

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
OF THE
SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATURE
MINUTES

A meeting of the Economic Development Committee of the Suffolk County Legislature was held in the Rose Y. Caracappa Legislative Auditorium of the William H. Rogers Legislature Building, 725 Veterans Memorial Highway, Smithtown, New York on July 23, 2014.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Leg. William Lindsay III, Chairperson
Leg. Steven H. Stern, Vice Chair
Leg. Kara Hahn
Leg. John M. Kennedy, Jr.
Leg. Kevin J. McCaffrey (excused absence)
Deputy Presiding Officer Leg. Jay H. Schneiderman

ALSO IN ATTENDANCE:

George M. Nolan, Counsel to the Legislature
Lora Gellerstein, Chief Deputy Clerk of the Legislature
Laura Halloran, Budget Review Office
Carolyn Fahey, Economic Development
Brad Hemingway, Executive Director/Islip Foreign Trade Zone
Brian Sapp, Aide to Leg. Lindsay
Ali Nazir, Aide to Leg. Kennedy
Tom Vaughn, County Executive's Office
Deborah Harris, Aide to Leg. Stern
Alyssa Turano, Aide to Leg. Hahn
Christina Delisi, Aide to Leg. Schneiderman
And all other interested parties

MINUTES TAKEN BY:

Diana Flesher, Court Stenographer

MINUTES TRANSCRIBED BY:

Denise Weaver, Legislative Aide

7/23/2014 Economic Development Committee

(THE MEETING WAS CALLED TO ORDER AT 2:04 PM)

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

If we could get all Legislators here to the horseshoe for the Economic Development Committee meeting.

Good afternoon. Thank you for being here for the Economic Development Committee. My name is Bill Lindsay. I'm the Chair. We are -- if we could all please rise and Legislator Schneiderman will lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

SALUTATION

I'd like to begin the Public Portion. I don't have any comment cards. Anybody that's here would like to testify in the Public Portion? Okay, not seeing anybody, I'd like to move onto a presentation.

SLIDE SHOW PRESENTATION

Brad Hemingway, the Executive Director of the Islip Foreign Trade Zone #52. Brad, thank you for being here; appreciate you coming.

Brad, before you start too, I just need to make an announcement. Legislator McCaffrey has an excused absence for today.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Are you ready for me?

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Take it away, Brad.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Legislator Lindsay, thank you for having me here today to present to the Suffolk County Economic Commission, the Town of Islip Foreign Trade Zone in partnership with Suffolk County. Okay.

For those of you who don't know, the Town of Islip Foreign Trade Zone is located right by the airport. It was granted to us by Suffolk County. And this goes back to the Foreign Trade Zone Act of 1934, which was enacted to stimulate global trade and make it easier for those that were participating in global trade, giving them some incentives and fringe benefits.

So with that, the Foreign Trade Zone is a site near US Customs Port of Entry, generally within a 60-mile radius where foreign and domestic merchandise is considered to be outside the United States; so you can almost think of a foreign trade zone like a borderless region, an entity unto itself within the United States that gets a very different treatment when looked upon by Customs and Border Patrol.

And, by all means, if anybody has any questions as I'm going through this, please -- please feel free to jump in.

As we can all assume, customs territory includes all the 50 US states and District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. General purpose zone, I think this is what kind of really creates some of the uniqueness for the Town of Islip Foreign Trade Zone in that it's a multiuse-type trade zone. If you look across the county, many of the trade zones that exist are single use; meaning someone like BMW might come in to manufacture and assemble. And with that they take with it the -- the benefits that are offered through the Foreign Trade Zone Program, which I will get to.

Alongside that you also have the opportunity to grant subzones. And a subzone would be an offsite

location that would also again appreciate the economic benefits that are included in the Foreign Trade Zone Program.

Merchandise entering a zone takes all different shapes and forms. And I'll just go through a couple of them real quick. Manufacturing: Obviously some great benefits there when you look at tariff treatment, which I'll get to a little bit later in the presentation, but the ability to destroy, or goods that might come in that are damaged will be completely removed or eliminated from tariff.

