no Indians in this courtroom." With that he officially disbanded the tribe.

"In his mind you had to be 100-percent Native American," Mr. Cooper said. "Indians should be riding on painted ponies with feathers in their hair screaming as they rode down the sides of mountains."

Long Island has no mountains, and by the early 1900's the Indians on the East End were farmers, fishermen and integrated. They were no warriors, and the battle was lost.

"A sitting judge was well respected," Mr. Cooper said. "His word was like the gospel. He literally made us extinct."

Perhaps in legal terms, but not in the souls of the Montauketts. "I was always told about my heritage and my people," Mr. Pharaoh said. "I grew up in Sag Harbor, and my mother was from a family of eight. I heard the tales of Wyandanch and Queen Mariah."

An automobile mechanic, he lives with his mother's sister Carolyn Pharaoh and his daughter Tami, 13. The name Tami has no historical Indian significance. "I just liked the sound of it," he said.

Tami is the sole Indian in her school. But, she said, no one treats her with prejudice. "It's kind of fun being the only one," she said.

"When I went to school they used to call us Wahoos," her great aunt Carolyn Pharaoh said.

A few times a year Tami dresses in regalia and gives a presentation about her culture. She prefers the standard teen-age dress.

SLAVERY AND FREETOWN HISTORY

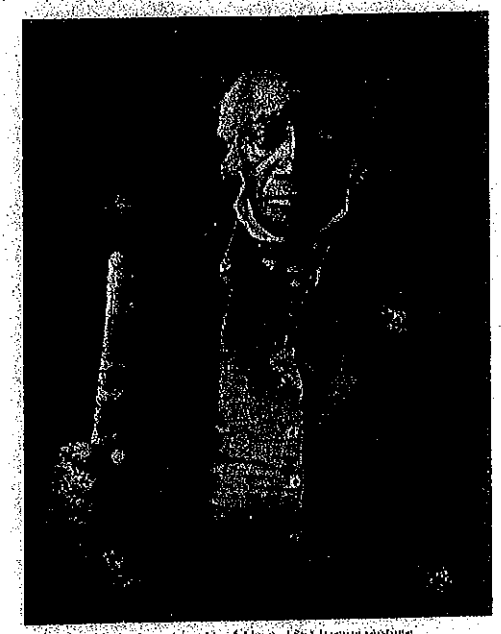
Bob Hefner in his brief work, "*The History of East Hampton*" noted that:

> **"The town list for 1687 indicates a population of 502 people including 223 males, 219 females, 35 servants, and 25 slaves." (Hefner, *History*, p 4)**

He further noted that:

> **A small community of freed slaves began in the eighteenth century just north of East Hampton's Main Street settlement. This area became known as Freetown. Although the origin of Freetown remains obscure, Town Trustees may have chosen the site for its proximity to Main Street and its lack of value as farmland. Probably the inhabitants of Freetown continued to work as laborers in East Hampton. (Hefner, *History*, p. 6.**

Slavery in New York



Photographer Unknown Lossing, A Slave, 1851 Daguerreotype The New-York Historical Society Library Gift of Dunlap H. Sill

For most of its history, New York has been the largest, most diverse, and most economically ambitious city in the nation. No place on earth has welcomed human enterprise more warmly. New York was also, paradoxically, the capital of American slavery for more than two centuries. In October, 2005, The New-York Historical Society begins an unprecedented two-year exploration of this largely unknown chapter of the city's story.

Slavery in New York, the first of two exhibitions, spans the period from the 1600s to 1827, when slavery was legally abolished in New York State. With the display of treasures from The New-York Historical Society, as well as other great repositories, it focuses on the rediscovery of the collective and personal experiences of Africans and African-Americans in New York City.

Educational programs will bring new curricular materials to hundreds of schools in the metropolitan area and welcome school visitors to specially designed tours of the exhibition.

Public programs, lectures, debates, films, performances, and walking tours of the city will extend the reach of the exhibitions.

Why an exhibition about slavery in New York?

What Americans know about freedom we learned in the school of slavery. Those in our past who spoke the language of liberty always had in mind - and often in view - shackles on the legs and manacles on the wrists of the enslaved. At the height of the revolutionary conflict, George Washington, our greatest apostle of freedom but also the owner of hundreds of slaves, warned that if the Americans did not resist British tyranny they would become "as tame and abject slaves as the blacks we rule over with such arbitrary sway." In other words, whites and blacks could both become equally abject slaves or be able to enjoy liberty.

New York has preeminently been the capital of American liberty, the freest city of the nation - its largest, most diverse, its most economically ambitious, and its most open to the world. It was also, paradoxically, for more than two centuries, the capital of American slavery. As many as 20% of colonial New Yorkers were enslaved Africans. First Dutch and then English merchants built the city's local economy largely around supplying ships for the trade in slaves and in what slaves produced - sugar, tobacco, indigo, coffee, chocolate, and ultimately, cotton. New York ship captains and merchants bought and sold slaves along the coast of Africa and in the taverns of their own city. Almost every businessman in 18th-century New York had a stake, at one time or another, in the traffic in human beings.

During the colonial period, 41% of the city's households had slaves, compared to 6% in Philadelphia and 2% in Boston. Only Charleston, South Carolina, rivaled New York in the extent to which slavery penetrated everyday life. To be sure, each slaveholding New Yorker usually owned only one or two persons. In the urban landscape, there were no plantations. Slaves slept in the cellars and attics of town houses or above farmhouse kitchens in the countryside. They did virtually all of the work of many households - bringing in the firewood, the water, and the food; cleaning the house and the clothing; removing the wastes. They were vital to the work of early craftsmen and manufacturers, and many became skilled artisans themselves. And they performed almost all the heavy labor of building New York's infrastructure. Slaves constructed Fort Amsterdam and its successors along the Battery. They built the wall from which Wall Street gets its name. They built the roads, the docks, and most of the important buildings of the early city - the first city hall, the first Dutch and English churches, Fraunces Tavern, the city prison and the city hospital.

Slavery was no milder in the urban North than in the Deep South. Instances of abusive treatment permeate public and personal records. White New Yorkers were sitting on a powder keg, and they knew it. The city's Common Council passed one restrictive law after another: forbidding blacks from owning property or bequeathing it to their children; forbidding them to congregate at night or in groups larger than three; requiring them to carry lanterns after dark and to remain south of what is now Worth Street; threatening the most severe punishments,

even death, for theft, arson, or conspiracy to revolt - and carrying out these punishments brutally and publicly time and again.

Finally, slavery lasted a long time in New York, for fully 200 years, until it was abolished in 1827 - more than four decades after its demise in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. Even then, the abolition of slavery in New York was linked to severe political disfranchisement. Only the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution, effective in 1870, guaranteed that black New Yorkers would have equal access to the ballot with their white fellow-citizens.

Why do most New Yorkers know so little of this history?

One explanation: in the years leading up to the Civil War, the distinction between slave states and free states became fixed in the popular mind and in school texts. Reading backwards, many northerners came to believe that their communities had always been bastions of liberty. But slavery was an important feature of every one of the thirteen colonies.

The New-York Historical Society will use the most sophisticated exhibition techniques to communicate this largely unknown story to the widest audiences possible. The entire first floor of the Society, almost 9,000 square feet, will be devoted to this exhibit, the largest thematic exhibition in the 200-year-old history of this great cultural institution. Multi-media presentations, computer-interactive learning devices, and elegant graphic design will help visitors make sense of this powerful and dramatic story.

The exhibition will bring together treasures from many great repositories: the "Duke's Map," from the British Library, noting the moment that the place was first called New York; Director-General Kieft's granting of half-freedom to eleven New Amsterdam blacks in 1644, from the New York State Archives; the charter of the Royal African Company, from the Bodleian Library at Oxford; records of the British occupation of New York during the Revolution, from Colonial Williamsburg; and paintings, documents, and objects from the Museum of the City of New York, the New York Public Library, the Metropolitan Museum, and the Municipal Archives of New York City.

But most of all, it is the richness of the New-York Historical Society's own collection that will be featured in the exhibition. No exploration of American slavery could be mounted without these treasures: the earliest watercolor view of Dutch New Amsterdam and the earliest portrait of one of its people (Peter Stuyvesant in 1660); volumes of business correspondence from seventeenth- and eighteenth-century New York; the ledger books of slaving voyages; dozens of bills of sale and ads for runaway slaves; hundreds of objects - silver, furniture, metalwork - produced and maintained by enslaved New Yorkers, and subsequently donated to the Society; the manuscript records of the first abolition society in New York and of the African Free School; the earliest paintings of black New Yorkers; long runs of important newspapers documenting the struggle for American independence and against slavery.

But won't the show be too painful for many visitors. Isn't this a depressing chapter of American history best put behind us?

The exhibits will be uncompromising in their dedication to historical accuracy. But their messages will, we believe, be ultimately uplifting, even inspiring. As little as we know about the material benefits brought to New York by the "peculiar institution," we know even less and can now profit more from the spiritual, moral, and political lessons derived from examining this part of our past.

In confronting, resisting, and eventually defeating an institution as powerful as chattel slavery, black New Yorkers and their white allies forged the tools of freedom that all Americans treasure today. The records that document their oppression are, if one reads them carefully, evidences of just how creative and passionate they were in their quest for liberty.

1. With every obstacle in their way, the enslaved were able to form and nurture families, to overcome frequent loss and separation, and to pass along cultural legacies to their children.

2. First to arrive every market day to sell food and the products of their idle moments, they were the first New Yorkers to demonstrate that amazing combination of street smarts and entrepreneurial energy seen nowhere else on earth.

3. Disparaged for their passivity, they were twice able to shake the eighteenth-century British Empire with their revolts against slavery in New York.

4. Taken for granted by their Patriot slaveholding masters, they were acknowledged to be among the most valiant fighters on the British side during the Revolutionary War.

5. Mocked for their crudeness during slave times, they were able to fashion the musical, dance, and theatrical traditions that have been at the core of American culture ever since.

6. Without abandoning a treasured memory of African homelands, they came together to create a dynamic form of African American religion that continues to inspire today.

7. Deprived of the right to vote in the 1820s, they organized political pressure groups, created a lively press, and shaped a political rhetoric that has been at the heart of every civil rights movement in the United States and around the globe ever since.

In sum, the black New Yorkers who survived enslavement left us legacies that shape life in this city and nation every day. Having persisted through our worst moments, they help us see the best in ourselves. The New-York Historical Society exhibits will uncover what has too long been hidden in our past and help us find the resources to continue our long national experiment with liberty.

Freetown

Freetown is a small, unincorporated hamlet within the Town of East Hampton, located along Three Mile Harbor Road between Jackson Street and Abraham's Path. East Hampton residents, according to 1790 census takers, included approximately 1,299 whites, 99 slaves, and 99 people classified as "all other free people." Following the passage of the Gradual Emancipation Act of 1799 in New York State, John Lyon Gardiner and other wealthy local slave-owners settled newly freed slaves in Freetown. Some of these households bore the last names of their former owners in subsequent census records. Rufus Right, Cyrus Hedges, William Gardiner, and Luce Gardiner were early African American residents of Freetown.

