1. Public Notice 10-6-2022

Documents:
10-6-22 SPECIAL BUDGET MEETING.PDF
2. 10-6-2022 Agenda

Documents:
10.6.22 - BUDGET HEARING - PUBLIC SAFETY AND OMB - 1PM AGENDA.PDF
3. 10-6-2022 Special Meeting Full Budget Documents:

FULL BUDGET 10.06.2022 KL.PDF

PUBLIC NOTICE
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT

# THE NASSAU COUNTY LEGISLATURE 

WILL HOLD A SPECIAL MEETING ON

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 2022 AT 1:00 P.M.
IN

THE PETER J. SCHMITT MEMORIAL LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER THEODORE ROOSEVELT EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BUILDING 1550 FRANKLIN AVENUE, MINEOLA, NEW YORK 11501


#### Abstract

AT WHICH TIME THE LEGISLATURE WILL HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING REGARDING THE 2023 NASSAU COUNTY BUDGET PERTAINING TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET NASSAU COUNTY COMPTROLLER, THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT, THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, THE FIRE COMMISSION AND THE SHERRIFF'S DEPARTMENT


As per the Nassau County Fire Marshal's Office, the Peter J. Schmitt Memorial Legislative Chamber has a maximum occupancy of 200 people.

Attendees who would like to address the Legislature must submit a slip to the Clerk's office staff. Public comment is limited to three minutes per person. At meetings of the full Legislature, public comment will be heard only during the pre-calendar public comment period and during public hearings that are on the calendar. At meetings of the Legislature's committees, there is no precalendar public comment period. Public comment will be heard on agenda items. Public comment on any item may be emailed to the Clerk of the Legislature at LegPublicComment @ nassaucountyny.gov and will be made part of the formal record of this Legislative meeting.

The Nassau County Legislature is committed to making its public meetings accessible to individuals with disabilities every reasonable accommodation will be made so that they can participate. Please contact the Office of the Clerk of the Legislature at 571-4252, or the Nassau County Office for the Physically Challenged at 227-7101 or TDD Telephone No. 227-8989 if any assistance is needed. Additionally, those for whom English is not their primary language, or for those who are Deaf or hard-of-hearing, language and communication assistance technology will be available at public meetings.
Every Legislative meeting is streamed live on
http://www.nassaucountyny.gov/agencies/Legis/index.html"
MICHAEL C. PULITZER
Clerk of the Legislature
Nassau County, New York

## DATED: September 29, 2022

Mineola, NY


## AGENDA

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Office of Management and Budget <br> Andrew Persich, Budget Director |
| 2. | Police Department |
| Patrick Ryder, Commissioner |  |



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    LEGISLATOR RICHARD J. NICOLELO
    PRESIDING OFFICER
    9TH Legislative District
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    LEGISLATOR HOWARD KOPEL
    Deputy Presiding Officer
    7th Legislative District
    ***
    LEGISLATOR DENISE FORD
    Alternate Presiding Officer
    4th Legislative District
    ***
    LEGISLATOR KEVAN ABRAHAMS
    Minority Leader
    1st Legislative District
    ***
    LEGISLATOR SIELA BYNOE
    2nd Legislative District
    ***
    LEGISLATOR CARRIE SOLAGES
    3rd Legislative District
    ***
    LEGISLATOR DEBRA MULE
    5th Legislative District

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LEGISLATOR C. WILLIAM GAYLOR, III
6th Legislative District
***
LEGISLATOR JOHN J. GIUFFRE
8th Legislative District
LEGISLATOR MAZI MELESA PILIP
1Oth Legislative District
***
LEGISLATOR DELIA DERIGGI-WHITTON
11th Legislative District
***
LEGISLATOR JAMES KENNEDY
12th Legislative District
***
LEGISLATOR THOMAS MCKEVITT
13th Legislative District
***
LEGISLATOR LAURA SCHAEFER
14th Legislative District

LEGISLATOR JOHN FERRETTI,JR.
15th Legislative District
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LEGISLATOR ARNOLD W. DRUCKER
16th Legislative District
***
LEGISLATOR ROSE MARIE WALKER
17th Legislative District
***
LEGISLATOR JOSHUA LAFAZAN
18th Legislative District
***
LEGISLATOR STEVEN RHOADS
19th Legislative District
***
MICHAEL PULITZER
Clerk of the Legislature

$A \mathrm{~L} O$ A P P E A R E D: PUBLIC COMMENT:
MARIA CERAULO
PEARL JACOBS
SUSAN GOTTEHRER
META MEREDAY
BRIAN SULLIVAN
$\square$
A L S O A P P E A R E D:
PUBLIC COMMENT:
SUSAN GOTIER
META MEREDAY
BRIAN SULLIVAN

CALENDAR IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE:

1. Office of Management and Budget Andrew Persich, Budget Director
2. Police Department

Patrick Ryder, Commissioner
3. Fire Commission

Michael F. Uttaro, Chief Fire Marshal
4. Sheriff's Department

Anthony LaRocca, Acting Sheriff


PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: I'm going to call this meeting of the Nassau County Legislature to order. There is a no roll call. However, we are going to, as we always do, lead things off with the Pledge of Allegiance. Legislator Deriggi-Whitton, please lead us. (Whereupon, the Pledge of Allegiance is recited.)

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you very much.

We have several slips for public comments. I'm going to call them up now before we start proceeding. Brian Sullivan, I will call you up when we do the Corrections, Sheriff Department.

Starting off with Susan Gotterher.
By the way, if anyone else wants to submit public comment, there are slips at the table here up at the front. The Clerk's Office who will provide you with those slips. Fill it out and we will call you up.

MS. GOTTEHRER: Good afternoon. My


Susan Gottehrer, I'm the Director of the Nassau County New York Civil Liberties Union. Thank you so much for holding the hearing. I'm here today to ask some questions regarding the Nassau County Jail and the Police Department. It is hard to look at a budget and have three minutes to ask all the questions. This is also my way of conveying to the Public Safety Committee to please ask these questions of the heads of the agencies if we are not able to ask them directly.

For the sheriff I notice that you open your budget statement by saying the Corrections Division shall ensure a safe and humane environment that incorporates proved evidence-based rehabilitation and reintegration initiatives; that's on page 149. And so $I$ would like to know if while you're providing your testimony, if you could share with us the actual programs that are in the jail as we speak and what programs are going to be introduced in the future.


I also see one of the goals is to reduce the cost of incarceration and that you have a building consolidation program going on. I know that Mr. Spasato who was recently appointed the Commissioner of Corrections made a regular practice of shutting down entire units for full days while he was in charge of the jail as Sheriff. There were also six suicides in a year or two period during his tenure. So I'm wondering about the opening statement in the goal to reduce the cost of incarceration. Does that include medications, withdrawal medications? Does that include shutting down full buildings for full periods of time? Does that include shutting down visits with attornies, cutting short visits with families, etcetera? We're really looking to exactly what you mean by that.

I would also like to know about the SCAP program that is listed as \$1.5 million in revenue in the proposed budget. If you could describe the SCAP


Meaning, are we holding people for ICE in the Nassau County Jail at $\$ 165$ a day, or is that part of a program to collect money on people who have criminal charges against them? As as we know, the immigration system is a civil system. I'm just looking for clarification on what the SCAP a paragraph.

Also, what is your plan for
communicating with incarcerated people and families during COVID, and do you have in the budget money for masks and PPE if there's another crisis?

For Commissioner Ryder, I see on Page 240 that Fines and Forfeitures make up a little under $\$ 25$ million worth of projected revenue for 2023. This is one of the highest numbers on the budget proposal. I also see that Intelligence and Asset Forfeiture are housed in the same unit. If you could explain the link between the two and given that amount of expected income, how can the public be sure that it's not an incentive on
policing tactics?
I would also like to ask you about the 36 new officers respond to criminal justice reforms, given that DCJS just issued a report showing that rearrest rates have not changed since before reforms. Can you share with us the evidenced-based data to ask for those 36 additional officers?

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank
you. The three minutes are up.
We have also have an opportunity, if
you have something in writing, to submit is to the Clerk's Office and it will be made part of the record, and we have an e-mail address to submit written comments to supplement written comments to supplement the three minutes you're speaking here. That address is:

LegPublicComment@nassaucountyny.gov.
Do we have the address down there?
(Whereupon, Clerk's Office
confirms.)
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: All
right.
MS. GOTTEHRER: Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Pearl Jacobs.

MS. JACOBS: Good afternoon, everyone. I come before to advocate for Uniondale. A community that is underserved, disenfranchised, marginalized, suffers from disinvestment and environmental injustice.

Ironically, Uniondale serves as a donor community for Nassau County. Our tax revenue base is huge; however, little to know investment returns to our community for infrastructure improvements, facade improvements for businesses, and health and safety improvements.

In addition to all that $I$ have just mentioned, Uniondale is a community whose boundaries continue to be infringed upon, and the fight for Uniondale's identity continues and will continue.

I strongly request that Uniondale

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receives its fair share of monies from
this budget. In addition to my
aforementioned request, I would also ask
that monies be allocated for camera
technology.
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    Four years ago, I met with
    Legislator Abrahams and the Nassau County
Police Department representatives to
advocate for camera technology. I again
came before this Legislative Body two
months ago requesting that technology be
implemented on Uniondale's main streets
beginning with Uniondale Avenue to assist
in reducing crime and improving quality
of life.

This past spring a young man was murdered in Uniondale Park. This is a priority for our community as business owners and residents are complaining about loitering on their properties, vandalism, and people aimlessly wandering around the community. I hope there are not any more of those shelter homes, because there's supposed to be a
moratorium on that. I will check with the Department of Social Services on that.

Inspector Giuerer in the First Precinct team does a great job serving and protecting our community, but they cannot be everywhere. Unless you plan to clone the police, we want cameras on our streets. I hope that's included in this upcoming budget. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you. Maria Cerualo.

MS. CERAULO: Good afternoon, my
name is Maria Ceraulo and I'm the criminal justice chair for the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), Queens/Nassau.

I'm coming before you to talk about your desire to reduce the cost of incarceration and expressed desire to have humane treatment for people that are incarcerated. As you may know, disproportionate numbers of people are incarcerated with mental illness in the jails and prisons in America. I suggest
that you don't prosecute ill people, you send them for treatment. Invest in
community resources to treat them. The Governor has called and set aside funds for crisis stabilization centers so that when there is an emergency or crisis, people can be sent to a stabilization center where they'll receive services where they will not be punished in the jail or sent to an ER.

I wanted to say $I$ know of a family, and more than one, that are in the Nassau County jail now. It hardly sounds humane to me when they're still inside a keep lock when it is illegal to put ill people in solitary confinement in the state of New York, the law was just passed. Yet we incarcerate mentally ill people, we don't medicate them. And then when they act out, we prosecute them further. It's a never ending cycle of punishment for people who are mentally ill.

People that try to visit have had real big problems trying to visit. Loved
ones have tried to file grievances that somehow disappear and no one ever saw them. This is hardly humane. I wanted to ask all of you, if you didn't mind, how many of you have been inside Nassau County jail?

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: I
think we all have.
MS. CERAULO: Have you?
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Multiple times, yes.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: You may
have heard the Vera Institute has drawn attention to what's gone on in Riker's Island, and there are pictures released of what the conditions are like inside that jail. Which to be an American citizen, it's quite remarkable to think this is what's happening in our own country. Now I'm hoping that Nassau County in better shape than that; $I$ don't know.

So I hope you will really do everything you can to make this a humane

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response to a public health problem.
Mental illness is an illness. It is not
a violation of law, although they may do
minor crimes.
    Okay. That's basically what I wanted
to say. Thank you very much.
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OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET:

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Andy?
MR. PERSICH: Good afternoon, everyone. Thank you for having me. Andy Persich, Office of Management and Budget.

I am here to present to you County Executive Blakeman's first proposed budget. A fiscally balanced budget that has not tax increases in it and adds some heads in certain arenas that have been discussed previously.

I'm going to give a brief
presentation; I hope to be brief.
There's not a lot to say about this
budget, other than it is another plain vanilla budget that grows on a few different areas.

I'm going to start if you want to follow me through. First, I have to thank my staff too before $I$ forget that. Every year we go this process and, I will say it is a painstaking process to get this done. Without them, I wouldn't be
sitting here in this position.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Please also identify your staff.

MR. PERSICH: Sure. I just want identify the people sitting next to me, my Senior Team: Chris Nolan, Irfan Qureshi, Irina Sedighi. They're my senior team and I have a few staff members out in the audience who have been here with me for a few years and have made the process a little bit better, but like with everything else, there are some challenges that we go through in production and doing the numbers.

But that said, I'm going to give you a historical prospective on how we developed this budget and where we're at in this budget. In order to get there, I'm going to turn to slide one. You have to get -- we use our baselines for what we're projecting in 2022 to get to 2023. I don't need to tell you all that. That's why we're here. The one thing that we're noticing is the sales tax
number in '22 is significantly lower than collections. We're projecting right now a $5 \%$ increase in our projections.

There's some upside, but there's some caution I want to make everybody you aware of. There's some adjustment checks that come from the State that we've been notified that may go south a little bit because of the way they calculated.

We're in a good spot conservative
with the budget for 2023, but the 2022 numbers are a little stronger. When we grow the base in '23, it's off a higher number in '22. We see $5 \%$ growth in '22, that's what we're projecting. The '23 budget includes a $1.8 \%$ increase on top of that $5 \%$.

We're also getting back the
disproportionate hospital money that was taken from us by our friends in New York State and additionally the AIM money is now being restored. They were
intercepting that from us to give back to the towns and the hospitals, but the

State budget included the restoration of those monies to us, which is approximately $\$ 20$ million to the good.

In addition to that, we've included in our baseline numbers the forgiveness on the gasoline tax on the $\$ 3$ and over. That's also included in that. As everybody is aware, we're still actively negotiating contracts with collective bargaining units and that's ongoing. We are hoping to get some resolution done soon with some of them. It's a process, I will say that.

If you turn to the next page, the 2023 Budget, as I said, no tax increase budget. Sales tax I just covered. We're paying down the referral of the last piece of the amortization in the Police District Fund. While it is not a real big savings, it eliminates a liability in the out years so we don't have recurring money we owe to the State. It's approximately $\$ 35$ million dollars. It help us in the arena when we go through
our credit rating agencies. They like that because we're getting rid of long term liabilities. You're gonna here OPAB and everybody complaining about that. This is one of the things that actually make sense when we have money to do stuff like this. You've all been here long enough to know that this is a different position than we've been in many, many years and the go forward piece is clearly critical how we move forward fiscally sound.

In addition, this budget includes a \$25 million contingency. I've stated before, the uncertainty in the economy. The inflation numbers are going around. We have to be prepared that while it seems to be roaring right now or trending a little choppy, we have to be ready for that. Building the contingency into a budget is a good fiscal practice. It's accepted by some of our friends over at NIFA too, I think, and it takes some of the strain of what they might impose on
risk in this budget offsets it a little bit.

The budget grows by $\$ 166$ million.
That's just from a couple of things. Mostly has to do with labor and the debt service piece going back up to normalization.

The last piece of the NIFA benefit we got was in '22. In '23, we're restoring back to where we were in the previous years. A little lower than anticipated, but the savings achieved from that both in '21 and ' 22 have helped us put away money so it offsets some of the future liabilities that we have out there.

The head count is increasing by 86, predominantly in the Public Safety arena, mostly in the Police Department, Fire Commission, Probation, DA's Office and a couple of other areas.

One other anecdotal note $I$ just want to make to everybody is that in 2008, if you recall, we entered into an IMA with
the City of Glen Cove. Those residents will now be part of the collection and disposal district and the sewer district. It will hep offset some of the costs to the residents.

The next slide just shows a comparison year over year between 2022 and 2023. As you can see, the proposed budget in salaries is going up by $\$ 55$ million. That's as a result of collective bargaining agreements being funded in the budget at the settled rate. We've done this for the past couple of years. We've segregated out what the retro and the cola (phonetic) pieces in the budget, but that's the driving force of the number up. The '22 budget included it too.

You'll see Fringe is dropping and that's a result of we paid the pension deferral in '22 back from the other funds, which was approximately $\$ 122$ million, which $I$ think we have in we another slide. But that reduction in
fringe benefits was offset by the debt service increase. If you looked on a comparison basis, those are the two driving forces that are making the numbers go up and down.

We're also seeing some increases in transportation as a result in a new bus contract. The RFP is out there, so where this lands exactly, I don't know. We've estimated a little conservatively with the numbers, but there is some inflation factors that are factoring in, whether it be the price of natural gas, gasoline, diesel, equipment costs, everything else; we factored that in.

Our direct assistance is going up a little bit. OTPS we're seeing an uptick. We have to keep in mind that the inflation costs are driving up some of our pricing for goods and services. We factored that into the budget.

Gas, I mean, it is down, it's up.
You're hearing all different reports right now. Probably that is one of the

main drivers here. But the cost of goods and everything now that we are acquiring now is costing us more money more for the equipment we need for the departments.

As can you see, sales tax is going
up. I think I've discussed that. State aide is going up primarily driven by the STOA money for buses. Federal aide slightly. And department revenues are starting to decline a little bit. The housing market is starting to hit the headwinds. Transaction volume is going down. Interest rates are rising, so we've taken the number down
conservatively. I do think housing market
is a market, it will go down, it will
come back up. I think when you look in the out years of the budget when we do the multiyear plan, we have restoration of those revenues, but all in all, I think we've taken a fiscally conservative approach on the revenue side to keep this budget balanced.

That said, the budget's $\$ 3.3$ billion

versus $\$ 3.2$ from last year. That's exclusive of departmental, because that gets a little crazy because we have to do, I would say, budgetary things that is much more complicated and has no impact as far an expenses and revenues.

If you turn to next slide, which I think is the sales tax slide, you can see we're not being overly aggressive. If in you see where we're at right now and where we're going to, I think we're in the ballpark of being in the comfort zone of not over estimating this number. It's the main driver of what this budget is built on and it has been for a few years now, because it is the largest revenue source that the County has so we are very cognoscente of it. And having some cushion from 2021 from the money we put into reserves to where we're at now, I think has built us a financial structure that will benefit us for the downturn. We won't be running around here when we have a large judgement or some anomaly
that comes out. I think we are in a position now that we have never been in. I've reiterated this in past hearings, that we have just have to be cautious with the go forward. When you get to the out years, and I'll show that later on, things get a little bit more difficult because collective bargaining numbers get higher in the out years.

I will turn to the next slide. Again, I think we have addressed the liability section. We've paid down \$123
million last year. We're looking to settle some outside litigations. We still have a lot of claims out there for old Article 18 cases that date back to the '90s. We're working on resolving those. Those are significant numbers. I've been in touch with the attornies on this one. It's a very, very large number, but $I$ don't think we're in a bad place.