There are three different types of duty treatment that come along with utilization of the program. And these are really the economic benefits that we're able to offer the business community, especially those that are specializing in import and export. With that, the first one is duty deferral. This is typically for companies that may be bringing goods into the US and have a distribution model that continues to be domestic. So with that, they get to defer the duties for the portion of time that they sit on the warehouse shelves. It gets -- again, defer that duty, lets a company keep working capital in the pocket; can be a tremendous advantage to a company.

This is just an example of what that deferral might look like. If you import \$12 million worth of aluminum in a year with a duty rate of 5%, you're able to defer as much as \$600,000. If you reexport \$350,000 of that aluminum, you will save about seventeen five a year in duties because they'll be completely eliminated, which is actually the next benefit when it comes to duty and tariff treatment.

Any time a good is coming into the zone and then going out, back out globally, wherever, whether it's Mexico, Canada, Latin America, Europe, any time it's going back out, any of the tariff that would have been realized outside of a zone is completely eliminated. Again, like I said earlier, it's like it never came to the US. It came to the zone and it left the zone; it never came to the US, therefore, there was never a US tariff or duty.

The third one is duty elimination and it gets a little bit more cumbersome, but what this does is it allows a company to manufacture goods within a zone. So say that they're bringing components or maybe even ingredients for something, there'll typically be a tariff on that good, which is directed by what's called the Harmonized Tariff Schedule. So when they look at a Harmonized Tariff Schedule, they'll know what that good is and then they'll look at the Harmonized Tariff Schedule to find out what the tariff would be on a finished product. The advantage here is, if you look at those two side by side, say I bring in let's -- a windshield for a car and that windshield is tariffed at let's say, six-and-a-half percent, but it goes into an automobile, which is considered a finished product, that might carry a tariff of 2%. All the glass that they brought in for that would prevail at that lower 2% tariff. Again, can be a great advantage and even in some instances where there may be a tariffless good, you may be able to again eliminate the tariff altogether.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Mind if I could just jump in and ask you a question. When the goods or the final goods are exported outside the US or, you know, if we get the material, it comes in here, it's manufactured, it goes out, never stays here in the US, is it treated any differently by the country that it's being exported into? So, let's say for argument's sake, if that was coming directly from the US, not out of a foreign trade zone, do they look upon it any differently or does it have any affect at all?

MR. HEMINGWAY:

No, good question. It's actually -- we only control the tariffs and duties that exist within our own borders.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Okay.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

What's enforced by other countries, unfortunately a Foreign Trade Zone doesn't have the authority of jurisdiction.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Okay, thank you.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Another benefit of being in the Trade Zone is simplification of record filing. And this can be a great value to companies that are bringing in multiple shipments. And what I mean by this is, for a company that's doing business outside the Trade Zone, it's very likely that they're filing what's called a form 214a. Every time they receive a shipment in, it has to be inspected by customs. And it's a bit of a process. And there's a recordkeeping fee that can be as high as \$485 per shipment.

What the Foreign Trade Zone will allow you to do is consolidate that recordkeeping into one weekly filing. And what I did was put together an example here of what this would like for a, you know, a company that's bringing in a number of shipments, again, weekly. For the frequent importer, what we did was, we showed an importer receiving ten shipments per week with a value exceeding \$230,952. The reason I have that number is that's the highest -- that's the threshold for that \$485 shipment. And to make this example look as good as it could, I used the highest amount. So with that they're paying a merchandise processing fee of about \$4,850 per week. If this number's annualized that goes -- translates to \$252,200 per year. And what happens is we're able to reduce that by, again, consolidating all of these shipments. And instead of doing those ten shipments per week, 52 weeks a year, we're now able to do just 52 of them.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

I'm sorry, who are they paying that processing fee to? Who gets that processing fee?