Throughout the 19th century, the African Americans living in Freetown worked as laborers and skilled tradespeople on farms, at sea, and in the homes of local white families. There were few opportunities to own or improve property so most African Americans sought wage labor. As whaling and related industries became increasingly vital, Long Island played an important role in offering opportunities to local African Americans. Community life also focused on family and faith. Many attended church with white and Native American families at St. Mathew's Chapel on Three Mile Harbor Road.

Freetown continued to expand its diversity well into the 20th century. In the late 19th century, Arthur Benson, a wealthy businessman, offered cash and deeds to small plots in Freetown to Montauk Indians seeking rights to tribal lands in Indian Fields. The Great Migration in the late 20th century brought new African American families to Freetown. Today, the community increasingly has been absorbed by the neighborhoods surrounding it.

This entry contributed by the Center for Public Archaeology at Hofstra University

A history of Freetown

Publication: The East Hampton Press

By Carolyn Kormann Feb 17, 2009 4:45 PM

POST A COMMENT

ENLARGE

Upload a Photo

In 1926, lifelong Springs resident Rosa Hannah Scott's grandfather, Maynard Square, left his life as a cotton-picking sharecropper on a plantation in Drewryville, Virgina and traveled 500 miles north to Sagaponack in search of better work. A year later, once he was settled and making money picking and packing potatoes, his wife and daughters, including Ms. Scott's mother Victoria, who was 14 at the time, joined him.

Mr. Square's journey was one of many made by Virginian sharecroppers to the East End of Long Island in the early 19th century, a migration that created the region's small African-American community.

Ms. Scott, joined by Village Historian Hugh King, sat down at the East Hampton Senior Center on Friday, February 6, to recall the roots of East Hampton's African-American community.

"I'm going to be talking about people who have gotten lost in our history," Mr. King said.

Before the chain migration from Virginia began, there were a few black families already in the area, living in a small place called Freetown, between Jackson Street and Abrahams Path. In 1929, Mr. Square moved his family to Freetown, learned the masonry trade and eventually built his own house on Springs-Fireplace Road. Ms. Scott, born in 1937, grew up with her parents just down the street.

Freetown is widely believed to have been established as a community for freed slaves in the early 19th century, Ms. Scott said. Village Historic Preservation Consultant Bob Hefner, in "The History of East Hampton," writes that although the origin of Freetown remains obscure, the Town Trustees may have chosen it for its proximity to Main Street and its lack of value as farmland. He said that the inhabitants of Freetown probably worked as laborers.

Legend has it the wealthy Gardiner family freed its slaves and sent them to Freetown, said Mr. King, but there was no record of it in the Gardiner papers. Slavery was abolished in New York in 1827.

The history of Freetown turned a page in 1879 when Brooklyn financier Arthur Benson decided he wanted to establish a summer resort in Montauk for his wealthy New York friends. The Montaukett Indians had rights to the land but, in 1885, he went about making deals with individual Montauketts to clear them from the land, according to the book, "The History and Archaeology of the Montaukett Indians," edited by Gaynell Stone, the director of the Suffolk County Archaeological Association. Some Montauketts received $300 cash and others were offered $80 a year along with some land in Freetown when they surrendered their individual claims to Montauk's Indian Fields.

Ms. Scott gathered much of her historical information from Springs resident Robert David Cooper, a former East Hampton policeman and Town Board member. Mr. Cooper told her that his great-grandmother, Mariah Fowler Pharaoh Johnson Bank, Queen of the Montauketts, had been cheated by Mr. Benson—that his ancestors had been forced from their land.

"He gave her land here in Freetown in lieu of land out there," Mr. Cooper said in an interview, "and told her that they could return in the springtime. When they did, they were accused of trespassing and found that their homes had been burned."

From then on, the Montauketts and the African-American communities of East Hampton were inextricably linked. Mr. Cooper's great-grandmother, Ms. Bank, stayed in Freetown. She married a runaway slave from Virgina, Mr. Cooper said, and they had a son, Junius Bank, who was Mr. Cooper's grandfather, or as Ms. Scott remembers him, 'Old Man Banks.'

"What's unique about the history and community of African-Americans in East Hampton is that you have two different races with similar trials and tribulations though time and both of them have fared fairly well," Mr. Cooper said in an interview. "I think that contributes to the support from either side for each other."

Mr. Cooper said that while he grew up in the African-American community in Freetown, he lived with his Native American family, the Fowlers and Pocahontes Pharaoh. "I had two worlds," Mr.

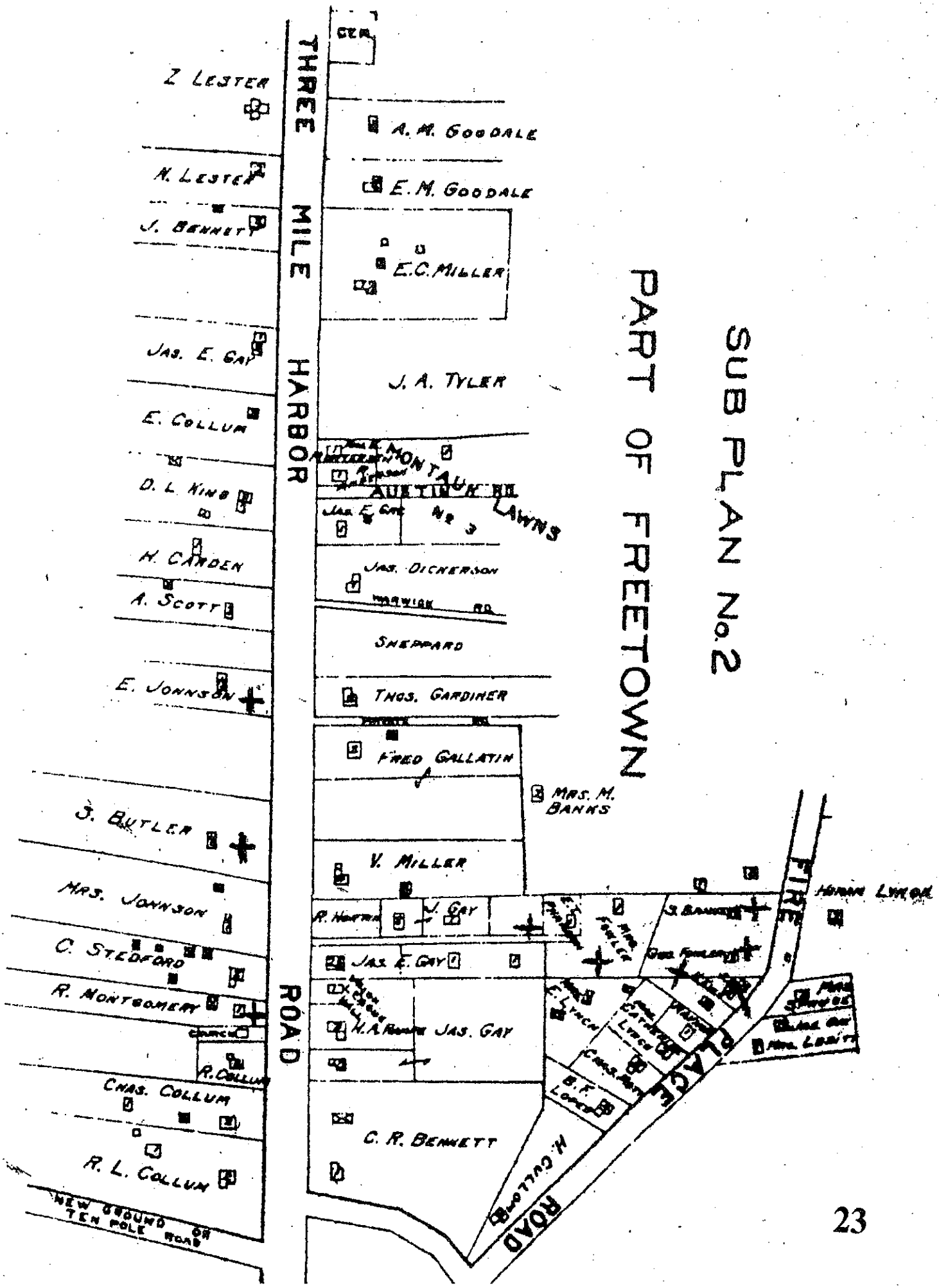
Cooper said, "and I managed to work with them both very well. It made me a very diverse individual which is probably a blessing. The interchange of culture and the like is so beneficial."

Ms. Scott, while giving her talk at the Senior Center, said she remembered her mother going to pick cucumbers in "Old Man Banks's" yard, which was the land that would later be the site for the Calvary Baptist Church.

"Before Calvary Baptist started, we didn't even have our own church," Ms. Scott said.

The black, Indian and white communities congregated at St. Matthew's Chapel, which was built on Three Mile Harbor Road in 1852, Town Crier and Village Historian Hugh King said.

"It's the oldest church building we still have. It has 40 pews, a pot-bellied stove and stained glass windows," Mr. King said. The funeral of Montaukett Stephen Talkhouse was there in 1879. As a chapel, it was too small for the entire African-American community. In 1954, the Reverend Ralph Spinner of Southampton held a meeting in St. Matthew's Chapel during which plans for a new church , Calvary Baptist, were born. He raised money through donations and construction soon began.