The other thing we've enacted is doing structured settlements in some of
the things we do. The LIPA thing coming off the books, and when I get to the next slide with the CERTS of how we're progressing with that, $I$ think we will finally rid ourselves of the backlog. It is not going to be instantaneously, but we're trying to pump it out as fast as we can.

If you look at next slide, this is
what the CERT liability looks like. I
know this has been a hot topic for
everybody and I've been asked this. At
the end of 2021, we can call our
liability to be approximately $\$ 447$
million net of LIPA settlement. We've
put out the door approximately $\$ 86$
million dollars and it's not just special
revenue funds. We have all these other resources which we are dipping into. If you look in the system, it's not going to be dollar-for-dollar of this special revenue fund, but we have $\$ 360$ million of outstanding liability as of now. We have resources of approximately 343 to cover
that. There's a little slippage, but it's a negotiation so, hopefully, we may be able to get the number down a little bit. I think we have some resources built into some of the reserves that if we run short, we will have the ability to cover any shortfall in the CERT line. Keep in mind, that we have now built in a PAGO system for lack of a better thing. We have DAF and we have operating funds to cover approximately $\$ 70$ million of that money. Once the assessment is stabilized, I think that number will probably close to being manageable. I would say it would land between \$70-100 million annually as increase.

Finally, I just want to cover a few things. If you look, this is the multiyear plan we have to present as part of the Charter and is one of the things that NIFA focuses on. In '22-23 we're okay because we have built contingencies. In 2025, we're okay. In '26, we start to get really tight because expenses and

rising costs we have to be concerned about. So while I hate not to use it -what $I$ will say is we have some money in the bank, let's be cautious about what the future looks like, we don't want to go back to the old days. I think this Body and everybody else, we've all worked together to get here where we are. I think we're gonna continue down that path. I just want to bring to light, in four years from now, it's not as robust as where it is. We have to be fiscally minded if we have any surplus, how to strategically place it so that when we get there, we are free and clear of having any of our friends at NIFA scrutinize about how are we getting there and what we did.

In closing, I have to bring up my bond upgrades, I'm proud of those. Just for argument's sake, but $I$ have to bring it up again: Two bond upgrades. We've built a resilient budget and we have a strong economic base here in this County
and we're starting to behave like that fiscally. We can give the residents the service they're entitled to, and we plan on keeping this ship going down that path. That has been my mission statement from the County Executive: Keep this budget balanced and be fiscally prudent. We have the highest reserves we've had in years. The continuity of my team, which I have to give thanks to again, that's helped make this process a little easier. The budget is structurally balanced and we've taken care of some of our pension costs in CERT and other liabilities out there. We are in the strongest cash position we've been in in years.

That is all I have to say about the budget. I'm here to field your questions and anything I left out, by all means, you can throw at me.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: We will open it up to the legislators, but I have a couple. You indicated this is a no
tax increase budget, but $I$ think you're selling yourself a little short. There was a proposed $\$ 35$ million increase in taxes in the four year plan.

MR. PERSICH: Correct. Under the previous administration, we included a \$35 million tax or restoration of the $\$ 70$ million. We have held the line. The plan includes a no tax increase for the four years. Part of that's built on the strength of the sales tax number and that's what giving us the flexibility not to do anything with taxes.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: The bottom line is that the proposed \$35 million tax increase has been taken out of the budget.

MR. PERSICH: That is correct.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: I just
have one other question and then I'll
open it up.
What may the funds in this
contingency fund be spent on?
MR. PERSICH: Like with any other
thing, if we have a shortage in one of the areas, whether it be fringe benefits, because health insurance rates, I'm just giving everybody a warning shot here, they're going up. COVID is starting to hit. All the free testing and all the things that we thought were free are now coming to fruition, I think. Health insurance rates could be doubling. I haven't gotten the NYSHIP rates. I doubt they will be out before November. I'd rather not say as why, but I do believe they're going to be going up. So that contingency could be use for anything that we have shortages in on the appropriation side. I would have to come to this body and say I need to move money. It goes in the BU budget. We've had this in the past. I have to come to you and say, we need money here and we're gonna take it from the contingency to pay for this. If don't use it, we then create what I would say is the fiscally prudent way of doing it. We have a rolling
surplus which is where we need to be and we can rid ourselves of our partners at NIFA.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you, Andy.

Any other legislators? Legislator Ferretti and then Legislator Ford and Legislator Rhoads.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: How are you doing? Thank you for your presentation, Andy and your entire team. Thank you for the hard work in putting this budget together.

Just a couple of more questions about what the Presiding Officer was asking you about. The previous administration's multiyear plan did not call for just a property tax increase for 2023, correct?

MR. PERSICH: It called for property tax increases in '23, '24, and'25.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: The multiyear
plan put forth by County Executive Blakeman and your team, does that do
anything with the out years in terms of --

MR. PERSICH: No. The property tax is still not going up. It's still frozen at 755 .

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So in other words, it's not just removing the $\$ 35$ million property tax increase that was in the multiyear plan by the administration for '23, it is removing the proposed $\$ 35$ million property tax increase by the prior administration in '24, and a $\$ 10$ million property tax increase for '25?

MR. PERSICH: That is correct. It's \$150 in total that the plan was in the previous administration, the reduction to restore the $\$ 150$ million.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You just said reduction.

MR. PERSICH: Right.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I just want to make sure I understand. The previous administration had proposed in their multiyear plan a $\$ 150$ million property


## increase, correct?

MR. PERSICH: Correct. That is correct.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: And County Executive Blakeman's multiyear plan is proposing to remove the entire $\$ 150$ million property tax increase that the prior administration proposed, correct?

MR. PERSICH: That is correct.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Okay. As you might recall the last two budgets, the Majority had put in budget amendments for rodent extermination programs.

MR. PERSICH: Correct.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: They were passed by this Body and then vetoed by the previous Count Executive; do you recall that?

MR. PERSICH: I do recall that.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Does this budget add any money in for a rodent extermination program?

MR. PERSICH: It adds approximately $\$ 200,000$ to the rodent extermination
budget. It is almost a half million
dollars in total. I would say increased it by $\$ 200,000$--

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: \$222,000.
MR. PERSICH: It's 222 to be exact.
I'm rounding. I apologize.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: It' a couple of extra rats there.

MR. PERSICH: Yes.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: The
administration has already started
baiting sumps under the current budget;
is that correct?
MR. PERSICH: I cant answer that,
Legislator. I would assume yes, because it's part of the program they have out there.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: All right.
But this budget does have money in there.
I know Legislator Walker, Legislator Ford and myself have been working closely with Ken Arnold in putting a program together.

I just want to make sure the money is in there for the rat extermination program,

## correct?

MR. PERSICH: That is correct.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Ford, then Legislator Rhoads.
LEGISLATOR FORD: Good afternoon.
Thank you very much for your
presentation.
I just want to make sure I
understand with the head count. For the budget, the budgeted full time head count is increased by 86 positions to 7,413.

MR. PERSICH: Correct.
LEGISLATOR FORD: You indicated they
would be police officers, fire, sheriff.
When you go through looking at the various department, does this increased head count, do we also take into consideration the increases that are proposed, like say for Parks and Recreation. Right now, their full time onboard is 131 and we're proposing 142. Then for the Department of Public Works, on board 345 as of September, and propose

404; is there money in the budget that these individuals can be hired?

MR. PERSICH: Yes. The budget includes -- it's a growth over the '22 budget of 86 positions, but there are vacancies in '22 that are not onboard. The budget includes the funded vacancies from '22 and '23. To answer your question, yes it is --

LEGISLATOR FORD: So the money is there. There's no deterrent to hiring any of these people --

MR. PERSICH: No.
LEGISLATOR FORD: And fulfilling
these jobs?
MR. PERSICH: No.
LEGISLATOR FORD: All right. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Rhoads.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I appreciate it. Thank you, Presiding Officer. Thank you for your presentation, Andy. I appreciate it.

Going back two years ago, we were told by the previous administration, County Executive Curran, and told by NIFA that we had to restructure debt because sales tax revenues were going to plummet, correct?

MR. PERSICH: That is correct.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: In fact, they forecasted I believe a difference in sales tax revenue of $I$ believe a $20 \%$ decrease in 2021 from 2020 levels.

MR. PERSICH: No. In 2020, if I recall, it was a $20 \%$ decrease in the budgeted numbers in 2020. That was the middle of the pandemic. That was the original estimate.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Right. However, the estimate for '21, as I recall, was that there was going to be a decrease from the the 2020 numbers despite the fact the economy was reopening based upon what they thought might happen.

MR. PERSICH: I have to go back and check the exact numbers. But, yes --
there was a slight increase if I recall from the 2020 to 2021 number, but the base in '20 was so slow, it was still lower than what we were collecting in 2020 .

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: The bottom line in spite of the forecasted decrease, it looks like from the numbers that we're being presented here that there, in fact, was $34 \%$ increase in sales tax revenue in 2021 from 2020; is that correct?

MR. PERSICH: Correct.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: And that in 2022, it appears to be an additional 11\% increase from 2021.

MR. PERSICH: Correct.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So the debt restructuring that County Executive Curran and NIFA forced this County to adopt, at this point, we would a agree was based upon a false premise.

MR. PERSICH: Let me put a different
spin on it. I would say while the opportunity presented itself to do the
debt restructuring at that point, the uncertainty that we were sitting upstairs with was a little different. We didn't know what was going to happen. I think being conservative in the sales tax number has benefited us. The debt restructuring has benefited us, I will say. Even though we don't want the partners, we were able to accumulate -to your point, Legislator, I guess because the sales tax number was so low we ended up generating a surplus to fund other things is what $I$ will say.

I don't know if I answered your question or confused you more. What I'm saying is, $I$ think at this point and time had you presented that and the pandemic wasn't going on which was -- I mean, we were all here. It was the craziest time. I don't what different solution might have been out there.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I think the
difficulty that I'm having is that -again stepping back two years -- the
$\qquad$

> argument that we were having was the fact that sales tax revenues in 2020 were continuing to increase as the economy reopened, yet we were being told that we were forecasting a decrease in the sales tax revenue in 2021 to justify the debt restructuring; that's my recollection.

MR. PERSICH: That is correct.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: And obviously, everything on the record and that will bear that out.

I do notice that this year, however, since the debt restructuring was done, that of the overall budget increase, nearly half of that budget increase, based on my math, about $\$ 140$ million of our spending increase is as a result of can being kicked down the road and now it's time to pay the piper now that the Curran Administration is gone, the Blakeman Administration now has to deal with making $\$ 141$ million in additional debt servicing payments that have to be incorporated into this budget.

MR. PERSICH: Yes.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Overall -- I
know you've just taken the position that somehow the debt restructuring was good in that it put is in a stronger cash position. However, overall, you would have to agree the debt restructuring, one, was not necessary; and, two, has actually put us in a more difficult position with respect to the overall budget, driving up our budget numbers as apposed to keeping the lower.

MR. PERSICH: Yes. To your point, I will say yes to that. But, again, at that point and time -- let me just take you back, though. If you look at the chart, sales tax in 2020 dropped by 7-8\%, which --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Overall, it did. It was originally forecasted to be down by $30 \%$.

MR. PERSICH: And if we didn't do the debt restructuring, the scoop and chuck, I think in 2020 the conversation
would be different. We wouldn't have a structural balance budget. Part of the component was taking $\$ 75$ million of 2020 money and scooping and chucking -- that was the term we used to do this. This is a scoop and chuck. I think it helped in the short term; in the long term, yes. I don't disagree with you. We've mortgaged the future and now we're paying for it, yes. There's no secret there. That is the truth. We did push it out further. Because we extended the life of the debt is what we did do.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Well, you also extended the life of NIFA an additional ten years. MR. PERSICH: Agreed, but. I think the other thing too, there's two components that get mixed up in it. We used to be able to easily do debt restructuring ourselves, but in 2017
there was a tax law change that
prohibited us from doing that. That created a problem too. Now that we have
a better credit rating, I think going forward I think to the point we do a debt restructuring, we don't need any partners anymore. If that helps us. I think that's if one positive out of the whole thing came out of it, I think that we've positioned ourselves in a position that's gonna benefit everybody for the future.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: However, I would imagine that you would agree, as it turns out, we would have been -- without the debt restructuring, we would still be in a sound financial position. It might not be as good, we would have been fiscally sound.

MR. PERSICH: We wouldn't be as rosy. Remember, we were paying $\$ 330$ million of 300 and some odd million dollars in debt service prior to the restructuring. We took two years, I will say, vacation for lack of a better thing. The numbers went down. We didn't start
making the principal and interest payments until '23. So I think it would
have been a little bit more of a struggle of who is sitting here in '23 without having that restructuring there.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Just out of curiosity, do you happen to know as a result of NIFA's life being extended basically until 2035, can you tell what is the additional cost to the County as a result of NIFA's existence for probably 12 or 13 years longer as result of the restructuring?

MR. PERSICH: Simple terms, off the top of my head, the operating budget is roughly around $\$ 2$ million, so 12 times two is $\$ 24$ million.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So in addition to the additional debt service we now have to pay to the tune of about $\$ 140$ million, we're gonna be stuck over the next 12 to 13 paying an additional \$20-26 million in NIFA expenses, which we have no control over.

MR. PERSICH: Correct.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: NIFA spends what
it wants to spend. That's assuming that they don't increase their spending over the next 13 years, which historically they've done on something of a regular basis.

MR. PERSICH: That is correct.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Refusing to use County office space and going out and actually paying to rent for example. Refusing to use County staff to actually staff their office, going out and spending money and hiring people on their own. That's what they typically engage in.

MR. PERSICH: Majority of their expenses come in two fold: One is personnel costs and some is outside services that they're required to do.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Like for example, hiring their own individual to participate in contract negotiations was something else. Something we specifically vetoed, but they elected to do on their own regardless.

MR. PERSICH: Yes. And there's some other things that they have to pay for, borrowing, banking fees --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: By the way, the additional costs as a result of the debt restructuring, did that procurement cost of the actual restructuring itself?

MR. PERSICH: Yes, it did. Whenever we do a debt deal we roll it all in, it takes all the expenses and rolls it into the bond deal. This included that. The banker fees and everything else. The cost of issuance, that's what we call it. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: What were the costs of issuance?

MR. PERSICH: I have to go back. I don't think they were significant enough. We look at it Net PV; Net Present value. The deal was positive. That's how we had to do it. Otherwise, the State Comptroller doesn't allow us to do it. I think it all fit within confines of what we were saving.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: From a
$\qquad$ 50
historical standpoint, we've seen that those procurement costs can be as much as \$20-25 million per year.

MR. PERSICH: They could be, yes.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We are not
talking about --
MR. PERSICH: You're extending it over the life.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Just a couple of
a hundred dollars is an insignificant amount of money, but we're talking about tens of millions of dollars that are being spent on procurement costs for borrowing that we may not have needed.

MR. PERSICH: Correct.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Do we know, is there a reason those costs are unknown? Has NIFA reported those costs to anyone?

MR. PERSICH: We are required in the official statements to do those, I just don't know them off the top of my head. They're a required issuance when we do ROS. When we did the restructuring, the banker came in and said this is what the
cost of -- there's underwriting costs, there's legal costs, there's a whole bunch of different things that rolled up into the debt restructuring. It's common practice. It's called a cost of issuance that you roll it into the deal and stretch it over the time of the bond. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Again, looking at the debt restructuring for a moment, was the way that NIFA chose to restructure the debt, the most efficient way to restructure it over the life of the deal, or was it essentially front loaded to get the maximum benefit over the course of the first two years of the deal?

MR. PERSICH: It was structured to bet the maximum benefit over the first two-and-a-half-years. The P. V. may have been a lit more favorable if we straight lined the debt, meaning that we didn't take all the money up front in the first two years, the savings. I would argue the point though, despite the sales tax
and everything being so low, that surplus we generated in ' 21 was not a factor in what we did in the debt restructuring to help reduce that savings. We basically benefited twice from doing the restructuring up front, even though we mortgaged the future, we got money up front from the debt restructuring and from the surplus generated from the debt service savings.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Are we able to calculate how much more, and I understand the first two years you benefited, are we able to calculate how much more it's costing us now as a result of the decision to front load the benefits of the debt restructuring as opposed to spreading it out over the course of the 15 years of the deal?

MR. PERSICH: I don't have that number in front of me, but we did do an analysis on that. I can get that for you. I'm gonna it's between \$50-60 million is what $I$ will say.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: That's over the life. You're looking at $\$ 50-60$ million.

MR. PERSICH: Right.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I have no other questions.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Minority Leader Abrahams, Legislator Derrigi-Whitton, Legislator Bynoe.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: How are you, Andy?

MR. PERSICH: I'm well. How are you, Minority Leader?

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Good. Good.
I just have a couple of questions.
It really ties to some of the things about the multiyear plan and some of the sales tax -- property tax stuff that was mentioned earlier.

You had mentioned before that the multiyear plan now is flat. Meaning the previous administration's tax increases are no longer in the budget. You were part of the offering of that; what changed?

MR. PERSICH: What changed was the significant increase in sales tax that the property tax increase was not required because we have revenue to offset it.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: The enormous growth in sales tax, was that known at the time you offered the budget?

MR. PERSICH: At that point, no. But now we know and --

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Yeah. So now we know and we're able to change it. So we could budget by crystal ball, like some would suggest. Or we could go based off the facts, which at the present time which you were part of the offering of that, would suggest we preserve and have a conservative budget. It sounds like to me -- and the previous county executive doesn't need anyone to defend her -- but it sounds like to me, due to her conservative budgeting as it pertains to the sales tax and other items, is the reason why the current administration has

what they have, the resources they have, to be able to do what they're doing; would you agree?

MR. PERSICH: Yes. I would say that some of the benefits we've done in the past has benefited the future, but we're here now and this is the hand we were dealt. I mean back then, I will say, Legislator, $I$ did not have a crystal ball. I was more nervous about what we didn't have. We were all there. I which I had hindsight back then.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I agree. We were coming off a down year even though it wasn't as down as we thought it would be. We were coming off a down year in 2020. COVID is still around today, but it was around as it was very much last year. There was a lot of uncertainty. I think from our standpoint, we wanted to budget conservatively. I'm glad to see we've come out of it to a large degree, but at the time, $I$ think it's a little bit -- and this is not to you -- I think
it's a little bit unfair to budget with hindsight being 20/20. It's nice to say things now and be able to budget based off of things a year prior, that being said.

More importantly, I do want to ask you about some of the sales tax numbers going forward for this year in terms of those projections. Currently, how much are we budgeting for sales tax for fiscal year 2023?