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Customs.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Customs, okay.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Yes. Yeah. Now in addition to that, Legislator Lindsay, they have the ability to kind of preclear goods that they're bringing in. So it creates a much more efficient shipping process for them in that they don't go through the normal inspections that someone might go through again that's not a zone user. Because this has been tagged, let's say, to go to a zone, it really gets kind of a fast track as far as coming in. And a lot of the inspections that -- that would take place under a normal cargo are not here; again, because they've been precleared by the filing that's been done by the user.

When you annualize the savings from just that consolidation of recordkeeping in that highest example that I used, it could be a savings of as much as, let's call it a quarter million dollars a year.

Another benefit of doing business in the Trade Zone is that quotas don't apply here. You can do as much or as little as you want. Goods can be stored in the FTZ. They can be among the first to enter the US market when the quota's lifted.

The Town of Islip Foreign Trade Zone works very closely in collaboration with Suffolk County Economic Development. Again, thank you for having me here. I figured I'd put you in the PowerPoint. The Town of Islip Economic Development, Bill Mannix and his team, the Industrial Development Agencies, small business administration and obviously the local utilities here. And what we try to do is really kind of ride under the umbrella of that economic development. Job creation is key for all of us. And we're working with the other agencies to enhance the benefits that

the Foreign Trade Zone is offering.

Another good partner is the U.S. Department of Commerce, working closely with their office. They're currently at Hofstra. I don't know if you know Susan Sadocha, but we've worked closely with her. They're great at stimulating global trade. And what they do is set up trade missions for companies that might be exploring international markets, helping you learn about culture, again, working with local businesses in that community and getting you educated to enter the market in good standing.

Work closely as well with the Bureau of the Customs and Border Protection in that they do come on-site quite a bit to do inspections and kind of make sure that everything's going as they want it to go. And they work very closely with one of our users, which is Tri-Link Liquors, Tri-Link USA.

As I said earlier, Suffolk County's the grantee of this program. They're the public representative of the zone project. They're the sponsor for applicants. And we work in collaboration and coordination with them to activate requests for customs for many of our new zone operators that might be coming in.

One of the things that we like to fly our flag on and, I guess, some can question it, we're the only Foreign Trade Zone on Long Island. And I say that with the acknowledgment of some of the subzones and alternative site frameworks that exist. Just so you know what that is, again, subzone, as I mentioned earlier in the presentation, is the ability to transfer those foreign trade zone rights to an offsite location. Alternative site framework is very similar to that. Again, it's granting an offsite application of foreign trade zone benefits.

With regards to our park, as I said earlier, we're located right by MacArthur Airport. We currently have 435,000 square feet of developed space, which is about 94% capacity. We have about 125 to 150,000 square feet of potential development. And we're working closely with Rechler Equity Partners to market that opportunity to companies that would actually utilize the program.

Companies can import certain types of merchandise into an FTZ without going through formal customs entry procedures. It's a more profitable way for our local businesses to reduce their costs and compete in the international marketplace. And the FTZ is one of the most valuable resources for companies that are engaged in international trade. The idea is just to promote it and get it out there. And today is an opportunity to do that in coordination with some of the networking that I've been doing locally.

And with that I'd be happy to answer questions.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Legislator Schneiderman.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

Thank you for presenting on it. I know nothing about this FTZ, probably most of us haven't heard much about it. How big -- how many acres is the FTZ?

MR. HEMINGWAY:

The FTZ is a 52-acre facility.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

And who's there now using it?

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Right now that is partly the challenge for the Town of Islip, is increasing usage of the actual program. There's about 35, what we call, subtenants in the zone and currently one user.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

There's one user.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Yes.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

And taking how much -- I mean, how much acres are available?

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Right now -- for development or --

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

Yeah.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

For development? Right now all in it's about six to seven acres on three separate parcels.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

That's being used. Six to seven --

MR. HEMINGWAY:

No. That's undeveloped.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

Undeveloped.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Developed we have 14 buildings which encompass about 435,000 square feet.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

So the Town owns those buildings?