SUB PLAN No. 2
PART OF FREETOWN
THREE MILE HARBOR ROAD
Z LESTER
N. LESTER
J. BENNETT
A. M. GOODALE
E. M. GOODALE
E. C. MILLER
JAS. E. GAY
J. A. TYLER
E. COLLUM
D. L. KING
H. CANDEN
A. SCOTT
E. JOHNSON
MONTAUK
AUSTIN HILL LAWNS
No. 3
JAS. DICKERSON
WARWICK RD.
SHEPPARD
THOS. GARDINER
FRED GALLATIN
MRS. M. BANKS
J. BUTLER
V. MILLER
MRS. JOHNSON
C. STEDFORD
R. MONTGOMERY
CHURCH
R. COLLUM
CHAS. COLLUM
R. L. COLLUM
NEW GROUND ON TEN POLE ROAD
R. HORTON
J. GAY
JAS. E. GAY
JAS. GAY
C. R. BENNETT
H. COLLUM
ROAD
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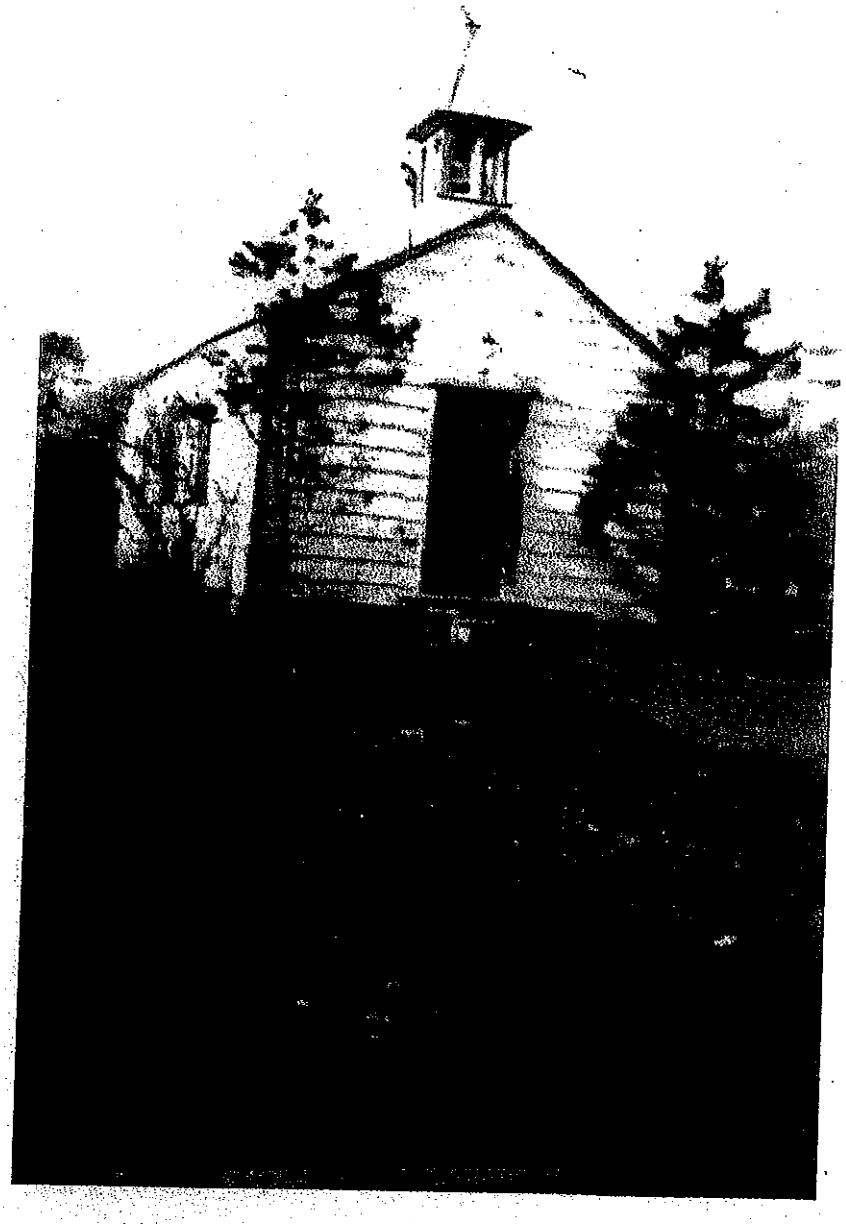
CHAS. PARTRIDGE
B. F. LYNCH
PLACE
HORACE LYNCH
THREE

Chapel at Freetown



Chapel at Freetown

The African American residents of Freetown attended church with whites and Native Americans at the St. Mathew's Chapel on Three Mile Harbor Road. The building was relocated in the twentieth century.

Source: Courtesy of the East Hampton Library, Long Island Collection

Deep Roots And Open Doors In East Hampton's 'Freetown'

Publication: The East Hampton Press
By Erica Thompson Feb 17, 2014 4:29 PM
UPDATED Feb 25, 2014 9:49 AM

POST A COMMENT

ENLARGE

Upload a Photo

Tucked just north of Main Street on Three Mile Harbor Road, between Jackson Street and Abraham's Path in East Hampton, is a neighborhood with echoes of centuries past. While the land is occupied by modern-day homes and trimmed hedges, the area's historical ties have long been preserved.Once home to freed slaves, members of the Montaukett tribe who had been bought out of their own land, and working-class families, Freetown, as it was named in the early 19th century, is still home to descendants of its original settlers. It's a tight-knit community—a trait that has remained unchanged over the past 200 years.

"St. Mathew's Chapel really kept everyone together," said Rosa Scott, a lifelong resident of the unofficial hamlet and local artist involved in the Long Island Black Artists Association and the Montauk Artists Association. Ms. Scott's family moved from Virginia to Freetown in 1926 so her father could pick and pack potatoes in Sagaponack.

St. Mathew's Chapel was built in 1852, according to East Hampton Town historian Hugh King. It opened its doors to Native Americans, African-Americans and white residents of the area, acting as a precursor for what is now the Calvary Baptist Church.

"I think because of Calvary and, before that, St. Mathew's, families would congregate there every Sunday, and it was a tradition that was passed down from family to family," said Ms. Scott. "Everyone's tied to a common place, and that's how you keep that fellowship."

In a time when there was a pronounced divide between whites and people of color, Freetown's sense of community and devotion to faith prevailed.

"Attending church was such a wonderful experience," said Audrey Gaines, another lifelong Freetown resident. "There were white people, African-Americans, Native Americans ... we didn't know the segregation, at least as kids, the way it was in the South."

Freetown, according to Columbia University's site Mapping the African American Past (MAAP), was founded shortly after the Gradual Emancipation Act of 1799, when slave owner John Lyon Gardiner, owner of Gardiners Island, freed his slaves and relocated them just north of East Hampton Village. Over the course of the next 100 years, the area became a settling spot for working-class families.

"Under the bridge, we'd say," said Ms. Gaines, whose family also moved to Freetown in the 1930s from Virginia. "It was like the dividing line between the village and us. It wasn't so much about race as it was class."

Bertha Hopson, a "true Bonacker," as she calls herself, also was raised in Freetown but moved to East Hampton Village at the age of 17 with her husband, William Hopson, in the 1940s.

Ms. Hopson was born into the Hartwell family, originally spelled "Heartwell"; she could not remember when or why the "e" was dropped. Her parents moved to Freetown in the 1920s, and she spent her childhood strolling North Main Street and visiting her sisters at their beauty salon before meeting Mr. Hopson.

"We were like the guinea pigs," Ms. Hopson said of herself and her sisters. "They'd always be trying out new hairstyles on us."

Today, all three women are still closely in touch with their families' connection to Freetown and expect to keep the legacy living on.

"Freetown is a lot like how I feel about photography," said Ms. Scott. "It's something remarkable that stays with you."

DRAFT ACTION PLAN

FOR THE

GEORGE AND SARAH MELISSA HORTON FOWLER HOUSE

WITH BUCKET LIST FOR IMMEDIATE NEEDS.

THE FOWLER HOUSE DRAFT ACTION PLAN,

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR THE FOWLER HOUSE PLAN - IDEAS FOR POSSIBLE PROJECTS,

AND

A MAP OF THE PROPERTY CIRCA 1963

Immediate Needs: The Fowler House

To preserve the structural integrity of the building from further deterioration, and to facilitate the proper use of the property, the following should be done.

1. The skylight window in the roof has been broken by bricks falling from the chimney. A temporary covering should be placed over the skylight until actual repairs can be made in the appropriate way.

2. The chimney should be removed, or stabilized, as it poses a threat not only to the building itself, but to people that may be working near the building.

3. The house has been invaded by raccoons, feral cats, and probably rodents. The house should be cleared of these and steps taken to prevent any further intrusions.

4. The material contents of the house should be assessed and placed in some sort of storage or discarded so that the work to be done on the house can be done without concern for these items.

5. A clearing, or work perimeter, around the entire house must be done to facilitate access to the house for purposes of assessment, ordinary, and emergency repairs.

6. An assessment of the property by certified experts should be done as soon as possible.

7. Measurement of the interior rooms of the house should taken and a floor plan developed.

8. Research should be funded, and completed, so that once the house is repaired, its use can be effected as soon as possible.

9. Funding assistance, from various sources, should be lined-up for this important project private, governmental, and foundations.

10. A long-range plan should be worked out. All projects cannot be done at once, but having concrete plans and budgets are vital.

FOWLER HOUSE DRAFT ACTION PLAN

The four approaches to the treatment of a historically important house, like the Fowler House, are distinct, but intertwined. This is a draft of an action plan that takes the four approaches into consideration for the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of the house.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS BUCKET LIST

There are immediate needs that will be addressed as a ten point plan based on the author's knowledge of conditions at the house.

PRESERVATION

The house is extant as it was when last inhabited. What remains on site should first be considered as a project of preservation. The area once contained many similar houses. This house should be preserved in the conditions as they existed circa 1963 when all the inhabitants save George Fowler Sr., and his wife, Sarah Melissa Horton Fowler, were still alive and the Native American population in Freetown was still significant.

REHABILITATION

The next phase that should be considered, and planned, is the rehabilitation of certain parts of the house. The structure was a lived-in dwelling. While care should be taken to preserve any unique characteristics, practical construction techniques may be employed without altering the overall historical character of the house.

RESTORATION

No major changes, or additions, where made during the life of the house to the author's knowledge. It is possible that the side pantry entrance was a later addition and the porch, though in keeping with the general character of the house, may also have been a later addition. A water line must have been added at some time to supply the kitchen, but no indoor bathroom with plumbing ever existed in the house. So restoration of lost features should not be a serious issue.

RECONSTRUCTION

Certain outbuildings have been lost and a long range plan should include their reconstruction. The outhouses, the potting shed, and the indigenous, long house, two-room, dwelling inhabited by Norris "Sid" Fowler and George "Jake" Fowler, Jr. should be reconstructed. The garage area could be the site of an office and restroom facilities.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR THE FOWLER HOUSE PLAN

IDEAS FOR POSSIBLE PROJECTS

The Leonard Horton Primitive Garden

Leonard Horton, the grandson of George Fowler, Sr., and Sarah Fowler, was a noted gardener and the last inhabitant of the house. As shown on the Draft Plan Map, a primitive garden existed on the property to the rear of the house, and in front of the hedgerow between the two sections of the property.

Leonard Horton worked on the Bock property on Wood's Lane for about 50 years. Some research will need to be done on types of plants for the primitive garden, but the author does recall varieties of ornamental grasses, a few ordinary dahlias, and tiger lily plants in the garden. Leonard Horton's work was featured in a garden magazine in the 1970's and research will be useful in sourcing it.

The Maria Horton Annual Garden

Maria Horton was a daughter of George and Sarah, and the mother of Leonard Horton and Sarah Horton Boyce. Maria was crippled when struck by a falling pear tree near this spot. Leonard Horton had a dahlia garden here that contained many of the more colorful, and exotic, varieties.

The Sarah Horton Boyce Library

Sarah Horton Boyce was the Maria's daughter, and the granddaughter of George and Sarah. She was particularly interested in the work of Emily Dickinson. But the purpose of the library is twofold. One is to point to the fact that the inhabitants were literate, and second as a small research library.