MR. PERSICH: We are projecting a 5\% increase, or about 1.455 in 2022, which is approximate 80 million over the budget.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Eighty
million over. And you feel that is
satisfactory to where we should be or does that follow the same practice as before in terms of sales tax projection?

MR. PERSICH: Hope is not a strategy as I' have been told before. The way their tending and the checks keep coming in, I think we're gonna be okay. The

biggest part of sales tax comes in the following year. We call it the holiday season. We still have to cautiously wait for 6-8 checks that come in 2023 for 2022. I'm optimistic. I think where we're at as far as the numbers we've presented is conservative, but there is still the unknown.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I do want to talk a little bit about the unknown. I think everyone up here and everyone out there can agree that based on inflation and what we're reading about a potential recession and everything that's going on in the world, not just here in New York State, but everything that's going on in the world, some would argue that we are nearing a potential recession. Where, as you know, everything in the economy will begin to collapse and people will start to spend less. Have you factored any of that in the budgeting that we are seeing before us today? I'm not asking you -- I don't know if you have an economist that
you guys consult with, but is there any idea or anything you can share with us in regard to the sales tax that pertains to that?

MR. PERSICH: Good thing about the base being as low as it was and what we're growing it off of has helped to give us a conservative approach even if the numbers do take a turn sideways. We use a bunch of different analytical tools. We use Moody analytics to help us assist us getting to the number. We don't pick number the number right off the top. We try to stay under the $2 \%$ range, which has been a practice here since I've been here. I don't want to go above growth of more than $2 \%$. The base has grown -- and it holds true, which I agree, the inflation thing is a benefit to sales tax in the beginning. LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: It is. MR. PERSICH: It is. And we hit the recession -- and we may be in one now. It's a lagging indicator when we get to
the recession. When the unemployment number starts ticking up, that's when we really gotta start paying attention. That's when spending is gonna hit the breaks. That's where you're gonna have a lot more jobless claims and the resources available are not gonna be like during COVID. I think that's when we're scared. As far as my numbers right now, I'm okay with where we're at now and to the future. I don't think we've over estimated where we're going to be. LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I asked the question because I can imagine how hard it is to budget. There's a period of time where we are going through where we are not collecting sales tax for gasoline, but obviously, that will expire at some point. That's actually helping the number even more, but at the same time you have the recession that's around the corner -- or could be around the corner, who knows.

MR. PERSICH: Let me just say this,
when those checks come in all the time, it's almost like watching the stock market with me. I run around and try and figure it out. Is it up, is it down. We live and die by that number. I keep tabs on it, my pulse on it, all the time. We're very much in tune with it. LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Okay. Well, Andy, again, I just want to thank you. Your budgets presented have been honest, been conservative, been forthright and I appreciate that from you from that standpoint. Again, thank you for your testimony today.

MR. PERSICH: I thank the support of this body. It's been some bumpy rides, but we've managed to get into a place that I will say we never thought we'd be in.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: You're doing a good job, Andy. I don't know about the guy before you (laughter).

MR. PERSICH: It was him (indicating).

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Next, Legislator Deriggi-Whitton.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I also want to concur with my colleagues. You really did steer this boat through really stormy waters.

I have a question: I remember when we were doing the refinance, there was a discussion of NIFA's role being extended. Can you explain the difference versus how this extended there?

MR. PERSICH: Legally, I don't know the requirements. From my perspective despite this Body's knowing, I have to report to them more than anybody else.

Oversight to me would mean that we have freedom to put the control back into the elected officials hands, which is I think everybody's goal here. Oversight just means they look at the budget and they say, eh, this is not good, that's not good.

Right now, we're in total control period: We have contracts, borrowing.


Everything has to go through them.
Fairness to them, they bailed us out in 2000, so we're there with them, but now we're here. I would say oversight would be a better place for us at this point.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: And did the refinancing extend the control period with NIFA?

MR. PERSICH: The control period calculation is somewhat arbitrary. I
don't know if it did or not. It extended theoretical life of NIFA, but the control period is established by the Board, not by us or anybody else.

I personally think even with the restructuring, that control period should probably not be in effect.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON:
Correct. That was a major concern.
Believe me, we all want to see NIFA go.
But the way $I$ understand is that this
refinancing was not going to extend the control period, there would be oversight
but not extend the control period.
MR. PERSICH: I can't say I heard
that or even have knowledge of that. My understanding is it is a calculation that's based on a calculation they identify as risk which $1 \%$ of the budget.

If they identify $\$ 30$ million -that's why what I did in this budget, just so everybody is aware, the contingency was built in there to take some of the wind out of the sale, even though there are risks in every budget. Every budget has a risk.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: So in
your opinion did this refi help
accelerate us getting rid of NIFA in the fact that it approved out financial status?

MR. PERSICH: I would hope so.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: So you believe the refi that we did could actually lower the amount of time we are under control of NIFA?

MR. PERSICH: Yes, but there were
some things associated with it.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: That's
a big thing. That's a really big thing. That's how I saw it, honestly. It is not going to be the same situation. They're going to see it, keep an eye on it, as they should most likely and it's another checks and balances, but they will not have the control, which is what we're all looking to do.

MR. PERSICH: Just let me close with this: I think our performance financially, even during the tough times has proven that we've behaved, that we don't need them, because we're finishing with surpluses. We're putting money away responsibly to head off any future down turns.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Right.
I think that the refi was part of the responsible reaction to an unprecedented experience that we all lived through.

Again, I appreciate you getting us through that time. You know what I like
about you is you say the truth. I don't feel that you waiver depending on who is not going be happy with you later, but I appreciate that. I saw you do it with the prior administration too. That's really the only way to lead and you're doing a great job.

MR. PERSICH: Thank you very much, I appreciate the complements.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I just have two quick questions:

One, under the revenues where it says other revenues on Page 7 , second to last page, there is a $\$ 30$ million increase from 23 to 26 under other revenues.

MR. PERSICH: I don't know the
components of that. I see where you're looking. I'm assuming it's got to do with some of our collections and other revenue streams, but $I$ will get back to you on that. I don't have the detailed data behind it. I apologize. We try and make these charts a little simpler

without all the details.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Okay.
I was just curious because that is a big increase.

My last question: Again, this may not be privy to part of your budget, but do you think you could come up with a list of items that we could use the funding right now both from the American Cares Act Recovery Act, as well as the Opioid settlement. I know they're very restricted as to what we can use. But I was speak to people recently about the jail; we're concerned about the jail. Especially if it was designed to address the opioid problem which do exist at the jail. A lot of people that go in there do have issues. Maybe some money could be used for infrastructure for creating drug programs there.

MR. PERSICH: I will say, I can't speak for the Administration on the plan, but of course we're gonna entertain any changes. The jail does have a program
now. I'm not the expert in the facility, but I do have institutional knowledge of watching the numbers there. The do have programs there, they do have treatments there. I know they offer the services there. Whether we could use opioid funding or not as part of the day-to-day operations, maybe we could enhance the programs. That's for, I guess, this Body and the County Executive to figure out how to use those resources.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I would love to look into that. I did speak with different people that work in the jail. It is something they would really be open to. Even if it's only for infrastructure. I understand how technical it is with this funding. We may only be able to --

MR. PERSICH: Opioids is a little less restricted, $I$ will say, than the ARPA Fund.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Okay. Even if you took a million dollars out of
the 70 million and improved the room and the facilities. Even if we could use it for salary; I have no idea. I think it would be a good step and take away money that we would have to put in in other avenues to the jail.

MR. PERSICH: I'm open to any suggestions. I hate to say it, I'm not the policy maker. I would defer to you guys and the County Executive to figure out the plan to do that. We'll administer whatever we want to do. I'm not the guy to tell you how to put the money in the jail, where to put it. I have institutional knowledge of some of the things that happen there, but I'm not fully entwined on day-to-day stuff there.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I'm tying to find somebody who knows how we can use this money. I was hoping it was you.

MR. PERSICH: Sorry.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: All
right. Basically, that's it. Thank you

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again. I say if I had to do it all over
again, I would do everything we did back
then in line with you.
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MR. PERSICH: The answer to your question about the other revenues, I just got from my staff. It's three components: Rents and recoveries are going up; investment income is going up; permits and fines are going back up. Those are the revenue streams that we have. They take dips and they go up sometimes, but investment income is going up as a result of the current market conditions and what we are gaining on our investments.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Okay.
Rents for properties that we own?
MR. PERSICH: Rents, recoveries;
mostly capital recoveries.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: All
right. Thank you.
MR. PERSICH: You're welcome.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Bynoe.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Thank you, Presiding Officer.

Hi. How are you?
MR. PERSICH: Good afternoon. How are you Legislator? So I will echo the sentiments of my colleagues. I think you've been excellent steward over the taxpayer's money in terms of providing plans that can steer the ship in the right direction. Thank you for that.

MR. PERSICH: Thank you.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I have a question regard that other revenue. You say it's rents receivables and also fines and fees.

MR. PERSICH: Correct.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: TPVA, their
numbers went down, you're projecting they're going to go up?

MR. PERSICH: Based on traffic volume. What I'm seeing personally is, and if anybody has driven lately, behavior is gonna go back to being what it is. I think red light camera fees are
going back up and fines will be going back up. I think that's a large
component of what makes up fines and fees is the red light camera program. That, I think, is going to be restored as the economy gets back to normal. Traffic has been back to normal and I think there's a lot more lights flashing with the picture taking. I don't want to say we're get back to the 2019 levels, but I'm hopeful we are. When we start losing revenue, we have to start thinking about other things that we may have to adapt to. That is why it is not a strategy, hope, but $I$ seeing indicators that the numbers are going back up.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So the dip wasn't at all based on our ability to collect outstanding fees and things of that nature?

MR. PERSICH: Our ability to collect
I don't think is the problem. I think it's the number of transactions that have occurred.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: To that point, the bus camera program. Where are we with that? That is a piece of legislation that this Body introduced for the purpose of public safety. I'll tell you, that someone called just the other day and calm the other day said where is bus arm because someone ran the bus arm blatantly.

MR. PERSICH: I think the
Administration is exploring options with the towns and the two cities for them to do the enforcement through a third party, and then we would get a piece of that by handling the violation piece, processing the violation piece. It's being administered -- there's some town components because of all the different school districts and everything else, I think the Administration's exploring the possibility of using the townships to run the violation through and we just process the ticket, for lack of a better thing, and get a piece of the pie. It's about
\$3 million.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Can you explain
how that would work? Why would the Town even be involved?

MR. PERSICH: I think because the towns --

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I can see the cities, but not the towns.

MR. PERSICH: Well, I think it's a little bit more complex than that because the individual townships and school districts reside within the Town and I think the towns better have control over this. I think that our point is that the administration probably would cost us more and we'd rather have the townships be involved in this because they would like some of the fine revenue too. So that's why I think they would get a piece from this third party vendor.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Because they want part of the revenue.

MR. PERSICH: I would say this, I don't know if it's gonna be a windfall of

money that's gonna be out there. I think the pot of money probably could be about \$10-11 million in total that we're gonna get a third of that.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: That's a
considerable amount of money. But more importantly, more importantly, if these programs are driving that much revenue, that means that people are blatantly putting our children in jeopardy and that is terrible.

MR. PERSICH: I concur with you.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: We cannot stall this any further. If we're inclined to incorporate the towns in this, then let's get this moving. Because it is not about revenue. When I look at Suffolk County's numbers and the number of violations, they were outrageous. People are putting our children in jeopardy.

MR. PERSICH: I concur
wholeheartedly. I would prefer that we maybe get the Administration involved. I'm not the most knowledgeable in what

the program is. I have my hand in the pot, but maybe we can have a side discussion on that.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Yeah. We gotta move. I do know that the towns later submitted their own legislation and kind of slowed us down, but we've got to implore them and also our administration to sit down and get this moving.

MR. PERSICH: Understood.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Great. Thanks.
I want to talk a little bit about staffing levels. When $I$ was looking through this yesterday and earlier last week, it was glaring to me all the positions that are open. I know you budget for them, but I do know that OMB plays a role beyond budgeting for these positions. OMB plays the role I think in approving the PRFs?

MR. PERSICH: That is correct.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: My question is, are PRFs issued? We have 78 open positions. I know testing and training
takes place for some of these positions which include the corrections facility, but we have 78 open positions there, we have 25 open in Health, we have 10 open in Human Services. They're vital at this point, at every point and juncture, but in particular where we are with COVID and all the other behavioral health issues that go along with it. Then we have 24 open positions in Probation, 60 in DPW, 87 open positions in Social Services. These numbers are really staggering. We have 314 in total across the County. Are PRFs issued for every single one of these positions? I know OMB is the one that's supposed to do the final sign off on that.

MR. PERSICH: Let me say this, I personally can tell you that we move potions as quickly as we can get them. Some we have to look at. I can tell you, I don't have the number. I used to keep that stat of how many PRFs I have approved that are not filled. That's a
component of a couple of things. One is the current contract of where it's at. Some of the positions in DSS are not -case workers and CPS workers, you have high turnover there. If I hit the button on 20, I may only get 10. And in those 10 may only last six months because the job specs are not there. We go through PRFs religiously with the administration to see what can be filled, what's out there and available. We do have high turnover. One is is that some of the lower salary structure is challenging here.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Should we be looking at --

MR. PERSICH: I think when we get to collective bargaining with CSEA, that's one of the things we look at. That's one of the things. I think attracting workers to come to work for Nassau County -- the other thing too is, the economy is a little robust now. Meaning that people are making more money because the
recession is not there. They're short sighted in that. I think that's a factor --

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I think that's a factor across all kind of vocations.

MR. PERSICH: The other thing too, it's a generational thing. Working from home is more attractive than driving in. We in government, having done it, it's almost physically impossible to work from home doing the jobs that we do here.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I hear that. I hear you loud and clear.

MR. PERSICH: I think this challenge is in recruiting.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So my questions specifically -- I get it. I hear all the challenges. We're witnessing them across all kinds of vocations. It's hard to recruit in this day and age, especially our younger folks who want to be able to call the shots and want to be able to work and limit that type of stress by having to punch a clock and be somewhere
everyday, but the numbers are staggering.
My question again is just around PRFs. I would love to know what that number is. You said you used to keep a count. I'd love us to --

MR. PERSICH: I'll get you a stat that shows that. It's not like we're withholding. Certain things are based on cycles. We're planning on doing, like the Corrections Budget, we have attritions like the Police Department. I don't backfill one-for-one, we have to do a classes. We wait for timing on that. We're planning on doing a corrections class of around 30 coming up in November some time. The police class, we're on a cycle with that. We have a pretty good system worked out. We have a class in November and then in May. We're tying to get on cycles with classes.

Even with caseworkers in DSS. The State program mandates only a certain time of year that that program could be administered.

DPW, we just went through a whole change with some of the equipment operators because we realize we're lacking in there. I just approved a bunch of PRFs for that. I'm pressing the button just about everyday.

We've got to be cautious too. We've got to look at what we're doing and where we're putting the resources. I'm not withholding for any strategic reason here. If I press the button -- I've approved a lot, but they're not coming.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: The other part, I know there were a significant amount of retirements that happened in DSS in particular. So projecting into the future for succession planning and we can look and see and feel who's getting ready to go. If we can start, knowing the challenges we face in being able to recruit, knowing the challenges that we face specifically about being able to maybe offer more attractive salaries that can't happen until we move through CSEA,
knowing all those things, I think we gotta start a little earlier when we know that folks can retire and trying to recruit. If there's a delay based on hiring specifically in DSS regarding State requirements and mandates for training and the like, we may need to speak to the State. Because 87 positions there with the type of work they do -we have had a hearing before that was heartbreaking with the challenges that happened out in Suffolk that were tragic, and I don't want see us be in position where we're not able to keep the pulse of what's happening in the households of these most vulnerable people: Our young people.

I'd love to hear about the PRFs. I'd love to hear some level of plan on how we will try and offset some of these challenges and see how we can how get some of these departments staffed at the appropriate level.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:

Legislator Solages.
LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Thank you for your presentation and I echo the statements made by my colleagues before pertaining to your stewardship.

MR. PERSICH: Thank you, Legislator.
LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: In your
presentation, you describe in Chart 1
regarding the tax certiorari backlog, you stated that when the assessment system is stabilized. How do we get there? Can you describe your plan more in detail; how do we get there?

MR. PERSICH: I don't have the plan
for how do we handle the assessment
issue. But I will say we did the
reassessment last year or this year,
whatever tax year we did in, personally
-- I have to go back and recall. I think once we have a more defendable role, meaning that once the reassessment is fully in place, I think the number of challenges will drop because we will have a better assessed value on properties.

So I think the challenge is coming from some of the Class 4 and everybody else will be mitigated is what I'm alluding to. The challenge is making the role defendable. That's been the biggest challenge of this county for years. We have to establish what the role. Look, it is not going be perfect. We all know that, but I think we have to have a more defensible role.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: I thank my colleague for recognizing vacancies in other departments, but in the Department of Assessment, we have 25 vacancies. How can we get there with that number of vacancies?

MR. PERSICH: I just approved a few the other day. It is an ongoing process. When you look at a vacancy number, there could be someone retiring today or tomorrow. There is process of getting the person through the door. While you look, today is 25, tomorrow we could hire 30 people just because of civil service
restrictions, fingerprinting, timing of candidates coming here. It's an ongoing process is what $I$ will say.

At any given point, this county turns over people; between 200-300 annually. It's not anything $I$ do, it's a function of what happens here. It's an attrition rating. That's what happens in most companies. People get to the ripe age. Hopefully, one day $I$ will be there and I will say, it was very nice, but it is time to go. I'm not there yet, but I think no matter what we do, we have attrition of between 200-300. As much as I want to fill them as fast as I can, I don't know if $I$ can -- it is not going to be identical. So when one goes out, one doesn't come back in.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: The key is to produce more accurate assessments.

MR. PERSICH: Yeah. I'm not holding PRFs. Until we have a game plan of where we're headed with assessment, I think we're cautiously moving forward with
strategic PRFs that we have there.
LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Understood. My
last comment, going back to Legislator Bynoe's comment about the vacancies in the Department of Social Services. Based on my understanding, there is a very low number of child protective service employees for the County that speak Spanish. There was a situation in the Village of Hempstead about two months ago in which a CPS worker was attacked by a client. There was an issue of getting a Spanish-speaking person to that home. I just ask, respectfully, if we could work more closely with the Department in trying to address those vacancies.

MR. PERSICH: Legislator, I will say this, one of the focuses is bilingual and different languages that we need to be cognizant of. We try and get bilingual case workers or SWEXes or CPS workers. The problem is is that there are not many out there. I don't think the pool is there, even though we try to get them.


We're working on rectifying that problem with the Department, but it is a challenge. I will say that much.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislatoar McKevitt.
LEGISLATOR MCKEVITT: Mr. Persich, I
just want to go back to a quick discussion regarding the refinancing of the debt and NIFA's role. Whether we are in a control period by NIFA is solely within the purview of NIFA; isn't that correct?