MR. HEMINGWAY:

The Town owns the land.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

Okay. But with -- who owns those buildings? Who's the tenant?

MR. HEMINGWAY:

The respective property managers. We have a number of managers in there that have leases with the Town of Islip. And they manage and operate their buildings.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

And so they're looking for the tenants? Is that --

MR. HEMINGWAY:

They do their own marketing alongside what we're doing in our marketing efforts.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

Okay. So I'm just trying to get a sense of how utilized the FTZ is right now.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

It's a good question. And, again, as mentioned, partly our challenge. I think that in years past the idea had been a full industrial park is better than an empty industrial park in the way of job creation

and under the umbrella of economic development. Since I've come aboard as Director, I'm actively pursuing potential users of the program. And, again, if we -- if we move forward with development, in my eyes they would have to be users of the program.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

Right, I mean, it just seems like there's got to be businesses out there that are paying those tariffs that would, you know, would --

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Yes.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

-- would save tremendous amount of money by relocating --

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Absolutely.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

-- into the zone.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

And we're out quite a bit promoting that.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

You are.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Various trade organizations; various networking events.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

So what's the biggest company in there now that we have manufacturing?

MR. HEMINGWAY:

The biggest company or the biggest user?

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

User, I guess.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Well, user, since there's only one, I can pinpoint that right away, it's Tri-Link USA.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

Tri-Link. And what do they do?

MR. HEMINGWAY:

They're a liquor distributor.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

Okay. And they distribute within the United States?

MR. HEMINGWAY:

They do not.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

They do not.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

They distribute internationally, which is why they're a great -- great user of the program. They get a lot of benefit from it. It's interesting, their clients or end destination for their liquor is the airlines. So all of it is considered international. So they take distribution here, hold it, depending on their order flow, distribute back out. And when it goes back out, they eliminate their tariff altogether along with some taxes.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

They're not actually manufacturing the product.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

No, sir.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

The products coming in.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

No.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

And then they're relabeling it or --

MR. HEMINGWAY:

No, they're -- liquor that we -- just a holding, you know, that we see and might have in our own liquor cabinets. It's Absolut, SKYY, all the major brands. Also, a lot of wines.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

Okay. So they import it in without tariffs. And then they sell it overseas or to airlines, whatever it might be.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Yes. And because the destination is overseas or international, the tariff is altogether eliminated.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

It works for us because they're, what, they pay -- they pay a lease fee?

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Correct. The building owner --

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

And they employ employee people. And those employees are paying income tax, etcetera.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

They pay a fee for utilization of the Foreign Trade Zone Program. And the Town of Islip gets a ground lease from the building manager that they occupy.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

Okay. And so you have a lot more room there basically for other businesses.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

If I look at the parcels that are undeveloped presently, we probably have capacity for another 100 and -- let's say 125 to 150,000 square feet of warehouse space.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

Okay.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Brad, just to clarify, you said you have one main tenant. But then he has -- they have subtenants that work in there also? Because it seems like there's more than one business.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

No. Yeah, you're correct. And if I miscommunicated that I apologize. It's actually -- we have multiple building owners or managers. And we have -- what they have is 35 subtenants in the entire 52-acre facility.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

So it's not just this liquor business.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

There's 35 businesses.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Okay.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Yes.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Any of them in manufacturing?

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Yes, quite a few.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Okay.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

But don't appreciate the -- the Foreign Trade Zone benefits just based on their model. So there's a couple of large companies in there: AA Technologies, Ring Communications, Competition Wheel Corp., I mean, there's quite a few.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

So what's the benefit of them to be located in the Foreign Trade Zone if they're not utilizing the benefits? That's what confusing to me.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

For them there is no benefit.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Okay.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

For the Town of Islip there is because that's now leased space and job creation.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Okay. But for them they -- just geographically that's where they want to be located.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

They are, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Okay.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

You know, a lot of our property managers and building owners will -- they're marketing, they own buildings both in the Trade Zone and outside the Trade Zone so they're showing spaces all over. And obviously if they have empty space in the Trade Zone, they want to fill it. They'll come to us about the potential tenant, we'll have a discussion about it and collaborate on whether or not that makes sense.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