The George Fowler Hitching Post

For many years, there was a hitching post in the front of the residence. When asked, Len Horton was known to joke that George Washington used to hitch his horse there. The author believes the hitching post still exists.

Bill Fowler Collection

Some note should be taken of William "Bill" Fowler, son of George and Sarah, who was the only person the author actually saw create the Montauk Indian wood scrub with only a piece of wood and a very sharp knife.

The Rear Lot

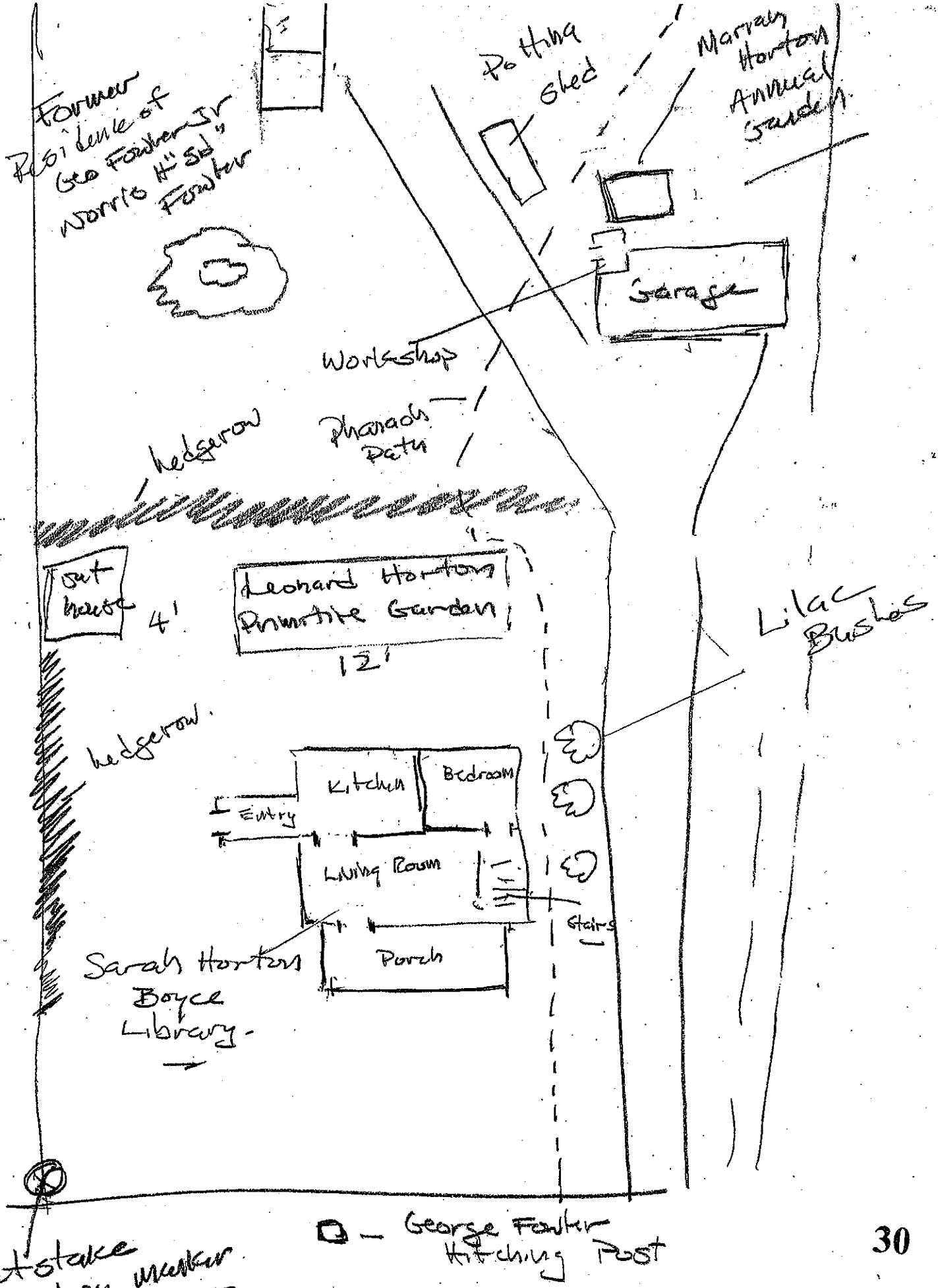
The author has suggested rebuilding the two-room, long house, inhabited by Norris and George Fowler, Jr. But another possibility is a larger, modern facility that the Montaukett Indian Nation has aspired to build for some years. A larger facility on this site would make it possible for advanced technology to be used to interpret the entire site, the entire area, and tell the stories more completely, once and for all.

Jake and Sid Fowler Garden

George "Jake" Fowler was versed in the use of Native American herbal formulas and Norris "Sid" Fowler was a gardener. It would be appropriate to develop a garden, in their memory, in the lot, even though no such garden existed there.

Pharaoh Trail

The nature of life in the community was an easy commonality. Ferris Talmage, in his work, *The Springs*, remarked that: "Indians always had their own paths through the woods and fields." (Talmage, *Springs*, p. 34f.) This is true of this property as well which had a common trail running through from this property to Three Mile Harbor where other Montauketts lived. It is proposed that such a path be pursued to be re-created through this property and skirting other properties from Springs Road to Three Mile Harbor Road. It should be called the Pharaoh Trail or Pharaoh Path because it was particularly the habit of Junius Banks, the son of Maria Fowler Pharaoh Johnson Banks, to use the path as witnessed many times by the author.



DRAFT PLAN MAP - Fowler House and Property

Created by Jim Devine

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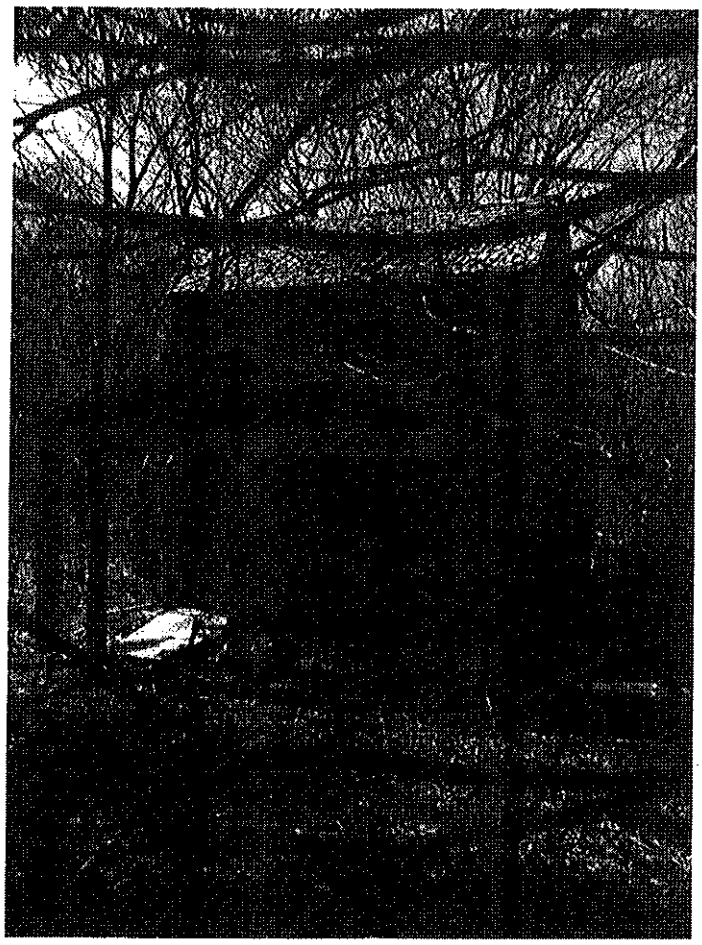
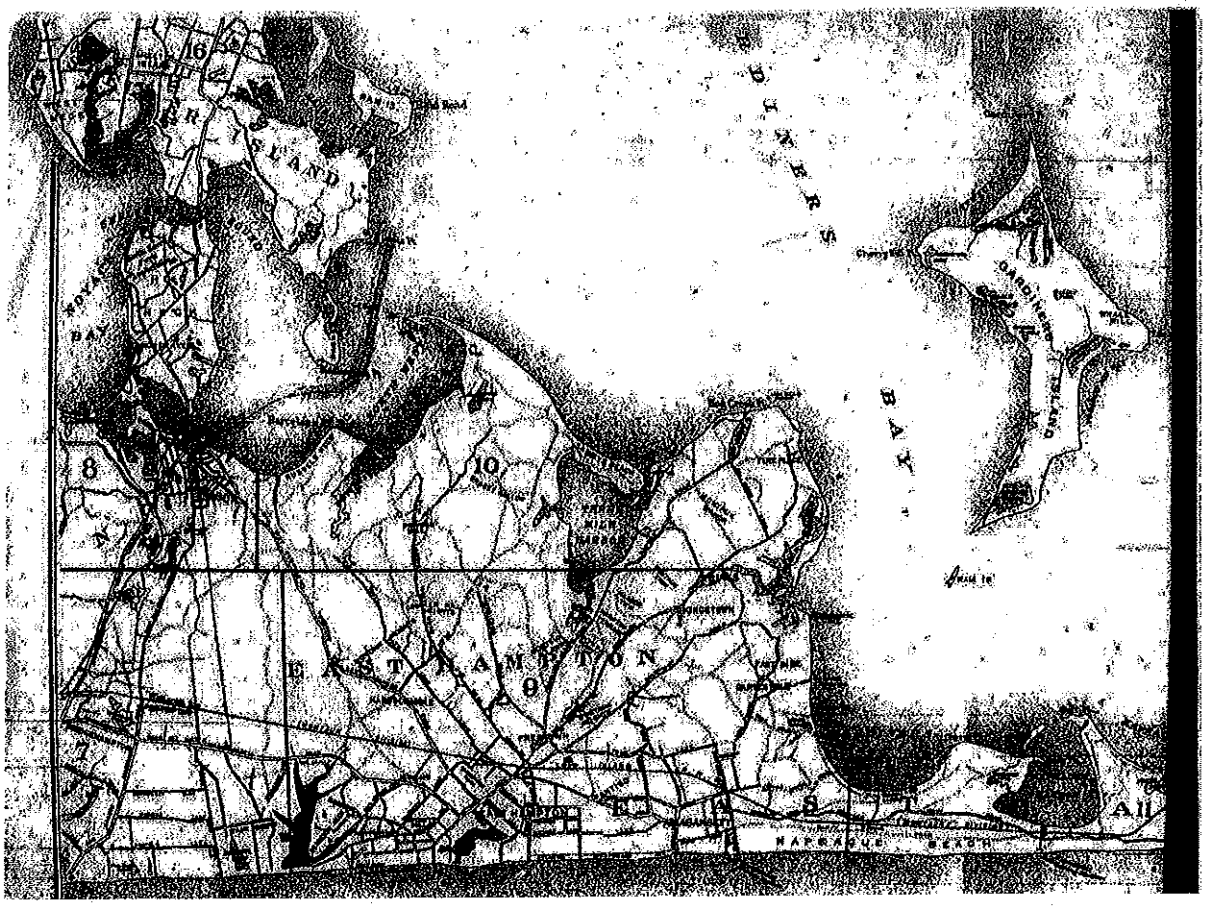
Freetown House Images