MR. PERSICH: Yes.
LEGISLATOR MCKEVITT: So no matter what we felt -- and we've actually felt in past years where we've exceeded the parameters between revenue expenditures. No matter what, NIFA is solely going to determine whether we're still stuck in control.

MR. PERSICH: Yes.
LEGISLATOR MCKEVITT: By refinancing the debt, again, we had nothing to do

whether or not the control period is gonna be extended or shortened because that's within NIFAs purview. But one thing we did do is increase by 10 years the number of years NIFA is gonna be around. Originally, NIFA would be expiring the oversight in 2025, but the refinance brought them out to 2035; is that correct?

MR. PERSICH: That is correct.
LEGISLATOR MCKEVITT: Approximately
each year, NIFA costs this county at least 2 million dollars in expenditures, payments and salaries?

MR. PERSICH: That is correct.
LEGISLATOR MCKEVITT: So over those
ten years, it's a minimum of $\$ 20$ million
NIFA is going to cost the tax payers?
MR. PERSICH: Yes. That is correct.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Giuffre and then Legislator
Rhoads.
LEGISLATOR GIUFFRE: Legislator
McKevitt just stole my thunder.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: You're not gonna ask it anyway (laughter)?

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I'll beat the dead horse (laughter).

Again, Andy, first off, I appreciate colleagues trying to defend what certainly in my opinion and $I$ think on this side of the aisle is the indefensible. This is not directed as a criticism of you, Andy, you're there to advise the County Executive. The previous County Executive is the one that ultimately made the decisions. I have no idea what your advice to the previous county executive was, all $I$ know is what the end product was. What we're seeing in the end product is a substantial cost to the County now that it appears as though we didn't have to incur.

We weren't asking anybody to use a crystal ball back in 2020, we were asking people to use common sense. You had a budget sales tax number that was projected once the pandemic hit and we
were in a full economic shut down that was forecasted to decrease by $40 \%$ by the end of fiscal year 2020. By the time we were dong out budget, it was clear that the numbers were coming in much better than we thought to the point where the decrease was not $40 \%$, it was only $8 \%$ from what was projected to be over the full year of 2020 had COVID never even happened.

What wound up happening is that in the projected budget not only did the County Executive decide that she was going to forecast a flat sales tax number -- and I was wrong when I said it was 20\%. She forecasted a 19\% cut from 2020 with a full shut down in 2021 in order to justify this borrowing that we did. We used it to justify taking a cash advance on the County's credit card, which is essentially what we did with the debt restructuring. As it turns out, revenues were not 19\% cut over 2020, we actually collected about $\$ 550$ million more, over
half a billion dollars more than what was forecasted by the County Executive in her budget. And in order to pay for the debt restructuring, we this year are facing an additional $\$ 140$ million in debt service.

By the way, over the life of this loan, can you project the increased cost in debt service over what we would be paying were it not for fact that we did restructuring?

MR. PERSICH: I can get that. I worked on this because I like to see before and after effects is what $I$ think you're looking for. We did look at it, so --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: It is fair to say I'm sure we're probably talking over the life of repayment of the loan that we're probably looking at, with the understanding that the debt service will decrease as more of the debt is paid off, but you're probably looking at least half a billion dollars in debt service payments, aren't you, over the the life
of the loan?
MR. PERSICH: I wouldn't go that far. Well, let me put it to you this way --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Well, how many hundreds of millions do you think it is?

MR. PERSICH: I don't think it's hundreds of millions. I think it's probably --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: This year it's \$140 million.

MR. PERSICH: We would have debt service payments no matter what. If we didn't do the NIFA restructuring --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: This is the increase in the debt service payment that we're talking about. The 140 million is the increase.

MR. PERSICH: The 140 is off the base of 180 bringing it to 320 . I think what happened is we dipped and then we came back into --

Let me just -- having a crystal ball and being hindsight now, one thing that
we did with this Body was put that special revenue fund together and we're not factoring into that 550 net PV.

Without that funds for the backlog of tax certs, those resources now became available not through borrowing. I guess we didn't factor those things into light when we were doing this deal, I can tell you that.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: By the way, that special revenue fund only existed because we turned around and said to the County Executive, you're crazy.

MR. PERSICH: I'm thankful for that, trust me.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: For thinking that sales tax revenue wasn't going to bounce back.

MR. PERSICH: It was the smartest thing we ever did. I will tell you that much. Because think about it, that \$300400 million backlog, if we didn't have the resource to pay for it, how were we gonna do it? That's one of the questions
that I don't think we factored in here.
To your point, it was an unpopular
decision at that point. The after effects and the timing of everything, I agree with you, probably wasn't presented in the best manner. But I think, unfortunately, the hand was dealt to us and I gotta deal with it. I hear what you're seeing. I can cut up these numbers a little bit more and give you a little bit more of a perspective on that, if you would like. Just so you could see where we would have been if we didn't do it and if we did do it.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Yeah. If you could get that, I'd appreciate it because I know --

MR. PERSICH: I can get that for you. I think it would be helpful. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Legislator McKevitt just indicated, obviously now with NIFA's life being extended, that's an additional $\$ 20$ million we're gonna have to expect to pay -- NIFA related
cost -- on top of the additional monies that we had to pay for the cost of the restructuring itself.

To move onto a different point. I agree with the concerns that the minority expressed with respect to forecasting sales tax revenue going forward. The minority is right. The Biden administration is an absolute disaster (laughter). The economy -- I agree.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: You also voted. You voted for the refinance. If you're gonna say you were strong-armed to vote for the refinance, that scares the heck out of me if you're gonna go for higher office.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We had no choice. But $I$ agree with you. NIFA forced us into that and you know it. The same NIFA --

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: No one should ever force you into a vote.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Look.
Wait, wait, wait, wait. You weren't part
of the negotiations and NIFA made it
extremely clear that if we did not
approve the debt refinancing, they were
going to shut down elements of this
county in the middle of a pandemic. Call
it what you want, but they used every
leverage at their disposal to force us to
pay for that refinancing and we were
lucky to get that reserve fund out of
that negotiation.
Incidentally, the extended their own
life, so we're gonna be under their thumb
until 2035 at a minimum.
that in our forecasted number for sales
tax revenue increasing is accurate? Is
respect to -- I mean, look, the economy
is in recession, they've tried to change
the definition of it. We've had two
straight quarters of negative GDP. That
was the definition. Inflation is at $8.3 \%$
and they seem to have no ability to be
the to control it. Are we confident
thed to say that with
that something that you believe in your expert opinion that we can rely upon?

MR. PERSICH: I believe that we are conservatively budgeting the sales tax number and $I$ would think if things, even if they take a turn south, there is a little room for us to be comfortably safe. It's a conservative number, the 18, I will say that. It's not an aggressive number based on what trends are going with right now.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Thank you. Mr. Persich.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Ferretti.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I do have a few follow up questions, Mr. Persich, on a different topic.

I wasn't gonna comment on anything that we were talking about with the borrowing, that wasn't my intent. Just hearing words a couple of times now like crystal ball and hindsight: Just to set the record straight, we had hearings, we

spent hours talking about this where this side of the aisle was screaming that the projections were way, way off. You remember that, right?

MR. PERSICH: Yes, Legislator; I do.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: And looking at your bullet points on the slide shows, your projections were way, way off, right?

MR. PERSICH: They were probably on the wrong side of where we actually --

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: We don't have a crystal ball, but we have common sense. When you have a year when the world shuts down and then reopens at the end of the year, it's probably not going to be as bad is where the world shut down. In fact, it was much better. And the year the world shut down, the amount of actual sales tax revenue was higher than the projection than when the year it was open for 2021. All accurate, right?

MR. PERSICH: Yes.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: That' not
crystal ball stuff, guys. That's common sense. We knew it, we said it. The rest is history.

My questions with regard to the other topic. When we talk about the \$2 million a year, NIFA -- what is the exact budget for NIFA. Is it exactly $\$ 2$ million?

MR. PERSICH: It's \$2 million. It could vary 2.1-2.2, depending --

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Is it static every year?

MR. PERSICH: No. It moves around between 2-2.5 depending on what they're doing. They're some legal things that they're entitled to do.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: They have staff, right?

MR. PERSICH: I don't know what the staff count is, five or six.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: They get raises occasionally?

MR. PERSICH: I can't speak to that.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Is it fair to

assume that in 2033, their budget is going to be higher than this year?

MR. PERSICH: Yes. I would say so.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So it's not \$2
million a year, it's going to be
something more than that. Like with everything else, budgets go up.

MR. PERSICH: If it goes up by $2 \%$, you can do the math, it's gonna go up by $\$ 200,000$.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: And how much of that budget is paid for the Dellaverson.

MR. PERSICH: I don't have a break down of that. I can get that for you. They just give us a number. They intercept it. I don't really get into details of what they're giving to me. They give me a number and if it's 2.5 or 1.5, either one of the two, they get it no matter what because it's part of the sales tax inter --

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What do they get? What does Dallaverson get?

MR. PERSICH: I have no idea what he's getting.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Are they still getting paid?

MR. PERSICH: I can't answer that, Legislator. I don't have access to their books and records. I can't answer that question.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Where does the funding -- does NIFA fund themselves, who funds NIFA?

MR. PERSICH: NIFA is funded through the County sales tax. That's where it's funded through. They intercept --

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: It comes out of our budget.

MR. PERSICH: It comes out of our budget. They take the revenue from the sales tax first, is what they do.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Okay. Thank you

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:

I'm gonna wrap things up with one issue. You mentioned that the State's
going to be making adjustments with
respect to sales tax. Is it something unusual or different in degree?

MR. PERSICH: No, it's not a
different degree. We received
correspondence from NYSAC which told us that -- we get these sales tax adjustment checks which they estimate. We received correspondence that during the pandemic they overstated the revenues that we collected that should have gone to the City, so there might be a negative adjustment check in this quarterly check, which could drop the number. I dont know how significant. I'm just putting it out there. The calculation coming up, they warned us that collections could be a little bit lower for the next quarterly check.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Just explain that a little bit more, it goes to the City?

MR. PERSICH: Well, the quarterly adjustment checks are based on
adjustments that are made because we estimate collections and they give us money. Then what happens is a calculation of what portion goes to the City and what comes to the counties. It's an estimate. What they said was, they had an error during the pandemic with the numbers on those checks, so now they're catching up or correcting that number. They warned us that there could be a negative impact on our collections. I'm just throwing it out there that there is a possibility that the next check could be lower than what we anticipate. PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Why
does what the City collects have anything to do with what the County collects?

MR. PERSICH: I'll be honest with
you, how the state comes up with the calculations -- they send us back up documents, but there is other
calculations they do in this number. It's like AIM. AIM was another one that all of a sudden we had to jump through hoops for
because we had NIFA, we had to come to
you and say it's okay to do that. It
could be a black box up there of how they
calculate it. As long as it's going up,
I'm a little happier.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you very much to you and your staff. We appreciate the presentation.

MR. PERSICH: Thank you, Legislators, I appreciate your time.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: I invite Commissioner Ryder up for the presentation for the Police Department.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Okay. Good afternoon and thank you for giving us this opportunity to present our budget.

If I may, before we start. It was a little difficult today. There was a crossing guard up in Glen Cove who was struck and fighting for his life right now. It is one of Glen Cove's crossing guards, but --

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Thank you for saying that. He's a really good guy too.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: I didn't finish.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I heard it was a DWI and he was caught.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: The police medics and the Aviation Bureau took him up to Northwell and are taking care of him.

Also, I know you all know Steve Skrynecki, he passed about an hour and a half ago. Steve lost his battle with cancer. I spoke to his son yesterday. And today we moved him back to his house, as his wishes, and he passed today and they're preparing a statement now from the family. Tough time in law enforcement.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: I'd like to take a moment of silence for Steve and the recovery for the crossing card in Glen Cove.
(Whereupon, a moment of silence is observed.)

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Thank you.

If I may, I'm just gonna jump at a couple of those questions that were thrown at us first before before we jump into the budget.

The first was on mental health. As
you all know during police reform, our Mobile Crisis Unit was staffed up and added extra bodies to it. I don't know the percentage, but $I$ know this number: 95\% of the people that we deal with with mental health, do not go to jail; 95\%. They go to the hospital where they need to be for treatment. Now we work closely with Mobile Crisis to make sure there is follow up done and we're all working together to make sure they get where they should be, and that's getting that treatment.

As far as the cameras in Uniondale, it was Minority Legislator Kevan Abrahams that requested cameras in Uniondale a while ago. It took a while. I apologize, but funding always does. I just spoke to them before. Already approved on the order. So they are coming in. There's about $\$ 80,000$ worth of cameras that are going to deployed for that area for the security.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Great news.

Thank you, Commissioner.
(Whereupon, Ms. Jacobs is addressed regarding her public comment.)

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Thank you.
POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: The last thing that was mentioned about head count and why it was increased. We have UBS

Arena. UBS Arena has 280 events already scheduled for next year. Already scheduled. They take a 10-15 a night, plus two supervisors that are mounted, highway, traffic conditions. I know Legislator Solages is a bit concerned about the traffic in that area. We've been working with the arena. That was a reason to increase. The other reason is school safety. We see the threats that go on throughout the country. We are constantly adding more resources into homeland security. Lieutenant Robert Connelly has done an outstanding job. We have a great relationship with all of our superintendents. Again, it's the bodies
that we need to fill that.

We also project -- as you heard Andy say in the business model, we do classes twice a year. It is not mix and match and throwing things together. Every time we through a class together, I bring in police officers that not only are working at the lower pay scale, but already contribute to healthcare and to the retirement pension. From a business standpoint, it's the smart thing to do to get ahead of the curve.

As attrition goes throughout, then they go below. Already the 42 that was predicted to go into the November class, we are going to fall under our predicted head count. We're always chasing it, but at least we stay pretty well on top of it. That is reason for the head count numbers.

I will jump into both the budget revenues and I think I'll jump right to Fines and Forfeitures because it's been brought up. It's not asset forfeiture.

Has nothing to do with asset forfeiture. Fines and Forfeitures were probably done during the boot and tow, time so it's still in here. Those numbers that come from this are mostly generated by Public Safety fees, which are tickets and red light cameras.

Our tickets dropped during COVID
from 250,000 a year to 125,000 a year. I
got a report this morning, we're up 50\%
from where we were last year. I'm
getting calls from all of you about traffic conditions in areas. We got new officers, a ton of them out there.

They're doing a great job and they're bringing the number back up to where we should be. The projected numbers that Andy is speaking about, we don't work like that. I'm not working it as a revenue, but $I$ am telling you from a safety standpoint, like cameras on buses, that is what we push. That is why you see that revenue number.

If you look at the revenues versus
the expenditures, it's a balances budget. If there are questions on that, I'll take them at the end.

Head count, I think I've already addressed that. We increased the police head count. It's now 2542.

Overtime Budget. You saw what happened in '20. In '21, overtime went through the rood from the pandemic, protests, unrest, a lot of resources expended. This year we got it back down to 50. When I first got here six years ago, it was at $\$ 72$ million on an average. We will hit 50 this year and next year we'll be shooting to make sure we stay under the budget again.

Police Salary Budget. It's
self-explanatory the numbers that are in
there. There are increases, of course from contracts negotiations with SOA/DAI and then and then we'll see how we go forward with the PBA.

Crime. It's nice to look at the numbers that constantly go down. We
experienced three years now of being the safest county in America, but numbers went up last year.

If you flip to the next slide, it shows you that. You see the green, all of last year was down. Towards the end of last year we started to spike. The crime numbers really started to take off. You could see what's happened this year. We're going after the issue. Our murders are down 17\%; shootings are down; our overdose deaths are down 20\%; but property crime is rising. That's the one that is addressed. Unfortunately, I'm not getting political here, but because of bail reform and the new law changes about who stays in and who doesn't, I'm dealing with a lot of property crime. You do a shooting, you're gonna stay in jail. You do a homicide, you're gonna stay in jail. Unfortunately, if you overdose and die, we know the outcome, but we go after those problems and address them because we can control them.

We're going after stolen cars. If you flip the slide, you'll see stolen cars are up 112\%. Four months ago, they were up to $258 \%$. We've gotten it down because we took the fight to Newark, New Jersey where we're trying to getting aggressive working the the US Marshall's Office and the US Attorney's Office to go after these gentlemen that are coming into Nassau County and stealing the cars here in Nassau County along the same are the catalytic converters.

Overall, major crime is up 52\%. All other crimes, which covers the cat-cons; catalytic converters are the big issue here. With the new law that was put of forward here, we're now able to go after the cat-cons and we're starting to bring that number down. All other crimes are up $22 \%$, so the total crime number in Nassau County is up 29\%. Again, we're struggling with it to get it back down to where it is. I will leave like that. That is my budget and my
presentation. I know there's ton of questions, so I a ten $I$ have them all lined up and ready to go. I didn't want to offer until I'm asked.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Okay. The catalytic converters, obviously the numbers are exploding both in Nassau and Suffolk. Any new initiatives that you can talk about? Your staff did a great job at a civic association $I$ went to back in late August pointing out that many of the auto crimes are with vehicles with the key fobs in them. Apparently, it's a ridiculous number, like 97\%. Specific to catalytic converters, where are we going with this?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Real
quick on stole cars; 95\% are stolen with the fobs in them. We went after it in educational program, handing out pamphlets in the communities, community presentations, and then we also went
after it from going after the group in Newark, which has turned over real good
for us.
As far as cat-cons go, the literally get underneath your car and in 30 seconds, they're gone with your catalytic converter. It's got three precious metals that are in it. Don't ask me to pronounce them, because I can't. The three precious metals get melted down and the value is about $\$ 1500$ to $\$ 2000$ per ounce. They go out and steal ten of them during the course of a night and they make $\$ 2000$. If they're caught, it's a misdemeanor, the get an appearance ticket at the station house and walking back out the door. That's a problem for us. If we catch them and we're able to charge them with the damage to the vehicle, then we're able to hold them in that individual case, but again 10 to 15 cars may be done before we get there.

Etching. You heard of etching in Suffolk County. It does not work. It is pretty thing, it's a nice thing. But I've etched a vehicle. They don't see
the etch when they cut it off. They take that, they go to the dealer, he melts it takes the metals out. They're not looking at it, or they cut the etching part off of it. We don't believe -- New York City's been doing it for a while. They have not one arrest according to my guys. Not one arrest regarding etching. We get more from doing inspections at the end of it. The buyer. Doing the junkyards and stuff.