You know, I mean for everyone it's pretty common knowledge that manufacturing is all but disappeared on Long Island and especially in Suffolk County. So any way that we can try and bring some of that back, it's definitely an important segment that should be an integral part of our economy and we need to promote that any way we can.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

It's starting and we're working hard to do that. And we are seeing certainly some signs of rebirth there particularly in sectors like pharmaceuticals and a number of different -- even clothing. Working with costumes, manufacturers, instrument manufacturers. We've had a number of large companies through the zone in the past two months that are thinking about planting a flag.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Have you explored, you know, and if you don't -- if you're not familiar with the program, I understand, the START-UP NEW YORK Program?

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Sure.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

And trying to integrate that into your -- into the Foreign Trade Zone.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Yes. And that's what I was referring to earlier is really trying to -- of course, I can't know everything but I'm trying to get, you know, at least an arm's length to all these different programs, to be able to kind of couple them with the benefits of the Foreign Trade Zone and make the proper introductions. Because I think that's a -- a tangled web for many small businesses; so being able to kind of bring them together is, I think, a resource.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Is there anything from the County's perspective that we could be doing other than obviously promotion, but is there anything we could be doing that would help assist in the operations of the Foreign Trade Zone and making it more successful in terms of bringing in new tenants?

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Thus far we've been dealing directly with Carolyn Fahey. And she's been a great partner to collaborate with. I think that certainly we could be doing more. And in my short tenure that's something I look to -- look to change. I only came aboard in February. Now that I've got my feet wet, I think there should be a higher level of coordination and collaboration between Town of Islip and the County. I would encourage that.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

And you said we're the only Foreign Trade Zone on Long Island.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

The only Foreign Trade Zone. Now, acknowledging that there is a subzone here in Hauppauge and there's also what's called an ASF site, an Alternative Site Framework site, over in Melville.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Okay.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

And those were both granted at the time because there -- there wasn't the capacity in the Trade Zone to accommodate them.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

To me I see it's a -- it's a opportunity on a lot of the different levels; number one, to bring more jobs, more manufacturing back to the County. But also, given its proximity to the airport, to get some more business going through the airport at the same time, which we all know is sorely needed as well.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Just get some flights coming.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Yeah.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

That would be great.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Okay. I'll yield to Legislator Hahn.

LEG. HAHN:

No questions.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

I thank you, Brad, for coming in. We would like to obviously stay in touch. And this is a, I think, a great opportunity and it might be one that's been overlooked or underutilized in the past. And we want to make sure that that doesn't happen. And anything we can do to help foster those relationships with -- you know, we see there's so many different programs out there through all the different levels of government that we have. And there doesn't always seem to be that cooperative effort amongst and collaboration amongst those entities. So, you know, maybe we could be the conduit to bring all of them together between the IDAs, the Foreign Trade Zone and START-UP NEW YORK. So it's -- it's always, everyone's got their own borders and they try, you know, stay within their purview, but I'd like to see, you know, there's more collaboration because it helps us all. I mean, between the State, the Town and the County, it's a great opportunity for all of us. Now you have the Federal element of it as well. So I look forward to hopefully working with you more in the future. And I appreciate you coming in. It was very informative.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Thank you for having me.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Thank you. Carolyn, if you want to come forward, I know you wanted to speak as well.

MS. FAHEY:

Good afternoon. I just wanted to bring to your attention, aside from the Foreign Trade Zone presentation, we work closely with Brad on the zone. It is a Suffolk County zone where we have

certain designations. Last year this Legislature adopted the Alternative Site Framework, which allows us to float that zone benefit for those companies who can't up and relocate to the zone proper. So we work closely with Brad. Those companies looking for a new site, we send them over and we hope that they find space in the magnet zone over by Islip. If not, we're able to work with them at their current location or wherever they see is the best location for them to be. So we do work well and we work together with all the economic development agencies.