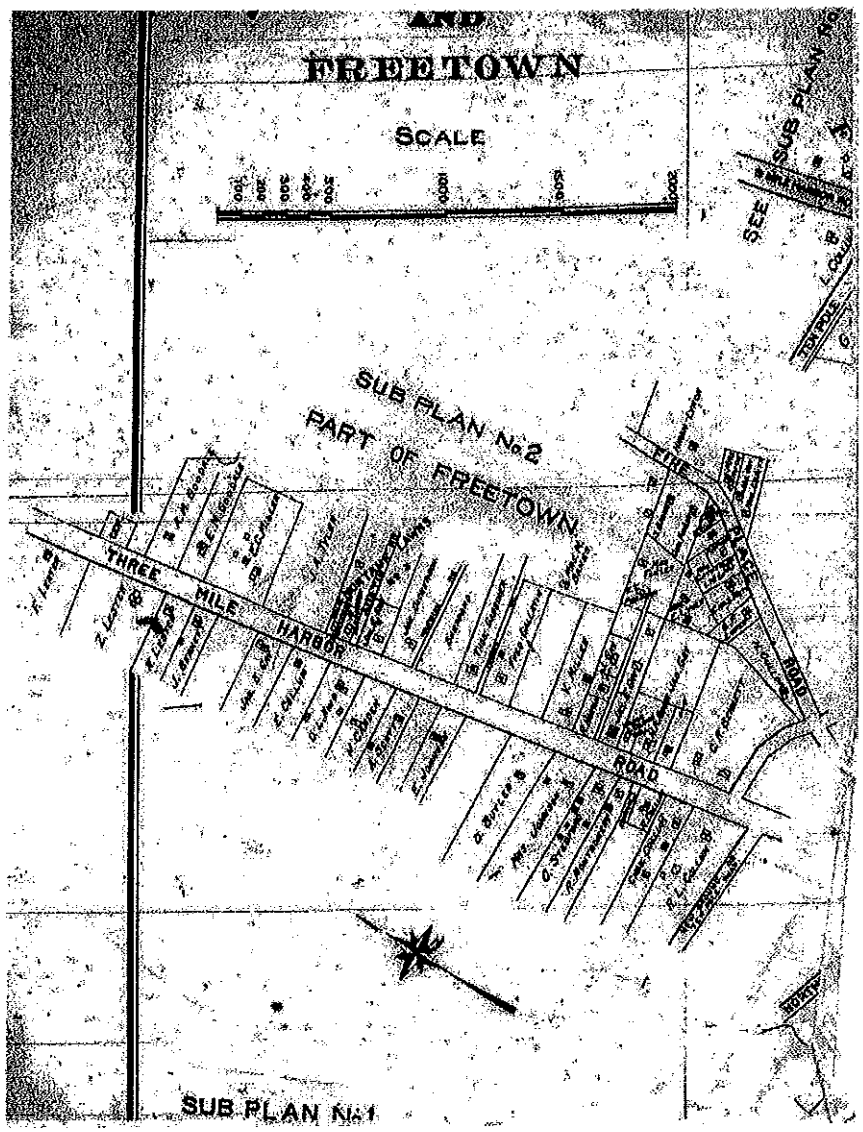
Allison Manfra McGovern



George Fowler house on Springs-Fireplace Road in Freetown, East Hampton.



1902 Hyde Map of Suffolk County: East Hampton.



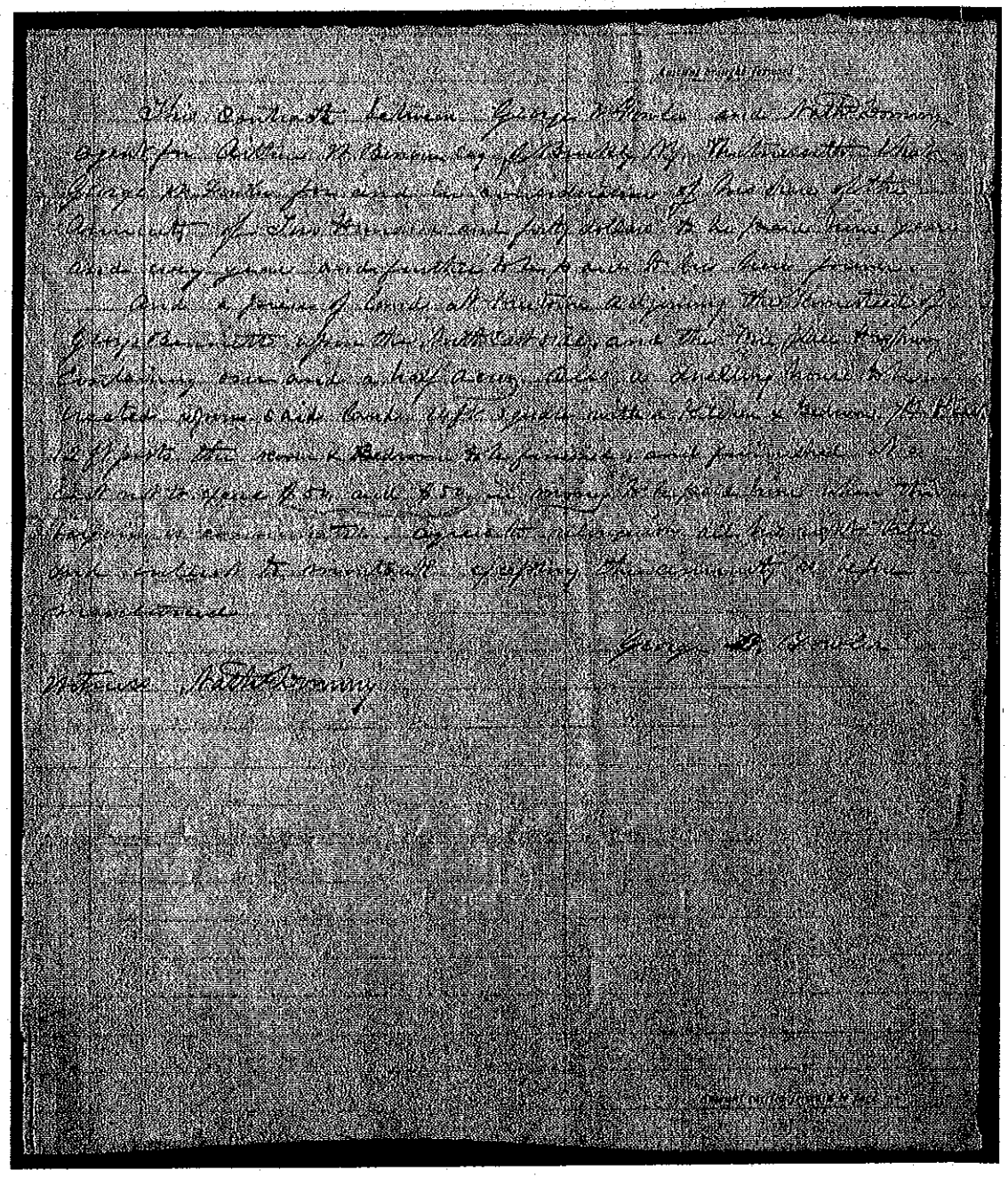
1902 Plan view of Freetown, East Hampton. 1902 Hyde Map of Suffolk County, New York.

MONTAUKETT INDIAN PHOTOS:
The Fowler Family and their Relatives

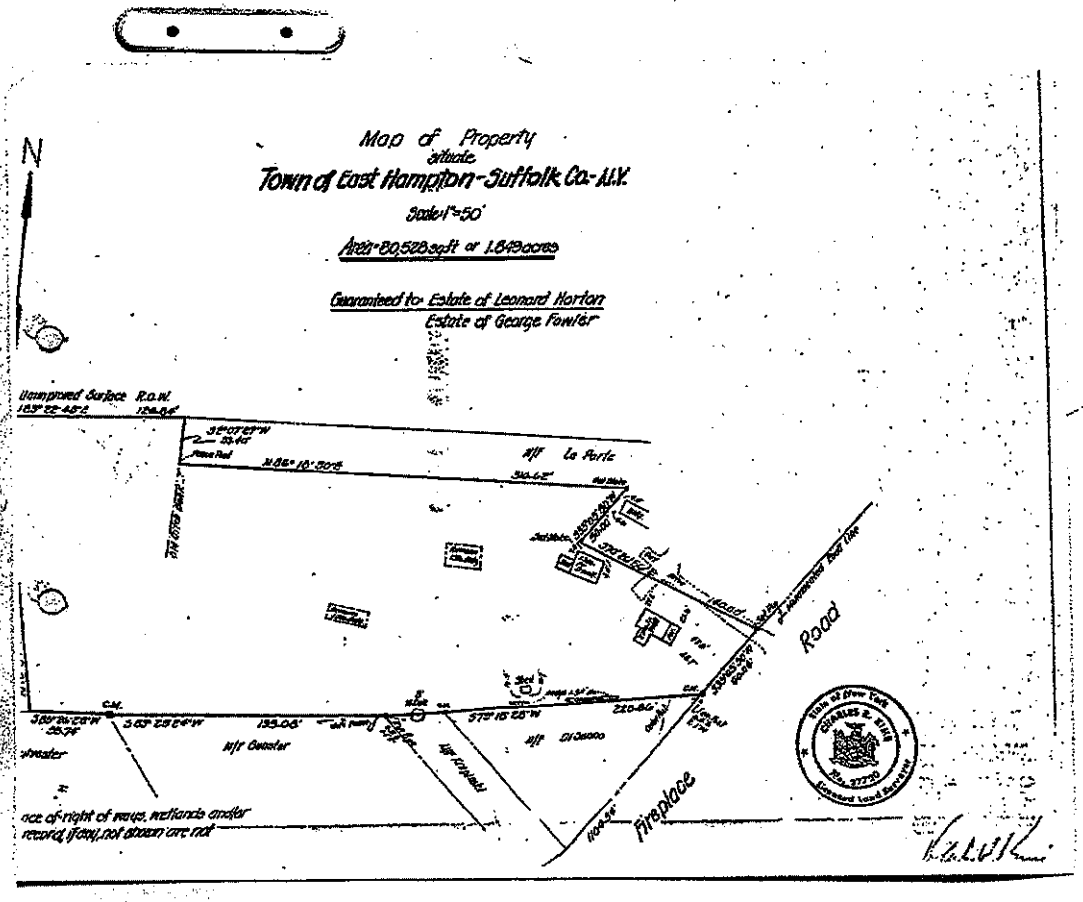
George Fowler, Wyandanch Pharoah, Arelia Pharoah, King David Pharoah, his wife Mariah, George Pharoah and John Fowler. In the front row are Ebenezer Tecumsha, Margaret Pharoah and Samuel Pharoah.