We have some cases that are going on right now that $I$ think are really going to change the game. I'm pretty sure in a month from now we'll be having a really nice story to tell you about with our cat-cons.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Okay.
The only other question I had was
detective staffing. It's been a chronic problem over the years. We amended the contract to address the problem. Are we up to where we should be with detective staffing? And if we are or not, like our
gang unit, are they fully staffed? POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: The budgeted head count is 330. We dropped, as of this morning, it was five down from retirements. We're cutting an order today that puts the five back. If I had 10, I'd make 10. The County Exec would make 10. I don't have it. When the PBA contract is adjusted and done, that will then make the opening to go more to the squad. But on the healthy side of it, from the work that we've done, we have been carrying a steady 330 as the budgeted head count.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: The various units, Gang Unit, Cyber Crime Unit, they're all fully staffed.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: All
fully stacked, we can always use more in our cyber crime world, as you know with Suffolk County.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Okay.
Legislator Ford.
LEGISLATOR FORD: Good afternoon,

Commissioner. Thank you very much. It's good to hear about the catalytic converters and how you're dealing with that situation as it is everywhere in the County. I'm hoping that we will have good news in a month or two months.

I'm not going to go into too depth of my questioning because $I$ know we are going to have a meeting in regard to the police reform plan to we can get an update as to where we are with that. I'm probably going to jump around a bit and I apologize. But I know that when we talk about the camera technology, it's good that it's coming into

Uniondale, but where are we with license plate readers throughout the County? I've been looking to get some on the bridges that are coming into the barrier island. I know it's hard because you might have different approaches to a neighborhood, but for me, on the barrier island, there's only three ways to go in or out.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: So a
couple of years ago, you all the
expenditure of $\$ 3$ million to buy license plates readers. The are being deployed still as we speak. Every plate reader that we put up on a pole, we have to have an agreement with PSEG. They work great with us, by the way. And we put up our pole and that's the first one. We worked with Glen Cove. We just gave a couple to Glen Cove. We gave a couple to Freeport to add to their large program that they have. It is productive for us because it's covering the main roads. We've been rolling out. Probably every week we roll out a new site. We probably got another 50 to go because of grants. We've been rolling them out all over the county of Nassau.

LEGISLATOR FORD: All right. Thank
you. I'm going to go to some of my favorite subjects. But first, we met in regard -- I guess people are concerned about the Language Access Line. In order
for residents to be able to report crime or call in an emergency. And I know, it's technology that $I$ think has a lot of faults to it. Even last week when I called in to watch the redistricting hearing in the City of Long Beach, the Language Access Line did not work there. I'm rather concerned about that. I know even for people reporting hate crimes, I know right now the procedure is report to the precinct. The request is perhaps if we had a centralized location. Is there anything that can be done about that? POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Any report in Nassau County, we come to you. We never make you come to us. That's not our policy. That's Suffolk's, not ours. We always go to the customer. As far as the centralized of hate crimes. It is centralized. Each precinct records it. It then goes through channels two ways: Up to the Detective Division who investigates it, through the Patrol

Division to the Chief of Department who
oversees to make sure there's accountability, and then Detective Sargant Sabrina Greg -- who is with me here on my right -- she then makes sure that the statistics for reporting purposes are done correctly. It's definitely centralized.

If you wanted to make a complaint and there was language issue, you do it online on top of Language Line. When we come to you -- and I know there was a report that was done in Newsday where they reported the 94 cases, and 44 times out of the 94 cases there was problems in connection with the Language Line or the officers hung up on them. We only received 13 of those cases to look at. Four out of the 14 were in favor of us, if you read the report. Four of the 14 that we received information on were in favor of us.

Example: Seventh Precinct answering officer connected tester to an interpreter after two minutes wait;
however the interpreter was unable to hear the tester due to technical issues. Total time used was 10 minutes. It was conducted, but there was difficulty in hearing.

Fifth Precinct. Answering officer did not speak to the tester language line but transferred the caller to a bilingual officer who was very polite and answered the testers questions. Total minutes: Four minutes.

I looked at all of these cases.
What's happened is, we've done for the year, a year-to-year, August-to-August, we did over 12,094 calls, 12,094 calls. Over 70,871 minutes on the phone. There is not one complaint on file with the Nassau County Police Department about Language Line. Not one.

In fairness to our Police Department, we went out and we spoke to the group that did the report. I personally gave them my cell phone; all of them. I said the minute you get a
complaint against my officer, you call me immediately. I don't care it's 3 o'clock in the morning, or 3 o'clock in the afternoon because I can't investigate something that happened three months ago. I don't know who picked up the phone. I don't know who was sitting there.

There's three phones at the front desk. I need to address it now, so it doesn't happen five more times. So I have not received those phone calls, but now because of this investigation, I have handed out 14 cases through IAU that are being investigated. I said find out what happened. And I said, as I showed you four already came back they were favorable in our favor.

Another example was that when they talked about family court in a bubble in the report. In the family court, I spoke to Jeff Reynolds that morning. I corrected that. It was the Hempstead Police Department, not to blame them, that called to the location. The waited
two hours to figure out, it is not us, it's Nassau County. So, yes, there was a two hour delay, but we didn't get notified for two hours. It's kinda hard to go somewhere where you don't know what's happening.

The other one they talked about is an illegal eviction. Our officers went to the residence. Two people living in a home, I'm not going to use their names. I don't want to do that in public. The two people Mrs. A and Mrs. B. Mrs. A was acting as a landlord and subletting her apartment. She was collecting rent from Mrs. B. Mrs. B would pay Mrs. A. Mrs. A paid nobody because they were squatting in the place. Mrs. A left the location because she received a notification she ws gonna get evicted leaving Mrs. B there. Mrs. B called 9-1-1 because she thought it was an illegal eviction. Nobody was being evicted. Fairfield just bought the property. It was told the water's not running, no heat, no
electricity. Not true. Water was running. There was no hot water, but water was running. There was heat in the building. There was electricity. The gas was shut off by National Grid and lock was put on it. My officers went as far to call the Fairfield Board at night and when they got there, they said we can't cut this lock, it's National Grids lock for Failure to Pay.

We offered to bring her to housing with her two children, she opted to stay. We went above and beyond for the family and the two kids that were left in there. But again, not so fairly reported here in the report.

I have not to date received a
complaint about any of my Language Line issues. What $I$ get is a report in Newsday and then I read it and I say well, I guess we got some problems here. And now we start looking at the problems spending tons of time to investigate. But on those two cases when I was called,
it was handled immediately, immediately, within a 24 hour period, condition corrected. And that's what is supposed to happen. But instead they call up different numbers. I don't know who they are. I don't have the dates, the times. I would love to have the taped conversation if they have it, because then I can identify the officer and discipline that officer. But $I$ don't have it and I don't believe my officers acted that way in many of these calls.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Thank you very
much for clearing that up. You know, and I can attest, and I'm sure any of us, that when we call you, you do respond. Even if you're in a meeting a lot of times, you'll just quickly text and say I'll call back in five minutes or so. I agree. I think that since you did make an offer that if they let you know when something is not working properly at that time, it is better to investigate it. And I know for a fact that in so many cases,
if not all, your officers and your staff do go above and beyond with a lot of this. I've had a lot of good compliments from residents who deal with it.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: And we get complaints, and when we get a complaint, we address the complaint.

LEGISLATOR FORD: And you've always been very forthcoming when we do. Even like right now, asking you a question out in the open. You weren't prepared for. You know you were thinking you were going to talk budget, but you already had everything ready so that you can respond, inclined to let us know what is happening.

Just quickly, I'm going to my favorite topic and you know you could see it on my face when I'm going to --

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Medics.
LEGISLATOR FORD: Medics and as well as my school crossing guards. But let's go to the medics, because $I$ know that's going to be, I guess, under the Fire

Commission and I know that they they do report under you. We're looking to, of course, increase the number of medics -we need them. One of the other issues that had been brought up is that Medics are the only ones -- I think in the United States of America -- they sit alone in the cab in the ambulance. That could be one of the reasons why it's very hard to keep the trainees. The people who apply, and once they go through training, I guess, when they realize there going to be alone, that they don't stay, that they go to other jobs. Where are we now? Is there any talk or are we pushing this to have -- and I know that it was recommended during the many meetings that we had that perhaps we could look at EMTs that could ride with them. That would be, I guess, seasonal more so than part-time so that they're not limited on the number of hours they could work a week. Where are we with that? Is that in the budget or can put
in the budget, if necessary?
POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: So some of the things that we've done -- and look, it's been eight years for a contract for the medics, and not fair. I believe the County Exec is working very hard to correct all of our union negotiations. As far as today, we filed with civil service to increase -- start them at a higher pay scale. They are coming in a $\$ 38,000$ a year. Well-skilled, well-trained, goes through a tough academy to go out there on a street and drive in a bus by themselves; It's difficult. So what we've done is filed to raise their starting pay scale and jump it. So that brings in a higher -- a competitive rate, even though it's still probably one of the lowest competitive rates out there. That's been done.

As far as drivers, that discussion's
been back and forth, both myself and
Ronnie in the back earlier today were talking about that. That's going to be a
negotiation that's going to take place with the county-level. I can't discuss that, but it is on the table.

As far as our medics go. We are, we've hired and unfortunately, like everything else, you try to stay ahead of it. We hired 41 medics in the last two years, 16 of them failed out of the system, meaning that they didn't get through the academy. So now every time you lose one, it's another four-month investigation. So we are constantly cycling them through to stay ahead. But that's a large number to lose out of 41 the 16. So again, we're pushing on that. We are currently down as far as medics go. I believe we are at 136 and budgeted head count is 152, and there's been recommendations to even raise that number. But you can't talk about raising the number until you at least try to get to the number, and we're trying, but it's not getting there.

LEGISLATOR FORD: When the medics
leave, like the ones that we trained, in like this 16, do we do exit interviews to find out would be the reason why they are leaving?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: I
believe that's done at the fire academy where they go through their training, the Police Medic Academy, and it's done by the director and the deputy director.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Is there an
overriding or constant reason, is it mainly the salary?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Usually,
when we get them at that point, it's not the salary as much as it is the challenge of driving a single bus. We lose so many in the beginning because of the salary. LEGISLATOR FORD: All right.

Hopefully, we'll be able to achieve the number of medics that we need, we desperately need. And we're okay with all the ambulances so far. I know that we've brought in new ones.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: So like
the rest of the world, there was a shortage of everything during the pandemic. We have six new that are on the street right now. We have four that are at Proline that are getting released to us in the next day or two. The reason for that was we had Proline not understanding the process of billing here -- it all gets straightened out. We have four more in that process. So that's 12 new. We got three additional through a grant that brings us up to 15 and in our 2023 proposal we're asking for 14 new ambulances.

LEGISLATOR FORD: That's really good
news. Okay, thank you very much on that.
Just on the civilian side with the employees that you have other than the medic: The school crossing guards. I don't have the the detailed budget on the number of how many we have.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: We have
a total of 383 crossings. We have 279
part-time crossing guards and 96
full-time crossing guards.
So as of this year now at school, we did a heavy campaign the early spring, so over the summer we get them through the process. We had a 100 people sign up for the job. We got 14. That's again, a struggle for us and people. They say they want to do it. It's $\$ 25$ an hour. It's a good part-time job, but when it gets down to it, they decide not to do it. So we're short every day in every command. We have an agreement that we will never go over six officers out of service to cover those crossings. We'll never go above it. We did two years ago. That won't happen again. So the is number six. If we go above that, it's overtime that is paid, so it's not coming from the current roll call and staff.

LEGISLATOR FORD: So that you're not taking a car out of service where they can't respond. So it'll be six that it may happen to.

I know that we talked about it, this
part-time business really isn't working. I just wish that everybody would just all admit it, that it was not good decision that was made so many years ago. Because we didn't have this problem. We had mostly women that worked full-time, they were dedicated, they did a lot of other jobs during that time and between the crossings and everything. So I'm
beseeching you and everybody in this administration to really, you know, face the fact that these are people who stand out in all kinds of weather. And unfortunately, today we saw one that is fighting for his life and I pray that he gets through all of this. But when you think about the sacrifices they make, that you know and that these children and these families count on those people to be at these corners. And not only is it during the school time, we also have many that use crossing guards during religious observances, especially when they can't hit the buttons to be able to cross
safely. The crossing guards, can do that or help them to get across to they can go to their services. When you think about this, how many part-time? We can't keep them either. You have 100 apply and 14 show up. I think this is going to become a very, very big issue and something very, very critical. And these women, I guess mostly women, and men are the eyes and ears for a lot of these kids. You know they see a lot of things that go on, especially children going to and from school, dealing with their families. I'm hoping that we can correct this and we finally face the fact -- because I think that whatever they make on an annual basis, when you take how much we pay, and how many hours we take out of a day for six officers to cover crossings and then you're going to be paying police officers overtime, how much are we spending on this to cover the shortfalls? I'm sure that we will find in the long run that it would be cheaper to finally bring a lot
of these people back on to full-time, and that we don't have to have this discussion any more and you don't have to hear me about this.

But I also, I guess, even with our mechanics, do we have the proper number of mechanics, and are they getting they turning around the police cars in a very fast fashion?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: We are so we are just at our head count with our mechanics. We are always looking for a better way. Because of the freeze and the pandemic and we don't have new cars coming, we're putting Band-Aids on old cars. The mechanics are working overtime seven days a week trying to keep up just keeping the cars out there. Now that the new cars are coming in and we're turning the cars over, we have 56 coming. We have another 23, I think, in the garage now that they're turning over to put out, and we've turned out a bunch over the last couple of months. So it's easing up as
far as it goes, but we can always use an additional mechanical or two. But again, we go back and and Andy's got a budget that we all got to try to live with. So it's difficult, but we get through it.

LEGISLATOR FORD: And then my last thing would be on the public safety officers. I know that they are the people who you know actually work in this building, they work on other facilities they work in our parks. We are short on them. They're another group that needs a grade change.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: We are short two full timers, but we are basically at the head count, a little shift into part-time. What we did over the summer, a great idea and program. We took our explorers and many of you know Mario Doyle. He trained them all and helped them get their public safety license. So they all got a public safety license and then all those that were of age and and fit the requirements with
that license were then brought in. So we brought in about 10 of them. Out of the 10, they were seasonal. So we just worked to take them as a seasonal and make them part-timers going forward. It's it's a great program for the kids as they're getting older, to get into a program and earn some money while they're going to school. So we are at the head count. But the problem is like crossing guard. If I ask all of you, you all have another need for crossing guard, and everybody has a concern about something with public safety.

So we just took our crossings and
and evaluated every single crossing. What can we shift? What can be changed?

Working with the school, we actually reduced it a little bit. We're doing the same with public safety. You know I don't want to have a cop standing where a public safety officer should be, and I'm sure the public safety officer doesn't want to stand where cop is. So we've
worked out and reevaluated many of our post. Some of them didn't need to be there, and some of them we needed to add to. So we pay them the overtime with these extras that we just brought on literally last week because seasonal just ended. They'll now be helping us with filling the spots.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Thank you very much, sir.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Ferretti and Rhoads.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Hello,
Commissioner. Welcome. As always, thank you for everything you do. Of course, thank you to our men and women in blue for everything.

I have some questions: The budget calls for, if my math is correct, an increase of 48 officers; Is that correct? POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: It's 36. LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: That's 36 full
time head count?
POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: That's
36 full time head count.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: That's 36 more officers.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Thirty six more officers.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I see in the budget that there's an increase from '21 to '22 in the equipment line. Just refresh my recollection. Is that because of the body cameras?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Most of that is IT stuff with our servers and computers as they're out. As you saw what happened in Suffolk, we're trying to stay ahead of the curve regarding the way that we present and put our servers that are separate. We don't merge them. We have silos in many of the different ways that we do our phone service to computer service, to internet access. So again, ways that we protect it. So a lot of that's going to be an uptick in our
computers. Body cameras were mostly paid out of last year. Storage for the body cameras are in this year.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Okay, so it's going up this year from 2.5 to three. Right. Is that on the same line, just to keep up with the technology?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Yes, sir.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: To some of the things you were talking about earlier with the catalytic converters and other things, what I'm noticing a lot of in my area is people catching on their home cameras outside their front doors, people are going checking the door handles, always masked. Then they go through the car and take stuff from the car. Are you seeing an uptick in that kind of complaint?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Again, it's right into our property crime issue that we're having. A 100\%, kids are going around, "jigglers", as we call them. They
jiggle the handle so they get one popped. They go in and grab what they can. Sometimes, if they find the key, if they're going to step up to that car theft level, they'll take the car. Most of the time, if they're doing that, they're not looking for the car, they're looking for what's in the car.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: All right, so
we'll call them jiggers, for lack of a better term. These jigglers, let's assume they don't take the car and they just rummage through. Are there times when we've caught these guys and gals?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Yup. We
just had a huge initiative that ended
September 30th. We took it through August and September, run by our Patrol Division and working with the DD, and that's where we were up 74\% in crime, we're down to $52 \%$.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So we have caught a lot of them.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: We have
caught them.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: If they just take stuff, the don't take the car; is that something that they would be released immediately under the bail reform?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: They get a ticket at the station house and released.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So yes. What if they go that extra step and they take the car and we catch them? Do they get released immediately under the bail reform?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: They will get released at arraignment in the morning, but again no bail.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So it's got to be very disheartening to the officers that that are working so hard to catch these people that they are immediately required to be released. Are you seeing anything in terms of morale of the officers as a result of this?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: It's
frustrating for the officers because of, obviously the recidivism, the turn
around. But the other issue, our style of policing. We will not chase anybody. Everybody knows that, you know and the bad guys know it, meaning in a car. I'm not going to go into a pursuit of a vehicle. We will slowly, we'll get aviation involved. Last night we had one that came out of Uniondale. We were able to take him down the parkway, from Uniondale all the way down to Exit 15 or 14 and then he jumped on a Cross Island and he took off. He made us, and there was no way we could stop. And when we're not going to get into a pursuit. It's not worth the value of the car to the loss of a person. It's frustrating, it's frustrating to a cop. It's frustrating to a cop that when you lock somebody up, he's out. It's even more frustrating when you lock up somebody for possession of drugs and you can't get him any help,
because he's getting the ticket. He's walking out of the station house. So he's here and it's removed the court system where we used to push them and they'd end up in Diversion Court for drugs. So we've lost that, and that's frustrating. And then that young man or that young woman ends up overdosing and dying, or even overdosing and reviving them. But still it's very frustrating.

I'd like to think the morale of our police officers is, is strong. We got young caps that are well-trained, great supervisors, and great detectives. But it does send a negative message to you when you can't keep the person in. In some situations, not everybody deserves to be put in there.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Yeah, it's just -- I'm grateful to you and the leadership because, I'll be honest with you. I have friends that are cops. I have never heard this from one that's a Nassau County cop, God's honest truth. But from
other departments I've heard them say, " why would I lock them up? They're just they're just going to be out again". And that's something I think that we need to make sure our officers in Nassau County that they don't have that that mindset. Because we need to keep doing what we can to at least try to lock up the bag guys. So thank you for that.