On a separate note, I wanted to bring to your attention the Certificate of Necessity that will be before the Legislature at your next meeting next week. As you're well aware, the -- Suffolk County is the owner, operator and maintains Gabreski Airport out in Westhampton Beach. One of our tenants there is the Air National Guard, the 106th Wing of the Air National Guard. We have with them two documents: one is an annual lease, which is a dollar. And then we waive it.

The other document is what's called an Airport Joint Use Agreement. It's an agreement that determines the Air Guard's cost share of maintaining and operating the facilities at Gabreski Airport. It's a calculation that the Federal government puts together. We pump in our numbers; we make sure that all of our expenses are accounted for; all of their in-kind contributions to the facility, whether it be the fire protection or some of the grants that they bring in for runway maintenance and so on are accounted for.

In the end there's a calculation and a payment that's made to the County. We have just negotiated that document. The County will be receiving \$42,000 plus a year as the Federal cost share to maintaining the airport. The agreement that will be before you approves that agreement. It also agrees for a five-year payback to the County for the term where the last Airport Joint Use Agreement expired. So the agreement, once signed, will give us \$210,000 immediately based upon execution for previous years; and \$42,000 per year moving forward. That goes until -- just bear with me -- 2023.

So that's the CN that'll be before you. The reason why it's a CN is we received the final document from the Air Guard about two weeks ago. And if we do not have it fully executed, meaning legislative approval, County Executive signature and all of the levels in the Federal and State government by the end of September, we lose access to the 2009 payment. So we'll lose out on 42,000, which we really do need at the airport. So that's the CN that'll be in front of you on Tuesday.

One other thing is, you know, we talk often about the airport. This Committee reviews leases. You look at -- really, your purview is the Airport. Probably six, eight years ago and, Jay, I don't know if you were on the committee at the time, the Economic Development Committee did actually hold an official meeting at Gabreski Airport, I think Legislator Stern was there. We did a tour of the facility. You were able to see firsthand and visualize what we did and what was going on and where the development park was planned; the industrial park was planned; where the aviation facilities are. We'd like to invite you back again, hopefully maybe September's meeting or October meeting before you get into your budget season. I think with all the new things going on at the Airport, it would be great for you guys to visualize what you're voting on. It's a phenomenal asset to this County. It's a great facility, as Legislator Schneiderman will tell you. And it's just nice for you to come out and see us. So we offer that invite to either September, October. If you can work it out, we'd love to have you.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Legislator Hahn.

LEG. HAHN:

Just ask that if we do that we move Parks to like a park out there so that we don't have to rush from here to there.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Yeah, I agree. And, you know, I'll speak with the Vice Chair, Legislator Stern, and see maybe we do it off committee week so that there's no conflict because we do have -- tend to run long sometimes unfortunately, so. But I appreciate the invitation. And definitely we would love to take you up on it. And, as I said, I'll speak with our -- the Vice Chair of the Committee, Legislator Stern, and we'll try and pick a date in September that can work for everybody and the rest of our Committee, as well, of course. Thank you. Thank you, Carolyn, I appreciate you coming in.

MS. FAHEY:

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Brad, thank you as well.

MR. HEMINGWAY:

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Moving onto our tabled resolutions.

TABLED RESOLUTIONS

We have **resolution 1329 - Establishing a new policy for appointments to the Board of the Suffolk County Industrial Development Agency. (Kennedy)**

LEG. KENNEDY:

I will make a motion to table, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Motion to table.

D.P.O. SCHNEIDERMAN:

Second.

CHAIRPERSON LINDSAY:

Seconded by Legislator Schneiderman. All those in favor? Opposed? Abstentions? **It passes. (VOTE: 5-0-0-1 - NOT PRESENT: LEG. McCAFFREY)**

We don't have any Introductory Resolutions and there are no procedural motions so we are adjourned. Thank you.

**THE MEETING CONCLUDED AT 2:32 PM
{ } DENOTES SPELLED PHONETICALLY**