MONTAUK INDIANS 1924

Back Row: Charles Fowler, John Fowler, Pocahontas Pharoah, and Sam Pharoah
Front Row: Marguarita Fowler, George Fowler, and Maria Fowler (Banks)
Marguarite and John Fowler are the children of George Fowler.



Quitclaim from George Fowler to Nathaniel Dominy, on behalf of Arthur W. Benson, East Hampton Library, Long Island Collection.


Map of Property
situate
Town of East Hampton - Suffolk Co. N.Y.
Scale 1"=50'
Area=80,528 sq.ft or 1.849 acres
Guaranteed to: Estate of Leonard Horton
Estate of George Fowler
N
Improved Surface R.o.w.
N/F La Porte
Road
Fireplace
N/F Cuneiler
N/F Fowler
N/F Dickson
ace of right of ways, wetlands under
record, if any, not shown are not

25 x 10

32 x 10

Quit-claim from George W. Fowler to Nathaniel Dominy on behalf of Arthur W. Benson

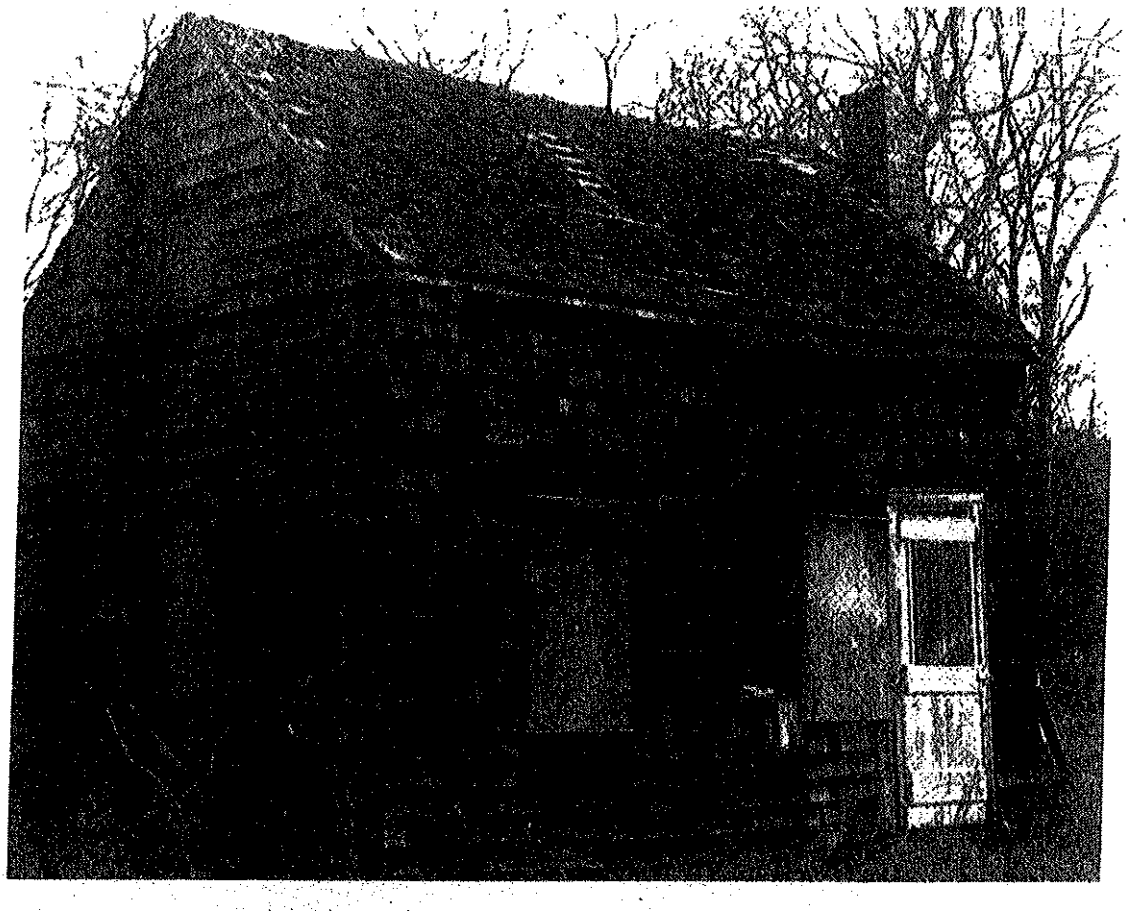
This contract between George W. Fowler and Nathaniel Dominy agent for Arthur W. Benson Esq. Brooklyn, N.Y. Witness that George W. Fowler for and in consideration of this share of the Annuity of two hundred and forty dollars to the paid him yearly and every year and further to be paid to his heirs forever.

And a piece of land at Freetown adjoining the homestead of George Bennett upon the south east side and the Fire Place Highway. Containing one and a half acres. Also a dwelling house to be erected upon said land 14 ft. square with a kitchen and bedroom 7 ft. by 8 feet each 12 ft. posts the house and bedroom to be finished and furnished at a cost not to exceed $50.00 and $50.00 in money to be paid him when this bargain is consummated. Agrees to relinquish all his right title and interest to Montauk accepting the annuity as before mentioned.

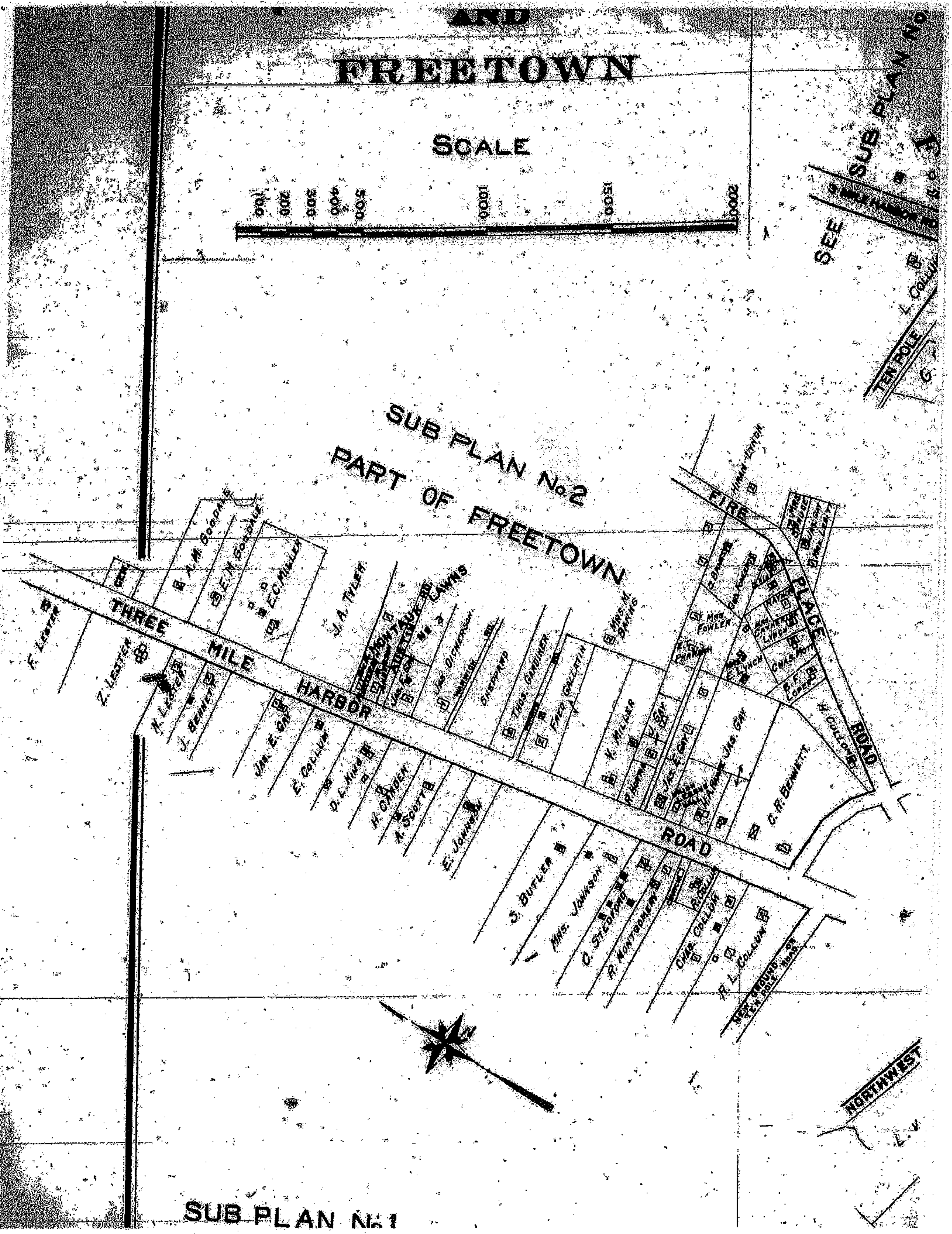
George W. Fowler

Witness Nathaniel Dominy

Original home of George W. Fowler. Home later owned by Montauk whaler John Horton.



Maria Pharaoh's house in 1990 (upper photo); the George Fowler/Pocahontas Pharaoh house before it was demolished around 1991. These folk houses of Native Americans are the rarest form of vernacular architecture in the country today. It is shameful that they are not protected and preserved. Photos courtesy PRW.