Have you seen an uptick in -- and I know your numbers, you probably have numbers on robberies, but specifically bank robberies, and maybe that's just something that --

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: So over
the last two years bank robberies were extremely low. Just this year we're seeing an uptick across the board.

Again, you saw that chart. It was all green when it was down. At the end of last year, it started to spike, and then it blew up this year.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Bank robberies?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Bank robberies have gone up. They've almost doubled, maybe tripled from where they were, but they're still in low numbers in the fact that they're in the single digit. So we might have went from four to maybe nine or 10 .

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: In what period of time?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Over the last seven months.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Yeah, it's just something -- I have family that works in a bank and I just hear that it's happening more often, and I can't help to think that, two and a half years ago somebody walked into a bank with a mask --

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Wouldn't happen.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: The cops would be called, right. But now it's kind of made easy for them. Come in with a mask and it's not even even gloves sometimes
and it's not, doesn't even raise a red flag.

And then the last line of
questioning $I$ have for you is: Legislator Ford was talking about the crossing guards. We've had discussions recently because a young lady from the middle school was crossing. And what we talked about was there's also a bus shortage for a lot of these school districts. So since they don't have a late bus anymore because of the bus driver shortage, kids are doing the after school activities and then they have to cross major roadways after the crossing guards have already left. We're normally in years past pre-pandemic, they would get a bus home. Now they're they're crossing these roads. And you were great working with me to to alleviate that problem in that specific instance.

But in terms of addressing -because I think we would be fair to say, we do have a shortage -- I don't know if
shortage is the right word, but we would love to have more crossing guards, right? POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER:

Absolutely.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You know, crossing guards call out, I don't know if we always have somebody to take the place right now, or do we?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: No, we don't. That's why we have a cop take it.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: And so that's obviously not something we want.

I understand that in years past $\$ 25$ an hour is a pretty good part-time wage. I don't think it is any more. I mean $I$ don't even know what's the minimum wage now at, 15? But $I$ was outside Wendy's just last week and we're advertising on the window $\$ 20$ an hour. I know in banks, for example, tellers, they're getting paid more than that. And I think it's obviously we have to realize that we're in, hopefully we could say right now, post-pandemic world where a lot of people
want to work from home. Obviously, \$25 an hour is not attracting enough people.

I mean, is there any possibility to to increase that hourly wages?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER:
Discussions are there to increase that, but the problem is if $I$ keep paying the part-time more, the full-timer starts to get a little discouraged also. I'm
hoping that the contracts get moving forward. So you gotta bring that scale up; you have to.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Because 25 it sounds okay. I don't even know if it is in '22, but if you compare it to, let's say, $\$ 20$ an hour in a bank, those people number one, are not risking their lives, like we've seen today.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Absolutely.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: They're not out in the rain, they're not out in the cold and they can work an eight-hour day right, whereas our part-time crossing
guards are working four hours a day an they got to go two hours in the morning, drive home to wherever home is and then come back later in the day, right?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Correct. LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I mean I would take $\$ 20$ an hour over $\$ 25$ if those were the conditions. So I think that's probably what we're running into. So maybe that's something we could -understand the issues with that it might affect the full-time salaries, but maybe they have to be raised too. But that's something that can be negotiated, I guess. But it's just something we got to keep an eye on.

Because just like Legislator Bynoe was was talking about the the cameras on the buses. We've had these hearings before, but we have to make sure that we have these crossing guards at every crossing every day. I know you're doing your best with the resources you have and I appreciate that. So thank you.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Rhoads.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Thanks. Good afternoon, Commissioner.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Good afternoon.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: How are you?
POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Good sir.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Good, good.
Again, thank you so much for for your presentation, for everything that you do and your leadership of the Department at a time which is particularly challenging, certainly, to say the least. You and your members continue to do an outstanding job and you know we're grateful. I'm sure to speak for everyone here for everything it is that you do and they do to to keep us safe under these circumstances. And again, please send our prayers and best

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { wishes to our crossing guard and their } \\
& \text { family. }
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Just wanted to touch upon, and I'm excited, by the way, that there is finally some movement on on our police medics, as you're aware. We have 12 additional ambulances, I believe, which we're waiting on. I believe you indicated that there's 14, hopefully, that will be coming on the way.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: That's that's in the '23 capital project budget, yes.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Do we have an indication as to as to what the long term plan is as far as increasing the head count overall for our medics?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: So, as I said earlier, our head count is 151. I don't think we've seen 151 in years. And the reason is the way through attrition, salary, job description, and it's a tough academy to go through. So by submitting the paperwork that we did to Civil

Service today to the county executive office, that will raise that starting salary.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: In order to be able to attract people, you need --

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: We make it more attractive.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: -- to make it more attractive in terms of salary.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: We're also looking at drivers as part-time again, in negotiations.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: By the way, I meant to ask this question: We don't necessarily need to have additional medics so that you have two medics in a cab. Is it possible to hire chauffeurs?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: That is exactly the conversation we're having. I can't go into discussions that the Union have, but we've had in our prior discussions about bringing in even an EMT or even just a fireman that wants to drive and make some extra money and come
in as a part-timer and drive on different days for our ambulance.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Okay. So those discussions are ongoing?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: That is correct.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Because I will tell you, you know, obviously over the course of the -- I mean I am a fireman, so I talked to a lot of fireman. But I'm aware of the issues, certainly with respect to my own department, and these are just multiplied across the departments that we have countywide. You know I went back and scrolled through my phone and we get -- the Wantagh Fire Department will send out a text alert when a call comes in. And I looked at the calls that came in over the course of the last week. So basically, since last Thursday to today. Our department's been alerted to 32 rescue calls. Sixteen of those rescue calls have been toned out to us as mutual aid to the Nassau County

Police Department. So that means that those are calls that originated through 9-1-1. Then 9-1-1 bounced them to us because we did not have a police ambulance that was available to cover it. So for just that one week period, and I think the numbers are pretty consistent throughout the year, half of the calls that the volunteer fire departments are responding to, are calls that came in through our 9-1-1 system that are supposed to be covered by our police ambulances. But can't. From a fire department perspective, that creates an incredible strain on our department's resources and on our manpower. You know, because every time we have to respond to a call, we're not paid to be there. We have to respond from our houses or get guys to respond from their houses from their jobs, from wherever they happen to be to come pick up that call. So I know that there is frustration, certainly, out there on the part of many of our fire
departments, and $I$ am so grateful that it sounds as though there is a long term plan to be able to address that moving forward. But I would hope that in the future we can be more aggressive.

The first key to that plan is making the job itself more competitive. As you've indicated, they're going for the two grade jumps at the Civil Service Commission, which I understand will take place at the end of this month, the 26 th or the 27 th , I think.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: I think it is yes.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So hopefully that gets approved. And then we can talk about increasing the head count in terms of the number of medics that we actually have, and it sounds as though we're talking about increasing the number of buses that we have. Because as a long term solution, it enables us to service the public better and get a quicker response instead of 9-1-1 getting a call,

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figuring out that there's no one
available, bouncing it to the fire
department. Even though that transition
is seamless, it does take additional time
for that to happen, even if it's only
minutes and minutes can make a
difference. It enables us to provide
better service. It takes pressure off
stressed resources in the volunteer
ambulance companies and the volunteer
fire departments.
    Additionally, it certainly appears
as though our ambulances are a money
maker for the County, in terms that if
the individual has insurance, then
obviously the Police Department, has the
ability to bill the insurance company for
the transport, which can cost, depending
upon the level of service, can cost as
much as I believe it's $1200 transport,
if I'm not mistaken.
    So you know, I'm glad to hear that
we're making positive strides, but we
really do need to keep on top of this to
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ensure that that those strides are
greater so that we can try and solve what
is a long term problem.
I just want to thank you for your
leadership on that and I thank the Administration and County Executive Blakeman for his leadership on that as well.

I know you indicated in your presentation that there is $I$ believe an almost 53, a $52.8 \%$ increase in major crimes 2021 or 2022. Do you happen to know, by the way -- and you maybe not and maybe you do -- In the percentage of major crimes from the start of 2020 to 2022?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: I did not
have that analysis. I only did year-to-date.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Okay. So we know 2021-2022 was an increase of $53 \%$. I'm assuming that there was an increase in major crimes 2020 to 2021.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Correct.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But we don't we don't know what the -- do we happen to know what the 2021?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: I know
'21 to '22, we're at $52 \%$ right now. I don't have the number from '20 to '21. I don't have it with me. I can get it for you.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Not a problem. I appreciate that.

What's considered to be a felony assault? Because I see here the felony assaults are up almost $20 \%$.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Assaults are one of the more difficult crimes that we deal with, because you can't really prevent it. You know you're reactive to that. There's there's no -- it's usually in a domestic setting. We're getting the call and there's an assault involved. A felony assault will be assault with a weapon; that will be a felony. A felony assault would be if it's a serious physical injury to the individual, like a
fractured skull. If you slammed them into a wall and he cracked his head open, that would be a serious physical injury and that would fall into probably an Assault 2, but a felony.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: And with respect to, I noticed the increase in stolen vehicles is over 110\% increase. Do we have any idea what that's attributable to?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: It's it's been out there in the press. We have an issue with a large group of organized crime coming from Newark. They come here, they steal, they bring kids that are under the legal age, so they're a 17 year-old or 16 year-old so they'll be affected by Raise the Age and they'll go to family court, not to criminal court. They also know that there's -listen, when you get caught stealing a car. If you're caught, there's nobody hurt or anything of that nature, you're walking out. You're walking out in the
morning at arraignment, no bail. So there's no penalty.

We've put the pressure on them in Newark and try to keep it there where that has not had to Raise the Age issue, and we're able to then bring my numbers down by over a 130 points in the last three months.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Are are you
dealing with that same issue with respect to gang-related violence? Because my understanding of Raise the Age is it's no longer possible to charge anyone under the age of 18 as an adult for any criminal offense. And what I'm hearing, and I'm curious if that's if that's the case, is it now gang crimes that would be committed are now being committed by 16 and 17-year-olds for the same reason that that you just alluded to with respect to stolen vehicles.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Gangs
have adjusted their style. So our
shootings are down, our homicides are
down, but gang have gone into credit card
fraud. Gang has gone into the
"jigglers"; they're going around and hitting handles. You can make a very good profit that evening. There are still gangs that are in predominantly the Hempstead, Roosevelt, Uniondale area. But our violence in gang activity in Roosevelt and Uniondale has gone down. It has increased slightly in Hempstead.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: And Overall, an
I know we spoke about Raise the Age, and obviously that eliminates the consequences for many of these crimes, actually all of these crimes. But even with respect to bail reform generally, do we have any indication as to how bail reform has affected the overall crime numbers?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: So there's a correlation. When the crime numbers have gone up, the bail reform has been in effect. When the crime numbers were down, obviously there was no bail
$\qquad$
reform. So there is a correlation. But it's kind of hard to match case to case, right. We do have recidivist. We do have a larceny group that runs out constantly. And look at the other crime numbers as we list them. Those numbers have gone up and the reason they've gone up is because they're going back into the malls and they're stealing, and they're basically getting a ticket and walking down the street and then go stealing off another place. We'll do a field arrest in that case. We don't even bring them to the station house. We'll fill the paper work out in the street and give them the ticket there. Then those individuals will then go about their business and get caught stealing somewhere else later or the next day.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So I know that we keep statistics on the number of individuals that are arrested repeatedly, and I believe that there was one individual who was actually arrested
eight times, including five times in one week, and released each time. When they do these recidivism statistics, are they including the repeat offender, or is that offender only counted once? In other words, does the repeat offense include not only the people, but the number of crimes that are being committed while they're out without bail?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: If you commit five larcenies while you're out, that's five separate crimes. So larceny 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. You get arrested, get a ticket; arrested, get a ticket; arrested, get a ticket. There's never a point where we say you got to go in. Until they hit the 30 day or 45 days of the return on the ticket, and on the return of the ticket you don't show up, then the warrant is issued for you. On the second notice. They then call you, tell you miss the date to give you the option to come in. If you don't come in --
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I don't mean to
interrupt you, so if you are told to come in for a court appearance that you
normally would have -- normally a judge would set bail to compel your appearance to come back and you don't show up, a warrant's not issued right away? The court staff actually has to call a second time to ask you if you would agree to come in?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: There's no initial bench warrant issued. They give the opportunity to the offender. They reach out say, hey, you missed your court date. All right, I'll be in. The next court day is Tuesday. You got to be Tuesday, and we hope they come in on Tuesday.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: And then, if
they don't come in, only then can a
warrant be issued?
POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Yes.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I have no other questions.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank
you, thank you.
Minority Leader Abrahams.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Thank you, Presiding Officer. How are you, Commissioner?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: I'm well, sir.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: First I want to thank you for the cameras along Uniondale Avenue.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: It took a while.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: It's been a journey. Took a while. I know COVID slowed down things, of course, but but nonetheless, it took a long time. But I appreciate you still putting forth the effort to get it done. And I wanted to thank you for being able to get it to this point where we actually have money appropriated to it. I just wanted to also state for the record that if the money does fall short, you know we do have access to our CRP Funds and I would
be happy, as $I$ offered in the past, to be able to utilize those.

I just wanted to get from you, I
know it's not strictly a budgetary question, but it came up with Pearl bringing it up. What timeframe do you anticipate being able to do it?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: So right now it's at purchasing. And the bids have all come in. So now it's a matter of ordering it and having the check cut and bring it in in. So within 30 days we could be putting cameras up.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Excellent news (applause).

Commissioner, I want to ask you a little bit about the budget numbers and staffing. And $I$ was noticing in the budget also that it indicated that we anticipate potentially, a 120 officers will leave at the end of fiscal year 2023. However, at the same time we are bringing in two new classes. This is the part that I'm little bit confused about.

Is it two new classes of 75 each, which 150, or is it a total classes, that total of 75 ?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: It's projected 75 and 75 , but $I$ can tell you now, the November class that we thought was going to be higher is actually lower.

It's all based on the head count and retirements. If I don't have the number, Andy's not going to let me hire it, it's not going to happen.

We predict the class 75 and 75, 150.
Normal attrition rates, we lose about 75 to 100 people a year. It's been actually higher in the past years, but we've caught up coming out of the last administration. So now it's predicting forward and this is what we have. But if the number is not there, it would be reduced. It won't be 75, it'll drop to 50 if that's what the class is going to be. LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Fair enough.

Well, I mean, obviously we hope that you're able to have the resources you
need to be able to provide safety and safeness to the County.

The one thing that I would like to stress and be able to get back to, based on your presentation, you had indicated the 52.98\% increase in major crimes. I truly believe, I'm a strong believer in visibility. Making sure that our offices are visible throughout the communities. When I was growing up, $I$ mean this is a long time ago, not to date myself, but there was a time when officers rode bicycles. They were were walking more. There were more outside of their vehicles than they did. Not that crime doesn't happen in Times Square, but I truly believe when you have people in centralized areas and you have officers in centralized areas, people tend to think twice.

So I was hoping that within the ability of increasing the head count, that we could start to even look at a pilot program where we could start to get
-- I know it's some officers we do have on the street, but if we can get it to a more robust thing. I mean, especially, I know notion guards (phonetic) is here and know they would advocate and love to see that, officers walking up Uniondale Avenue, Jerusalem Avenue, part of the major business corridors, assuming that's where the need was and if crime was existing. Is there resources, with the increase in account, to be able to try to add more to what we're doing?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: So what we do is, we added bike patrols in the last couple of summers. So it's great. The bikes are out there. We've got all the members in each command, all trained, all the POP Cops. We've added POP Cops into it. We went from one to now we have four. We've added in Community Affairs and we've had it in Homeland.

We mandate cops to do a park walk
and talk a day. Most of them are done in the school. They're in school saying
hello, greeting, understanding for God forbid, the active shooter comes. But what we've also done is, we're doing it now, we had seven foot posts that went out the other night, Saturday night. So we had seven places that we were covering. We try to cover it where the crime concerns are. It's all of my retail stores right now. That's my biggest problem: Home Depot, Walmart, CVS getting hit. So we're putting cops in front of these locations. They're getting out, stopping walking. What we also do is ask them to stop in a community, walk and see the shop owners and say a hello. A little meet and greet-type thing. So in these additional officers, that will give us some flexibility to do more of it. Summer is always short because vacations. Now we come to the season, holiday season especially, we flood the malls, that we have extra resources and and again preventing any kind of active shooter situations. But we
also take a BCO cert that are doing sometimes crime-fighting and putting them in the malls to be the predictive-style, policing.

So yes, the answer is yes to your question. Where, exactly, like a permit foot post, we haven't touched that yet until we see what a head count ends up being. Because don't forget, we hire them, but I don't see them for seven months.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I got it.
Commissioner, before $I$ forget. I just want to thank you on behalf of my office. You've always been phenomenal at getting back to us. Even though I know there has been periods over your tenure, where we've not always seen eye-to-eye or sometimes disagreed, as a small-time, not all the time --

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: I'm afraid of Robin (laughter).

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: But you have always, and I think everyone up here can
agree. You've always responded very quickly, especially if there's been any incidents throughout my district, you've responded very quickly.

Just to wrap up, I did want to ask you finally: So as your report indicated that the crime is up. Is Nassau County an anomaly? Is crime up in Suffolk, Westchester, New York City, North Carolina, Virginia?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Crime is is up across the country.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Across the country across, is their initiatives of bail reform? Is there bail reform in North Carolina or Virginia?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: I have no idea.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Within your report, the amount of people that are repeating crime -- because obviously the whole point is we want to prevent the crime and getting officers there. The amount of people that are repeating the
crime, is that number going up?
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: So the number we always use, and I've said it a 100 times up here: $90 \%$ of the crime is done by $10 \%$ of the population. That $10 \%$ of the population, maybe five percent of them, have become that constant recidivist rate. So when you look at these crime numbers and you see this for arguments take, so far this year in Nassau County there's been 20,000 crimes that were committed. Of those 20,000 crimes, it's done by $10 \%$ of the population. It's a small percentage that causes me the problem. The reason the numbers go up is because that percentage are not staying in jail or not having a penalty or not, you know, reporting to court in a timely fashion.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Your officers are arresting someone on Tuesday and then arresting them again on Friday?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: So we, we just did the top 10 recidivist and I
have them in my office. The top 10
recidivist have been arrested -- each one of the arrested at a minimum seven times
in the last two months. And they keep popping out. But again and focus on that. That's that $10 \%$ percent. It's not the majority. Is not a community that says that community is all bad, it's that $10 \%$ of that population and it's in all communities.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Proactively, what can be done? I mean the crimes they committed, are they done the same geographic area? Is there ways to protect those areas? I mean you talked about how this Newark gang is coming to Nassau County. Is it widespread in Nassau County or is it specific to certain zip codes?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: It's widespread and it's all retail. It's it's Green Acres mall, it's Roosevelt Field, it's Broadway Mall, it's a CVS and Valley Stream and it's up in Syosset, where
they'll go in and just take advantage and take stuff and just walk out.