AND
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C. R. BENNETT
S. BUTLER
MRS. JOHNSON
C. STEDFORD
R. MONTGOMERY
CHAS. COLLUM
R. L. COLLUM
NORTHWEST
SUB PLAN No 1

2158

Intro. Res. No. -2014
Introduced by Legislator Krupski

Laid on Table 12/2/2014

RESOLUTION NO. -2014, AMENDING THE 2014 CAPITAL BUDGET AND PROGRAM AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE EPCAL BIKE PATH, TOWN OF RIVERHEAD (CP 5904)

WHEREAS, in 2012 Suffolk County made the Complete Streets initiative part of its countywide development plan; and

WHEREAS, Complete Streets mandates that the design and construction of new roads and facilities should anticipate future demand for cyclists and pedestrians; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Riverhead has invested millions of dollars in the construction of the Enterprise Park at Calverton (EPCAL) Bike Path (Attachment A) originally proposed in 2006, which can be utilized by all residents and nonresidents of Suffolk County; and

WHEREAS, the EPCAL Bike Path will be a dedicated "off road" bike trail, of which currently there are none on the East End of Long Island; and

WHEREAS, the EPCAL Bike Path will keep both bicyclists and motorists safe by reducing the number of hit and run accidents involving cyclists and pedestrians because the entire bike path is off road; and

WHEREAS, the EPCAL Bike Path is anticipated to become a "treasure and destination" for all Suffolk County residents; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Riverhead anticipates conducting a number of community events on the EPCAL Bike Path that will inspire young people, seniors, and veterans to become more active, while encouraging healthy lifestyles among all residents; and

WHEREAS, these community events are expected to include Veterans with Disabilities Races, Halloween Trails, a Veterans Memorial Mile Walk/Run, Illuminating Memorial 24-Hour Races, Relays for Life, and Children's Bike-a-Thons; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Riverhead is also considering a Fall Ecology Walk that will identify plant species and local wildlife along the path; and

WHEREAS, the completion of the EPCAL Bike Path will provide the community with an ideal location for all of these activities and will help Suffolk County residents and non-residents to embrace alternative transportation and exercise; and

WHEREAS, although the Town of Riverhead wants to complete the 8.9-mile bike path around the Enterprise Park at Calverton, the Town of Riverhead has insufficient funding for the completion of this project; and

WHEREAS, it is the will of the Suffolk County Legislature to provide funding for the EPCAL Bike Path, Town of Riverhead; and

WHEREAS, the funds will be used to complete the EPCAL Bike Path loop, which overlaps much of the old security road route at the perimeter of the Calverton field, in two phases; and

WHEREAS, the first phase, would extend the existing EPCAL Bike Path by 3.4 miles to 5 miles, to run east, past Miloski's Turkey Farm, through grasslands and pine barrens and then in behind fields, continuing along the perimeter of the property southward toward River Road and Grumman Boulevard, and then it will head back north along the now-dirt Line Road, which runs north from Grumman Boulevard between a soccer field and the Isaac Dog Park, back to the start of the EPCAL Bike Path; and

WHEREAS, the second phase, will extend the path by 2.4 miles into the core of the Pine Barrens; and

WHEREAS, sufficient funds are not included in the 2014 Capital Budget and Program to cover the cost of said request and pursuant to Suffolk County Charter, Section C4-13, an offsetting authorization must be provided from another capital project; and

WHEREAS, the Adopted 2014 Capital Budget included funding for the Suffolk County Telephony Structural Improvements capital project (CP 1814) that is not expected to be progressed in 2014 and is therefore available as an offset for this project; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Riverhead has committed by Town Resolution adopted at a Town Board meeting on XXX, to accept the funding from the County of Suffolk for site improvements to the EPCAL Bike Path, Town of Riverhead and to enter into an Intermunicipal Agreement with the County of Suffolk for this project which shall include, but not be limited to, a provision that designates the Town of Riverhead as the entity that will be responsible for the construction, maintenance, repair, replacement and operation of the EPCAL Bike Path; and

WHEREAS, this Legislature, by resolution of even date herewith, has authorized the issuance of $200,000 in Suffolk County Serial Bonds; and

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 471-1994, as revised by Resolution No. 571-1998, Resolution No. 209-2000 and Resolution No. 461-2006 established the use of a priority ranking system, implemented in the Adopted 2014 Capital Budget, as the basis for funding capital projects such as this project; now, therefore be it

1st **RESOLVED**, that it is hereby determined that this project, with a priority ranking of thirty-two (32) is eligible for approval in accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 471-1994 as revised by Resolution No. 571-1998, Resolution No. 209-2000 and Resolution No. 461-2006; and be it further

2nd **RESOLVED**, that the 2014 Capital Budget and Program be and is hereby amended as follows:

Project Number: 1814
Project Title: Suffolk County Telephony Structural Improvements

Cost Elements	Total Est'd Cost	Current 2014 Capital Budget &	Revised 2014 Capital Budget &

		Program	Program
5. Furniture & Equipment	$5,800,000	$200,000 B	$0 B
TOTAL	$6,100,000	$200,000	$0

Project Number: 5904
Project Title: EPCAL Bike Path, Town of Riverhead

Cost Elements	Total Est'd Cost	Current 2014 Capital Budget & Program	Revised 2014 Capital Budget & Program
4. Site Improvements	$200,000	$0	$200,000 B
TOTAL	$200,000	$0	$200,000

and be it further

3rd **RESOLVED**, that the proceeds of $200,000 in Suffolk County Serial Bonds be and they hereby are appropriated as follows:

Project Number	Project Title	Amount
525-CAP-5904.410	EPCAL Bike Path, Town of Riverhead	$200,000

and be it further

4th **RESOLVED**, that the County Comptroller and the County Treasurer are hereby authorized and empowered to take all steps necessary and appropriate to effectuate the transfer of this funding forthwith; and be it further

5th **RESOLVED**, that this Legislature, being the lead agency under the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA"), Environmental Conservation Law Article 8, hereby finds and determines that this law constitutes a Type II action, pursuant to Section 617.5 (C) (18), (21) and (27) of Title 6 of New York Code of Rules and Regulations ("NYCRR"), in that the law authorizes information collection, including basic data collection and research, and preliminary planning processes necessary to formulate a proposal for an action, but does not commit the County to commence or approve an action. Since this law is a Type II action, the Legislature has no further responsibilities under SEQRA; and be it further

6th **RESOLVED,** that the County Executive is hereby authorized to execute an Intermunicipal Agreement with the Town of Riverhead under Section 119-0 of the NEW YORK GENERAL MUNICIPAL LAW which shall include, but not be limited to, a provision that designates the Town of Riverhead as the entity that will be responsible for the construction, maintenance, repair, replacement and operation of the EPCAL Bike Path.

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

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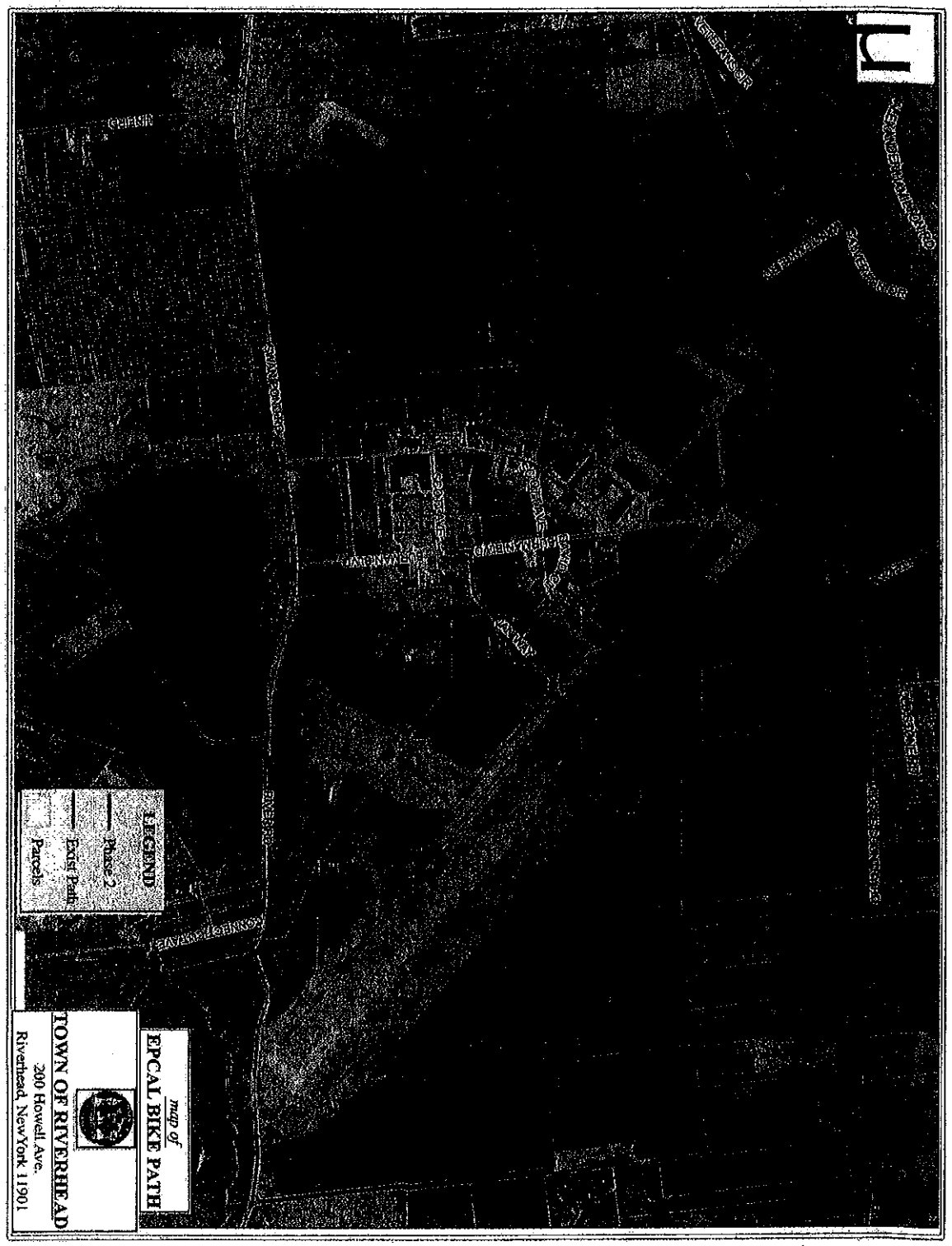
County Executive of Suffolk County

Date:

Attachment A



2159

Intro. Res. No. 2014 Laid on Table 12/2/14

Introduced by the Presiding Officer on the request of the County Executive

RESOLUTION NO. , 2014 REQUESTING LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL OF A CONTRACT AWARD FOR A SOLE BIDDER FOR THE PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT OF SUFFOLK COUNTY'S MARATHON AND HALF MARATHON FOR VETERANS EVENT AND ASSOCIATED SPONSORSHIP SERVICES

WHEREAS, Local Law No. 3-1996 requires the County Legislature to approve any contract in excess of $20,000 awarded pursuant to an RFP process in which only one party responds to the County's solicitation of proposals; and

WHEREAS, the Office of the County Executive is seeking to host a marathon, half marathon, and Taste of Long Island Festival to promote the County Executive's "Get Moving" Suffolk Campaign and to promote Suffolk County as a tourist destination by highlighting our downtowns, our award winning foods and beverages, and our beautiful parks, open spaces, and natural waterways; and

WHEREAS, the County anticipates the Suffolk County Marathon and Half Marathon for Veterans will be fully self-funded, enabling the County to recoup all costs associated with hosting the event, including the funds outlaid for this contract and for the provision of police and emergency services; and

WHEREAS, all net proceeds will be utilized to enhance and expand veterans services for local Suffolk County Veterans through the awarding of funds to charitable registered 501c3 organizations to be chosen at the discretion of the Suffolk County Veterans Services Agency; and

WHEREAS, the Office of the County Executive requested an RFP for the Professional Management of the Suffolk County Marathon and Half Marathon for Veterans Event and Associated Sponsorship Services; and

WHEREAS, the RFP contract awardee is to provide race logistics including registration services, course planning and preparation, advertising, event organization, and the solicitation of potential sponsorships; and

WHEREAS, only a single proposal was received from the Greater Long Island Running Club; and

WHEREAS, an independent evaluation committee reviewed the proposal on December 5, 2014 and found the quality of work and experience of the bidder satisfactory and the cost proposal satisfactory; the panel subsequently recommended that the Office of the County Executive enter into a contractual agreement with this vendor; and

WHEREAS, there are sufficient funds in the 2014 Suffolk County Operating Budget to cover the cost of this contract, now, therefore be it

1st **RESOLVED,** that upon receiving a two-thirds vote of the County Legislature as required by Local Law No. 3-1996, the Office of the County Executive enters into a contractual agreement with the Greater Long Island Running Club for the professional management of the Suffolk County Marathon and Half Marathon for Veterans.

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

County Executive of Suffolk County

Date of Approval:

Intro. Res. No. 2161 - 2014 Laid on Table 12/2/2014
Introduced by Presiding Officer, on request of the County Executive

RESOLUTION NO. -2014 REQUESTING LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL OF CONTRACT AWARD WITH ROBERT T. LYNCH D/B/A RTL ANALYTICS FOR IGNITION INTERLOCK MONITORING

WHEREAS, Local Law No. 3-1996 requires the County Legislature to approve any Contract in excess of $20,000 awarded pursuant to an RFP process in which only one party responds to the County's solicitation of proposals; and

WHEREAS, the Suffolk County Probation Department receives annual grant funding through the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services awarded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for continued support of the Department's participation in the Ignition Interlock Device Monitoring Program; and

WHEREAS, the Probation Department requested an RFP for the continuation of Ignition Interlock device monitoring services; and

WHEREAS, this program vendor monitors court ordered interlock devices and reports device activities, particularly negative activities, directly to the Probation staff responsible for supervising each individual case; and

WHEREAS, the Purchasing Division of the Department of Public Works advertised for these services on October 16, 2014 under RFP No. 14030; and

WHEREAS, despite directly notifying five (5) potential proposers of the offering being posted, and the offering being viewed online by more than twenty (20) registered potential proposers, only a single proposal was received from Robert T. Lynch d/b/a RTL Analytics; and

WHEREAS, as of the date of this resolution being approved, an independent evaluation committee will have reviewed the proposal from Robert T. Lynch d/b/a RTL Analytics, and found their quality of work and experience satisfactory, and its cost proposal submission within the industry standards, and has recommended that the Probation Department be authorized to enter into a new contractual agreement with this vendor; and

WHEREAS, there are sufficient funds in the 2015 Suffolk County Operating Budget to cover the cost of this contract, now, therefore be it

1st **RESOLVED**, that upon receiving a two-thirds vote of the County Legislature as required by Local Law No. 3-1996, the Probation Department enter into a contractual agreement with Robert T. Lynch d/b/a RTL Analytics for the Ignition Interlock monitoring program.

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

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County Executive of Suffolk County

2160

Intro. Res. No. -2014 Laid on Table 12/2/2014

Introduced by Legislator Hahn

RESOLUTION NO. -2014, TO EDUCATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS ABOUT THEIR RISK OF REPEATED VIOLENCE

WHEREAS, the County of Suffolk seeks to protect the health and safety of intimate and non-intimate domestic violence victims; and

WHEREAS, domestic violence is a serious problem that negatively impacts individuals, families and communities; and

WHEREAS, the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence says that 1 in 4 women will experience domestic violence in their lifetime; and

WHEREAS, 7,533 domestic violence victims (4,003 intimate partner and 3,530 other family victims were reported by Suffolk County law enforcement agencies to the New York State Division of Criminal Justice in 2013; and

WHEREAS, according to the New York State Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, the total number of homicides decreased statewide between 2012 and 2013, however, the number of intimate partner homicides increased by 16%; and

WHEREAS, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, domestic violence accounted for 21% of all violent victimizations during the period from 2012 to 2013; and

WHEREAS, in the absence of intervention, domestic violence can and does escalate resulting in physical injury, psychological trauma and in severe cases, death; and

1st **RESOLVED**, the Suffolk County Police Department shall distribute a domestic violence self-assessment danger assessment form to domestic violence victims when responding to domestic violence offense incidences. Such form shall be available in English and Spanish; and be it further

2nd **RESOLVED**, that this Legislature, being the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) lead agency, hereby finds and determines that this resolution constitutes a Type II action pursuant to Section 617.5(c)(20), (21) and (27) of Title 6 of the NEW YORK CODE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS (6 NYCRR) and within the meaning of Section 8-0109(2) of the NEW YORK ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAW as a promulgation of regulations, rules, policies, procedures, and legislative decisions in connection with continuing agency administration, management and information collection, and the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) is hereby directed to circulate any appropriate SEQRA notices of determination of non-applicability or non-significance in accordance with this resolution.

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

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County Executive of Suffolk County

Date:

s:\res\r-dv victim education

2162

Intro. Res. No. -2014

Introduced by Legislator Lindsay

Laid on Table 12/2/14

RESOLUTION NO. -2014, APPOINTING GARY SCHAUM AS A MEMBER OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY VOCATIONAL, EDUCATION AND EXTENSION BOARD

WHEREAS, a Suffolk County Resolution of May 24, 1943, created a Suffolk County Vocational, Education, and Extension Board for the purpose of giving instruction to the volunteer firemen of the County of Suffolk; and

WHEREAS, appointments to said Board are authorized to be made by the Suffolk County Legislature pursuant to Section 1101(2) of the NEW YORK EDUCATION LAW; and

WHEREAS, the term of office of Edward A. Carpenter, Jr. expired as of July 31, 2013; now, therefore, be it

1st **RESOLVED**, that Gary Schaum is hereby appointed to the Suffolk County Vocational, Education and Extension Board for a term of office to expire on July 31, 2022, said appointment having been made pursuant to the provisions of Section 1101(2) of the NEW YORK EDUCATION LAW.

DATED:

EFFECTIVE PURSUANT TO SECTION 2-15(A) OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CHARTER.

s:\res\r-appoint schaum VEEB

Intro. Res. No. 2163 -2014 Laid on Table 12/2/2014
Introduced by the Presiding Officer, on request of the County Executive

RESOLUTION NO. -2014, AMENDING RESOLUTION 687-2014, AUTHORIZING A LEASE AGREEMENT WITH SUNEDISON, LLC FOR USE OF PROPERTY AT FRANCIS S. GABRESKI AIRPORT

WHEREAS, Suffolk County owns and, through its Department of Economic Development and Planning, operates and maintains Francis S. Gabreski airport in Westhampton; and

WHEREAS, SunEdison, LLC successfully partnered with Suffolk County in an application to participate in the LIPA Clean Solar Initiative II Feed-in-Tariff, and was selected to generate 6.8 Megawatts (DC) for LIPA under the Tariff (hereinafter the "Project"); and

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 687-2014 authorized the County Executive or his designee to execute a lease agreement with SunEdison, LLC for the use of 26.2 acres at Francis S. Gabreski airport for the purpose of two ground mount solar (pv) arrays to generate electrical power to sell to LIPA pursuant to the Project; and

WHEREAS, within Resolution No. 687-2014, the Legislature approved the execution of a lease agreement in substantially the same form as contained within Exhibit B therein and at an annual lease rate of $315,000; and

WHEREAS, PSE&G-LI, as the successor to LIPA, has changed material aspects of the Project, namely, reducing the size of the Project at the airport by 41 percent resulting in a significant reduction of the Megawatts (from approximately 6.8 Megawatts to 3.260 Megawatts) to be produced; and

WHEREAS, as a result of PSE&G-LI's reduction in Megawatts, the size of the Project, including, potentially, the amount of property needed for the Project, has changed necessitating that material portions of the Lease must be adjusted, including a pro-rata reduction of the annual lease rate from $315,000 per year to approximately $186,000 per year; and

WHEREAS, even with the changes as required by PSE&G-LI, proceeding with the Project remains in the best interest of the County, in so far as it generates renewable electricity and allows for enhancements at the airport; now therefore be it

1st **RESOLVED,** that the 4th Resolved Clause of Resolution 687-2014 is hereby repealed in its entirety and replaced as follows:

> **RESOLVED,** that the County Executive or his designee, is authorized to execute a lease agreement with SunEdison, LLC for the use of the Francis S. Gabreski airport for the Project, in a form substantially similar to the draft as attached hereto as Exhibit B, and upon such other terms as may be required due to any further changes to the Project by PSE&G-LI or as required by the FAA.

and be it further

2nd **RESOLVED**, that this Legislature, being the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) lead agency, hereby finds and determines that this resolution constitutes a Type II action pursuant to Section 617.5(c)(20) and (27) of Title 6 of the NEW YORK CODE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS (6 NYCRR) AND WITHIN THE MEANING OF Section 8-0109(2) of the NEW YORK ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAW as a promulgation of regulations, rules, policies, procedures, and legislative decisions in connection with continuing agency administration, management, and information collection, and the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) is hereby directed to circulate any appropriate SEQRA notices of determination of non-applicability or non-significance in accordance with this resolution.

DATED: , 2014

APPROVED BY:

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County Executive of Suffolk County

Date: , 2014

Intro. Res. No. 2164 -2014 Laid on Table 12/ 2 /2014
Introduced by the Presiding Officer, on request of the County Executive

RESOLUTION NO. -2014, AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE TO EXECUTE AN AGREEMENT WITH THE SUFFOLK COUNTY DETECTIVE INVESTIGATORS POLICE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (DIPBA) COVERING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2011 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2018

WHEREAS, the County and the President of the Suffolk County Detective Investigators Police Benevolent Association have reached an agreement covering the terms and conditions of employment for the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2018, subject to the approval, to the extent necessary, by the Suffolk County Legislature; and

WHEREAS, such agreement has been set down in a stipulation of agreement, a copy of which has been filed with the Clerk of the Suffolk County Legislature; and

WHEREAS, such agreement has been ratified by the Suffolk County Detective Investigators Police Benevolent Association; now therefore be it

1st **RESOLVED,** that the County Executive be and is hereby authorized to execute an agreement with the Suffolk County Detective Investigators Police Benevolent Association in accordance with the Stipulation of Agreement dated December 2, 2014, a copy of which is on file with the Clerk of the Suffolk County Legislature, covering the terms and conditions of employment of the Suffolk County Detective Investigators Police Benevolent Association for the period January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2018; and be it further

2nd **RESOLVED**, that this Legislature, being the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) lead agency, hereby finds and determines that this resolution constitutes a Type II action pursuant to Section 617.5(c)(20) and (27) of Title 6 of the NEW YORK CODE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS (6 NYCRR) AND WITHIN THE MEANING OF Section 8-0109(2) of the NEW YORK ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LAW as a promulgation of regulations, rules, policies, procedures, and legislative decisions in connection with continuing agency administration, management, and information collection, and the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) is hereby directed to circulate any appropriate SEQRA notices of determination of non-applicability or non-significance in accordance with this resolution.

DATED: , 2014

APPROVED BY:

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