Many of our retail stores and this is one of our biggest problems. They're not getting involved, they step back, they, they steal, they'll call 911, but by the time we get there, they're gone. Some of them won't even sign a complaint. They said our headquarters doesn't want to. They've gotten to that point now where they're not going to sign complaints because it's just wasting the time of the stores. It's not, and I keep trying to tell it, we need those reports to see what those crime numbers are.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Commissioner, if you could -- I'm going to ask you I guess, a difficult question. I mean, obviously as you said before, crime is up all throughout the country. All different types of reasons depending on where you live in the country, this is the highest I've seen crime in my 20 years of service as a legislator.

There's many different factors, and I've talked to many different people from the social aspect, the community aspect, and they give it their perspective. From a law enforcement perspective, why do you believe -- I mean obviously this might be the highest number that you've probably seen since your time here as well -- Why do you feel the number is at such a high point? Is it how we're reporting? Is that reporting different than it has been in the past? Are we capturing more categories?

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: If you look at that one shot that $I$ gave you, right. The orange one. So around 1978 I think it was, 75. We had 4,000 police officers. Since that time our head count went down under 2,500 way under. I think we were one to 2100 .

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I remember in the early two thousands.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: The crime had come down further and further
and further.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Yes.
POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Right, and I always say, there's checks and balances. Sooner or later something's going to go up that goes down. But the reason we're seeing directly and if look at this other chart that we provided, we were down almost all of the years.

So 2020 pandemic, even though there was bail reform and everything else, there was a pandemic. People stayed inside. In 2021, same thing. Stores are opening up now. The unrest that we had in this country. It's a direct correlation to there's no penalty no more. This 17 year-old kid knows he's not going to jail.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Commissioner, not to cut you off. You're saying the $52 \%$ is related to there being no penalty on the bail reform completely?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: No, no. I didn't say that.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Oh, okay.
POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: I said
things go up, go down. I know there's adjustments. But the way our numbers have skyrocketed, especially in this last this year, it's because we just -- again, we know where the kids are coming from: Newark and other places where there is no Raise the Age. So the 17 year-old kid is coming here, committing a crime, stolen cars, especially, which is one of my highest numbers, knowing that even if we catch him, he's not staying in.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Because of the Raise the Age.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: That's right.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I understand what you're saying.

But I mean, I guess I'm not asking you the factor that into what percentage of the crime that we're seeing that's going up, but I think, everyone in this room can agree that the Newark kid that's
coming over or even the the guy that
steals $\$ 20$ from a cash register, whatever is considered to be a misdemeanor, that's not the reason why we're seeing a 52\% -If that was the case, then we would be seeing -- I know full well, I got family and friends that live in states that don't have bail reform and they're seeing higher increases, so that can't be the reason that we're seeing $52.98 \%$ right? POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: It is not the sole reason.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I just want to make sure of that. I don't want to fear people into that as well. Could it be a factor? I think there was a study that kind of determined that bail reform is less of a factor, but -(Whereupon, public interruption.) LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS Just this to summarize. Just getting back to the head count, I guess the 2544? POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: 42.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Is that an ideal number? Or would you like to see that number go up over the years? That's my last question.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: This is
the first time it's been raised in years in the County Exec understood the discussion we had about UBS and crime, school safety. Would I like to see higher? Absolutely, I'd like it higher. But there is budget restraints and everything else that we deal with. I understand that. So right now, I always manage what I'm given, and we've given always a good return. So as we go forward, you want a foot post? I'd love to seen more foot posts in Nassau County, but again we're not at that number of that flexibility. I'll have some --

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: What number do you need to be at to get that flexibility?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: If I was at, 2,600 would be in a better place.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: That's good to know. Three classes instead of the two. POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: But then don't forget, you'll lose that 100, so they're only backfilling.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I know I said one more question. Do you find, because I find that $I$ see some officers in the city use those segways; do you find that effective?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: No, sir. I'd be having more injuries than you can imagine.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: So we'll stick to the foot patrol and the bikes.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Yes, sir.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Thank you. Commissioner.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Deriggi-Whitton.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Thank
you. You know, I know we had a moment of silence, but I just have to say I went to high school with Carlos Vasquez. I remember his first accident. This poor guy was an incredible athlete -- he's still alive. But he was a track runner and we thought he was going to make the Olympics. He had a motorcycle and he made a curve at a bend and went under a car and lost his leg right below the knee. But he was the most positive man you could ever meet and he was so happy to get this job as a crossing guard, because he could do it. And he still remained very strong. So I'm just hoping to God that his strength is there. He always asked me about my parents. Every time I saw him. He sent me birthday messages all the time, all these wonderful things. So I just wanted to give that background. So when you do think of him, just know he's an incredible man, and I really am praying for him.

The other thing is just a quick
note. There was a report from the
Treasurer's Office that came out and I'm just keep bringing it up to everyone to find out if anyone can figure out what's going on. But there's a $\$ 147$ million dollars allocated through this part, in other words authorized through the Legislature. I'm sure some of it is allocated for different things, but I'm hearing that the older bonds especially might not be, might might need a second look. But I mean we worry about cars being repaired, ambulances being bought. I mean it's a lot of money. That is money that we already gave the okay for you to use for public safety only, not the other categories. It's like 300 something for DPW, but there is that money available. It's in the Treasurer's Office report. If you need help finding it, I'd be happy to help you.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Thank you.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: But I really think we should find out if that's still available. Because we want to see the funding that we authorized going to public safety.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: I think the biggest problem is that for the first time, probably in a long, long time, we've got money to spend, but we can't spend because there's nobody selling. I can't buy a car. We just asked about unmarked cars the other day and we said we'll see in the third quarter of 2023. It's difficult.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I
believe that because we did a streetscape and I heard that stop signs are in backorder because of the supply demand, which is amazing because $I$ think we took ours down and now we don't have one there. So anyway, it's amazing how much that's hitting us.

But I would just -- maybe if you ask, you'll get the answer. It might
take a little time, but someone has to look at that much money, because that's money we all approved for you and for your men and women, so we want it to be used that way.

Thank you for all you do and thank you.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Thank you.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I hope all of our prayers work with the special guy.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Legislator Bynoe.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Thank you, Presiding Officer. Hi, Commissioner; how are you?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Good afternoon. How are you?

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I won't squander the opportunity to thank you as well. You are phenomenal, you are responsive, and always accessible and I appreciate that.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Thank
you.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: A lot of the questions were asked. I just want to go back to one of your opening remarks regarding the Mobile Crisis unit and maybe get a little more detail from you. What you reported sounds great. You said 95\% of the folks --

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: That's correct.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Get a referral someplace else and then the Mobile Crisis unit is actually doing follow-ups. Do you have an idea of how many or a percentage of times where there is a mentally aided call, where Mobile Crisis unit does respond with the police?

Because I know the idea was to have four different zones, and the like.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: The minute a call comes in, sometimes the calls are referred right to Mobile Crisis. No threat of any injuries or any danger. So we send it right to Mobile

Crisis. They handle and they do a great job.

The second phase would be if there's someone at the residence that is contemplating suicide, we're going. Cop going, ambulance is going; Mobile Crisis notified, Mobile Crisis coming. Sometimes we're there and it's already resolved before Mobile Crisis gets there. But we don't leave till Mobile Crisis arrives, because sometimes they'll be fully staffed. Sometimes, like everybody else, there might be less of a staff but they're coming. They're always notified so they're always giving history and data that we can then back up and support that person's aftercare a visit, I always like to say. And that's done by Mobile Christ and not by the Police Department. But now we're also backing up files in 9-1-1, that we know it's a repeat call and we know that person's name. So we're going to go see "Johnny" and "Johnny" is supposed to be on medication. When we're
getting there, we got a little history of what we're going into, again shared with Mobile Crisis. Mobile Crisis has a history that we don't know about, that they are also sharing with us now.

So it's been -- I don't know the exact percentage, I could get that data for you and I will. But they do arrive on a lot of our calls. To date, we've had no issues, no arguments, no
disagreements. The RESU Unit when they go out, when there's a potential threat of violence or the person is acting irrational, they talk the Mobile Crisis person and if they say, listen, you got this, you go handle this, we'll get them when it's over. That's exactly -- But if there's a discussion to have, give me a chance, we give em a chance to do it. So we're all about making sure that they get the proper place and the proper treatment they should.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: That's excellent, really, really good to hear. It would be
great to get some of that data. I'll get it for you, yeah, and also the number of calls. And is it your office that's contracting these Mobile Crisis folks, or is this is Human Services?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Not us. Yup.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Well, I'll ask
Human Services. I'm wondering how many coals go directly to that line as opposed to coming to you.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: A whole bunch. I know that because we speak to them and they're like we know them, they've already called us several times. They know.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Good stuff.
People are getting the help they need, I hope. Thank you.

Then my colleague, Legislator Ford, touched on this earlier about hate crimes and how we're responding. And we met with a coalition who was really concerned regarding crimes here in Nassau County
and concerned about whether there could be some level of an improvement or a change in how we're we're managing those. So they used as an example one of the local jurisdictions neighboring Nassau and they said specifically they have a division that solely responds and investigate these hate crimes. When they looked at the numbers that are reported for the level of hate crimes in that municipality versus what we are reporting, the numbers dropped
dramatically, that we don't have the same number of hate crimes.

Now I'd like to think, because it's
not an issue, but I would think that maybe if we used a different approach, that we could really capture the amount of hate crimes that are happening and really aid folks that are maybe suffering silently and not reporting.

I do believe language access is key and I also believe that by building out a unit that will respond to the hate crimes
and also investigate the hate crimes and we could build a unit with some level of diversity, $I$ think that it could get us where we need to be as a county. We can reduce those incidents that are occurring and then the victimizations that are happening to folks, If we can properly identify folks that are doing these crimes.

We got a real great lesson in what was from detective sergeant about what is an actual hate crime, because not not everything is a hate crime. I think having a specialized unit that fully understands exactly what the hate crime is and being able to be trained in a way to interface with those that have been victimized. Just like domestic violence or someone who's been unfortunately sexually assaulted, there's a competency that goes along with being able to talk to that person and get the information from them and put them at peace of mind when they're probably at the highest

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& \text { level of anxiety based on being a victim } \\
& \text { of a crime. }
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I thought the approach was was great. We wanted to have an opportunity to speak to you about that. I know you're bringing on new officers, so I wanted to plant that seed. Because as you're bringing on new officers, I'd love to see you know some consideration granted towards being able to do that.

So that dovetails into my next comment, which is diversity in our recruiting. Diversity in our recruiting. So the other -- I think it was, yeah, it was just Monday. We had a presentation from DCE Anissa Moore regarding this new Diversity Equity Inclusion Division that's going to be birthed out of Human Rights and she was explaining what their role would be. I asked her specifically if she would be working with the Nassau County Police Department regarding their recruiting and training and all the things that would go a long with having
someone successfully enter the academy and be able to successfully graduate and become a part of our law enforcement here. She said that this was one county and we would be working together to make sure that that happened. I just wanted to know whether some resources from your department have isolated to work along with that particular department.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: I've had
numerous conversations from the County Exec with DCE Moore. Tomorrow she and I are meeting with the Black Clergy at nine a.m. also in the recruitment side. She's meeting with Jimmy Pettenato, our lieutenant over in Community Affairs, who's responsible for recruitment. We're already out there doing heavy, heavy recruitment, but she will be in the process with us the whole way.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Very good, that was real -- that's great. That was a big conversation that we had here on the floor about having to have someone with
that type of background, be able to play a role in making that connection. So happy to hear that that's happening.

So I think that exhausts my questions for you. Again, very much appreciates you. Thank you.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Thank you.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Good afternoon, Commissioner. How you doing today?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Good, sir.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Thank you. Thank you again. I echo the comments of my colleagues. We thank the Department for its professionalism, its courage, and keeping Nassau County safe. Thank you to all the members of your department.

The budget calls for an increase in head count by 36 and also $\$ 356$ million in salaries. How does the Police Department plan on using increases in funding and staff to improve diversity and inclusion in the department? You answered that
question in part with Legislator Bynoe. POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Yes. The reason for part of our increase in head count is because we've enhanced on so many of those community support units: POP, Community Affairs, Homeland, all of those officers that have been now pushed into those areas. We've added the two PALs. As you know, one is added in Elmont. So we've pushed the resources there. That means you're taking them from the street side of enforcement and doing the day-to-day operations of the Police Department.

So we intend on both using those officers. The last class that we just brought in had I believe it was 30\% minorities in the class and you know that was a big jump for us and we have not lost one kid in that class -- I call them kids, excuse me. But we have not lost one recruit in that class and they're about to go on field training in two weeks. So we've kept that number. So
that's been good.
The list, as we've all spoken over in the past, because of looking at diversity, because of consent decree, we have been able to sustain it and go lower. And it's not a quality of who's a better, smarter kid, it's you get lucky, and you said "B" and I said "A". But that separates a lot of kids. But those numbers that are in there because of the consent decree are now actually getting to it and they're actually rolling out.

And then going forward with DCE Moore and Community Affairs, we've already started the recruitment drive. We've been down into Roosevelt, we've be down into the Uniondale at the schools. Where we have a great relationship with the superintendents. We've been up in Westbury. We just did something last week. And we have LBG doing it next week at the school.

So again, these are the ways that we're interacting as far as getting the
diversity within the Police Department better.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Thank you.
According to the Administration, 36 sworn officers will be designated to community safety. Are these officers focused on communication and community outreach? What are the Nassau County Police Department's strategies to strengthen relations with our communities?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: So it's moving them all around. Those 36 are going to be patrol cops; no doubt about it. But taking the 36 from within, and we've already done, put them into those places, is where it's helping recruitment in diversity.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Understood.
Minority police officers play a very
vital role in the relations between
community and the police -- like my
father who was a police officer in New
York City -- Currently, what are your
goals for the next year's class in terms of increasing, and are we losing any of these recruits or candidates to other departments that may offer attractive packages?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: So we are definitely losing, especially when it comes to minority officers, because the Village of Hempstead hires from within the village, the Village of Freeport hires within the village, and Glen Cove gives priority to the village. So we lose a lot of choices within that hiring process. I think I answered that.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Before
Legislator Rhoads asked you for the numbers for major crimes during 2020 to '21, if you may please provide that as well, I would appreciate that.

Going back to the point to the Department of Criminal Justice Services. They have stated that the recidivism has remained steady and is actually
decreasing, not increasing. Do you agree

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with that, sir?
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POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: My data does not show that. That report gave State data excluding the City of New York.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Our report, does it include the Village of Valley stream, for example, in my district?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Yes, sir, it does.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Thank you. To my understanding there was a report that Did not include the villages, but it does include villages.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: The quarterly report that we pushed to all of you, that has that data in there. It shows that it has increased and that includes our villages. Yes, it does.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Understood. Thank you.

Andy before was here and we were talking about future projections and a crystal ball was mentioned. We can't
account or predict accurately how
inflation or a recession may impact the County's revenue projections. In the same way, Commissioner, I ask you: Conceal carry. Many people are applying for concealed carries in light of the recent Supreme Court decision. How might it impact the rates of violent crime to increase the number of concealed carry firearms? As the County Executive has stated in his desire, how will the impact of safety of law enforcement professionals as they conduct traffic safety stops to do their jobs which are already dangerous enough? How do you believe that change in the law for conceal carry, how do you believe that that will affect crime here in Nassau? POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: So all
that I can say is that we have taken more guns off the street this year than ever before in Nassau County. And the City has also done the same. There's a lot of guns out there.

As far as it comes to the second Amendment and the right of somebody. We follow the law. Whatever the law says, we follow.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Yes, sir, the Implementation of body camera program seems to have had a positive impact on both police officers and the community. Speaking to our officers, many of them have become comfortable and favorable of the program. Have the cameras resulted in a decrease in the cost of the county's litigation? What we spend, in terms of, you know, having County employees in court on County time.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: So we, we've just had a full-year of it. So we don't know.

I can tell you this: My complaints are down, which, which is good. My cops have embraced it. They've done a great job. And many scenes that I've watched where, if $I$ heard the story, you might say: Come on. And then you look at the
video and you say nice job officer. And that's and I'm saying nice job officer every single time. They've done a great job.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Thank you, Commissioner.

Lastly, Legislator Ford mentioned the upcoming hearing in November regarding the Reform plan, which myself and two of my colleagues did not vote for. I look forward to submitting questions for that hearing in the future regarding transparency and accountability. But as a glimpse of the upcoming hearing, what are other ways in which the Nassau County Police Department plans to improve transparency and accountability within the Department?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: The
Nassau County Police Department is very transparent. We post our numbers, as we promised, during reform. We've done everything that was asked during the reform process under County Executive

Curran has been completed and continues to go forward in the reporting process, and we are totally transparent. We give everything that is asked of us.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: My last
question: Your department will receive an increase in resources, which I'm thankful for, but to what extent of any of the increase of resources will be dedicated towards providing more transparency and accountability? Will you dedicate any additional officers to Internal Affairs or other departments? POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Our Internal Affairs is fully staffed. If there's a need, they always get the staffing that they need. Our Internal Affairs, as you know, reports everything that has any hint of criminality to the District Attorney's Office and now to the Attorney General's Office. So again, we been very transparent in all of our complaints.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Thank you very
much, Commissioner.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Rhoads.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Commissioner, I know you said that approximately $10 \%$ or so are the sort of bad apples that commit these repeat crimes. I think you also indicated that you have a list of the sort of top 10 for 2022. Of those 10 individuals, can you tell me -- do you have the list with you?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: I have it on my phone.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Of those 10
individuals, can you approximate how many
crimes those 10 individuals have committed?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER:
(Perusing) I can tell you that, after looking at this, on average they did about seven to eight crimes.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Okay. So those ten individuals are responsible for about 70 or 80 crimes within the county of

Nassau. Correct?
POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: That's correct.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Of the crimes they committed, were any of those crimes eligible for bail?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: You mean eligible to get an appearance ticket?

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: In other words, were all of those individual arrests, did they result in the issuance of an appearance ticket as opposed to going before a judge?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: That is correct.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So none of them actually went before a judge?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: No, sir.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: In the past, would that have been the case?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Well, again, bail is for the purpose of securing that person returning to court and they're not a threat to society. And
if I had had a repeat individual, I'm not giving an appearance the second time. I'm sending him over to jail. I would require bail.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Right, in other
words, for all of those 70 repeat offences, there would have been -- all right. Let's take out the first ten, because that's not a repeat offense at that point. So for and 60 of the crimes that were committed in Nassau County by just those 10 individuals, on those 60 occasions they would have been before a judge to review whether or not to be held on bail.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: That's correct.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: And, in fact, even if those 60 individuals were brought today before a judge and if they weren't issued an appearance ticket, is the judge allowed to consider the dangers of the criminal in making a decision as to whether to assign bail?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: I can answer it this way, the judge will not require bail, but if he is a threat to somebody, I can't answer that. But I can tell you that the law states that you're not to hold them unless there's extenuating circumstances, and I don't know what that would be.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Right. And, in fact, there's very little guidance that's actually given on that and that results in judges simply not issuing bail so as not to be in violation of the law.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Correct.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So for 60 of the 70 crimes that are committed by these 10 individuals, they would have received bail before bail reform and they are not receiving bail today.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: That is correct.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Do those numbers go into your crime statistics?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Yes,
they do.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So every one of
those 60 crimes is included in the
increase of crime that you see all across
the county: The overall $30 \%$ increase in
crime, 53\% increase in major crimes.
POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: That's correct.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So would we conclude from these numbers that bail reform has a direct impact on the increase in crime? Because now individuals who would previously be held on bail, just like these 10 individuals who went on to commit 70 crimes, would have been held and now are not.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: So I stay with the stats. Those 60 would be 60, so the answer is yes with those 10 people.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Okay. We're talking about the top 10.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Yes.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Right. That list

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Goes down.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Goes down. And that list is extensive, Correct?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Correct.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So I'm correct in concluding that there is a direct impact between the effects of bail reform and the crime rates here in Nassau County and across the state?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Correct.
As I said, there is definitely that correlation.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Ferretti.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Commissioner, heard a lot today, a lot of good information, so I thank you for that.

One thing you said earlier, though, really stuck with me. You mentioned something and I won't ask you, obviously, to say this specific corporation or
business, but you mentioned something that there's actually policy out there that you're aware of, where stores are instructing their employees not to call 9-1-1 or file reports when robberies are committed because of --

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Not robberies, we're talking larceny, right. And they are instructed to let the individual go and then call 9-1-1.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: They're instructed to let the individual go and then call 9-1-1. Is there a policy in place that you're aware of by any of these companies to not file a report when the police --

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: We've had problems where they are saying that Corporate has said that they are not to file a report with police, and that's when we get involved, calling Corporate saying, what are you doing?

And so, yes. The answer to your question is yes.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What does corporate say when you say what are you doing?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: That's our policy.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Are you aware if that's their policy nationwide or specific to New York state or Nassau County or somewhere else?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: I can only answer from cooperate to Nassau County.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Look, I'm not going to sit here on my soapbox. But when we have a situation where there are companies instructing their employees not to file police reports when crimes occur, something is very, very wrong. Something very, very wrong. Whether you agree with what's going on out of Albany or not, something's up. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Just in the opposite direction of the question by Legislator Ferretti, there is a pilot

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program in place in San Francisco in
which their police department is working
with stores where they're accessing their
live feed -- video feed -- in order to
gain knowledge as to criminal activity.
Is there any consideration in Nassau
County for such a program that would help
stores combat the increase in crime?
    POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: So we
have a monthly meeting with all of our
store security personnel regarding --
that's how we know who these repeat
offenders are in the fact that we, when
we arrest them -- we meet monthly with
them and we discuss. They give us access.
They don't give us direct access, they
give the access to us. But again, our job
is not to be the security for that store.
I'm trying not to use names either. But
my job is not to be the security for that
store. My job is to effect and enforce
the laws that are being broken in that
store.
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PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Giuffre.
LEGISLATOR GIUFFRE: Commissioner, Thank. Well, you already know that I'm a fan. We'll leave it at that.

If stores in Nassau County -- chain stores, big stores -- have a policy of not calling the police when the larcenies take place, would that affect your crime statistics?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Yes. And I need to clarify, they're being instructed not to call us while it's happening. Let them leave and then call 9-1-1. And then some don't file a report.

LEGISLATOR GIUFFRE: If there's no report file, does that affect the statistics?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Yes.
LEGISLATOR GIUFFRE: That was my question, that's it. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: You stole my question, John, like, like John did yours.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: Commissioner, I just want to thank you too, and thank all the men and women in blue who protect us day in and day out. And I'm sorry, I can be annoying sometimes at three o'clock on a Sunday.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Yes, you
can, Rose. It's either you are Robin; either one, and I love you both (laughter). You do a great job.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: But, as a Legislator Ferretti said, these stores are being instructed to not call till after the crime takes place, the individual leaves the store. But then corporate, for some of them, are telling them, even if they call, you're not filling out any report. I mean, obviously individuals who are going to go into stores and do that no matter what they're taking, I'm sure they're sharing that with some of their buddies, and so it only makes the situation worse which is just very, very, very sad. And is there
anything that can be done dealing with these corporations? Saying like, look what are we doing?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: So
actually, some of them have been told: Call the police, take the report but refused to have anybody arrested and they use the report for their insurance policies. And we have spoken to cooperate on some very large companies, some we've gotten some positive change and some have said that's our policy. And it's difficult when -- again, that's why I'm putting cops standing on foot posts, as Legislator Abraham's talking about, I'm putting these cups standing in front of a chain store and again, just to be security. And as Legislator Solages is saying, it's not an effective use of my resources, that's for darn sure. But if I don't stop it, sooner or later, it just keeps going and so it becomes very complicated.

But we do -- I will tell you my
chief of patrol doesn't take much from the corporate and he goes at him and at the end of the day sometimes we get some changes. Most of the time we don't.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: Which is very sad for all of our residents and certainly all of our officers.

So all right, thank you.
POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER:
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Thank you. Just quickly. I may have missed something, but why would they instruct their staff not to call until after the perpetrator has left? Is it because they don't want a confrontation between their --

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: 100\%.
They don't want the confutation.
LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Thank you, Commissioner. How are you?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Good.
LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Great job by the men in blue, always.

I'm going to bounce around a couple of subjects. They're not really
budget-related, but since you're sitting there, I'm Going to hit you up.

I didn't hear you discuss anything about the opioid crisis that we're facing here in the county. So just if you could give a short, maybe one minute summary of what are we doing to combat this terrible --

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: As you all know, what's coming, the newest thing is press pills and they're putting Fentanyl in the pills. We saw great success in 2019 into '20. We had a 30\% reduction in our overdoses; Operation Natalie. It skyrocketed during the pandemic because kids are home using drugs, using pills from the cabinets, getting that addicted.

Our detective division again, pushing Operation Natalie, working with Patrol and Enforcement, we went after it pretty hard this year. So we have been very fortunate, very fortunate, that are fatal overdoses, heroin-related, are down
$20 \%$, and our non-fatal are down $26 \%$. But I'm still losing kids. And I'm losing them because the hottest thing now is they're making it look like skittles and candy and it's got Fentanyl in it. Just a little drop of Fentanyl will kill you. Sometimes the Fentanyl that is being used -- and you saw with the military individuals that were down in Florida went to give mouth to mouth to somebody and was infected with the Fentanyl and he died.

It's dangerous stuff. We've been working very good with our Federal partners and State partners. Again, we've gotten a reduction, but still in 2022
alone, as far as non-fatal we've had a 107 cases. Total back for '22, between non-fatal and fatal: 545 cases. And you Narcan a kid, you bring them back, you drive him to a hospital, the cop puts him in a bed, he gets some fluids or whatever happens, he gets up and he walks out. Nothing being done. We're not helping
these kids.
LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Okay. Falling
into the next line of questioning: The Mobile Crisis team; do they get involve on drug overdoses?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: No. Not on my end.

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR:: The Mobile Crisis team, what does it consist of?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: It's not my Mobile Crisis team, so I can't really speak to it. I just know there's social workers that are working with them.

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Social workers. So why aren't we using the mental health laws to mandate or put somebody into the hospital and put them on a hold because they are a threat to themselves or society.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: I'm not the lawyer, but I think the mental health law is meant for mental health, not for drug use. And so I would love to find a way to keep them to recovery.

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Fair enough, fair enough.

You mentioned that you've taken guns off the streets. Those legal guns or illegal guns?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Illegal guns.

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Finally, I was watching a show called UK Cops. It seems the United Kingdom, England has testing device like a breathalyzer for marijuana or other substances. Are we looking into to obtaining such kind of testing devices where you blow into something and it could tell you the amount THC in your system and combat the incidents where people are driving under the influence?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: We are. We are working with all of our partners about developing and having something for us. But $I$ don't know that instrument that's being used. I do know it's a problem for us because we can't test for it.

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: You can't test currently because you don't have a device or a hand held device?

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: That's correct.

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: All right. But they're out there on the market, obviously, if the other police departments are using them.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Like I said, I'm not aware, but I will say that my CTS group is the group that lectures all over the state of New York. They they're considered one of the best. We don't have it yet, we're trying.

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Very good.
Thank you, Commissioner.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Pilip.
LEGISLATOR PILIP: Commissioner, thank you so much for coming here and answering all my colleagues' questions.

I also personally would love to see more minority joining the police
department. I think it's going to help us to build a strong community.

I grew up in Israel. Back then we had an issue with my community and the police department in Israel really did a lot to include more minority. And I'm proud to say now we see more and more women and men in blue in Israel. One of them is my sister and that really helped us to build a strong community back in Israel.

So I do believe we can come up good plan and we should do more efforts to include the minority to join our police department.

In addition, I would love to thank you personally. Since $I$ took office, It have been has been an amazing experience working with you and with your team, and you have been doing a great job and thank you so much for that.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Any

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other legislators?
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    (Whereupon, no verbal
    response.)
    PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: I
    think we're good. Thank you very much.
POLICE COMMISSIONER RYDER: Thank
you, all.
(Whereupon, a brief recess
is taken, 4:49 p.m.)
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(Whereupon, hearing resumes, 4:51 p.m.)

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Fire Commission is next.

CHIEF UTTARO: All right, good afternoon. Basically, in reviewing our budget this year it's been another busy year coming out of the pandemic, things are picking up, constructions picking up exponentially. We have a lot of new initiatives on board, which will be coming in the ordinance which you guys should be seeing, hopefully in a couple of weeks before the end of the year, so we can adopt that. New things that came down from the State that are good, positive fire safety initiatives.

Construction is up significantly. Thankfully, fires have been down, but we're coming into the busy season. We're dealing with a lot of stuff with the e-bikes and the lithium batteries, so
those have been causing imposing challenges to the fire service.

As you know, we've been working with the County Executive's office, on the EMS side. We've made a lot of positive strides. We just had a meeting early this afternoon, so things are really moving in the right direction and we picked up steam on several different things that we're doing, including, an addition to our CAD system for Firecom dispatch, which is going to enable a lot better cooperation, coordination between the 71 volunteer fire departments, which we've never had before.

So that being said, I'll entertain any questions you may have regarding our budget, but we're satisfied right now and open it up to you.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Good afternoon, Chief. Thank you very much.

I know that we've met all during this year to talk about specifically EMS, and I always thank you very much for
coordinating and chairing those meetings, because they've been, I believe, very productive.

So when you talked about this communication system, which $I$ think is, you know, just very revolutionary, where maybe you can explain that it will tie in the 71 fire departments so that it'll be a more effective way of despatching ambulances throughout Nassau County; am I correct?

CHIEF UTTARO: Yes, it's an enhancement to the new system we have now, which really brought us from 1980's technology into the 21 st century. It's it's web-based and this new licensing agreement, which they call Crew Force, which they've been great vendor to work with, and sometimes you don't have great vendors, but they've been very good. It will allow us to let them utilize tough books, laptops, I-pads, tablets, and then the MDTs that you find in police cars and in front of most ambulances and fire
trucks now. And when they enable it, it has GPS ability, we will be able to see where these units are. We will be able to track them. When you have a large fire scene, we'll be able to see where they are on the fire scene. And when it comes to ambulances, we'll see people leaving the hospital that are available and we can get help that much quicker. We'll also be able to see our departments that are on standby, that have standby crews of emergency medical technicians or paramedic with drivers. It will enable them to put them in the system, and more sparingly use our police ambulances right now as you build up their stock, as you were talking about with Commissioner Ryder.

So it's fantastic. It also ties in all the patch centers. Not everybody is dispatched by Nassau County Firecom. There are several other dispatch agencies spread across the county. It will tie all those in electronically as well. They'll
be able to see the same things that Firecom sees and be able to share their information back and forth. So it really is, for the first time ever, unifying the 71 departments.

LEGISLATOR FORD: I know the
funding. I think the cost is probably about \$400-500,000, I believe. That we will be able to get that through ARPA Funding?

CHIEF UTTARO: Yes. Through some research that Chris Ostuni had done, yes, it is AROA Funding eligible. I think it's about $\$ 456,000$ the initial outlay, and then we have budgeted in for its continued use -- what you have to pay, basically to keep the program going. The names eluding me, but.

LEGISLATOR FORD: As soon as that funding is available, how long will it take to actually get this system and have it up and running?

CHIEF UTTARO: These guys call me twice a week. They are very eager to get
it off the ground. We're going to be probably one of the bigger municipalities using it. They came and did a demo for us which we were very impressed with. From what I'm understanding from my conversations with IT this morning, I think they're looking to get some of this information at least to Finance and Rules, by the end of the month. So as soon as that's in play, we could have this ready to go by the end of the year. LEGISLATOR FORD: Wonderful, that's very good news.

I'm looking at your proposed budget.
Currently you have 91 employees on board and that the proposed is 113. Where are you with to be able to achieve that goal? You know, is there an open list that you can hire from, or do people have to take tests? I know you usually hire from the fire services, right? In the various fire departments. If, given the opportunity, how soon would you be able to bring those employees in?

CHIEF UTTARO: We're actively
working on all of them right now. There are they built into that '22. There are several, there's two clerical positions. One as an accountant we're actively now going over a list to be able to hire. There's also included in there open positions for eight fire marshals that we're actually interviewing in two weeks from an established list. And it also is going to have an additional five fire marshals for the 2023. So that is going to push our staffing up.

There are active lists. The other one is Firecom. They're going to be adding five Firecom Tech-1 next year. We are awaiting that list to be certified by the State right now. So that's the only list we're going to be waiting on. We understand it should be ready to go by the end of October, the State's moving a little slow these days, especially in civil service, but we anticipate to have that ready to go and start beginning to
higher after the first of the year.
LEGISLATOR FORD: And then, with the current number of employees that you have, how are you with the inspections? I know that you have to go out sometimes for new businesses, you do the inspections. Are there any delays with them, or do you feel that you're responding in a timely manner?

CHIEF UTTARO:: I think we're responding in a timely manner. I'm definitely blessed with a staff that doesn't say no often. They do get out there and get the work done. They have a lot of pride in what they do. We do have the ability that we have guys that work after-hours to get work done when there's a job that has to get done and it's behind. There are a lot of deadlines. And, like I said, there's a lot of large projects, including one going up in Long Beach right now. That's going to keep our time consumed pretty well.

We are hitting those goals. We have
six people presently as fire marshal trainees. The other eight, hopefully, that we will be hiring in two weeks. It takes a little time for them to come on. And it does take about two years to get them trained. But everything fell into place with this first six and we were able to get almost all of their training done already in the first about seven or eight months of employment, which has been fantastic. So we think those guys might be ready to hit the street by the end of the year, which is probably about a year early, so that that really worked out well.

But between codes training and
hazmat training they go through several different training evolutions, including peace officer and firearms. It does take time. It's not a quick three, four or five months academy and then they're out on the street, so it does take some time. LEGISLATOR FORD: Like on the job training.

CHIEF UTTARO: Yes. But we've already started that. We have them moving through the different divisions so they can learn how things work, teaching them how to review plans, how to do site inspections. Also, it's about gaining knowledge over time. Codes are very difficult to navigate and understand sometimes. So it helps let them get a leg up on things and this way they'll be productive when they get out in the street.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Thank you very
much. They really are doing a great job. I mean, you know, way back in the past sometimes we'd get complaints and not on wood; so far so good. And I think a lot of times things fall into place because of good leadership. So I thank you very much for doing this and everybody who works there, because you really are a jewel of Nassau County. Thank you.

CHIEF UTTARO: Appreciate it. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Could you just give us an update on the Police Medics.

CHIEF UTTARO: I was listening to what Police Commissioner Ryder was saying. They are adding, I understand, to their budget, which is going to help. That's going to help staff the ambulances that they have. And I know they have other ambulances on order, which is also going to help.

This crew force thing that we're talking about, that CAD upgrade that's going to be becoming before you soon for funding from ARPA, that is going to help also. Right now, which I know, Legislator Ford has been in some of these meetings that have lasted some time sometimes, there's been a lot of active discussions about how to utilize the volunteers better. So you don't have -there's cases that sometimes we have three ambulances going to the same call. This crew force program allows us to
basically peel off one or two of those ambulances when they're not needed. If it's a serious case like a cardiac rest or some type of serious trauma, obviously having more hands is better for the patient so they'll keep them coming in. But many times it's for a sick person or for, as we call it, a basic life support cas, that you have two or three resources coming in that don't know that each other are coming in. This will enable us to help use the resources better and get them to where they need to be. So I'm hoping that answers your question somewhat.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Yeah.
The other issue is, obviously, salary. There's been discussions about changes in grade, etcetera. Are those discussions on-going?

CHIEF UTTARO: Yes, from my understanding they've come to a position where they're going to be able to offer a better starting salary for the paramedics
or the police medics. New York City just recently raised all of its salaries, which made it made us not competitive. Stonybrook has raised its salaries and then some of the private carriers as well: Northwell, the hospital-based, along with our fire districts that hire these men and women per diem to staff their paramedic programs there, it puts a strain on the system.

Nationwide, paramedics and EMTs are down, people just aren't -- it's not even volunteering. They're just not taking the courses to become paramedics and EMTs which is a troubling trend. So we're hoping at least the ones that we have here and because we have such a populous region, we'll be able to, with a better salary, to lure more people in and better enhance things. Not only for police medics, but also for the fire districts and fire companies that hire them part-time to help out with getting the ambulances out.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Just speaking about the EMTs and I see Don out in the audience, $I$ know that a lot of the school districts have these programs, I guess the seniors, you help with offering EMT classes so that seniors are able to take the class and become a qualified

EMT. Do you find any more expansion in this or has it been -- is it because of personal? Do you do the training?

CHIEF UTTARO: A lot of the training is done by VEEB, which is the group that operates both our Nassau County Fire Service Academy Training of the Volunteer Fire Fighters and they have an EMS Academy as well that VEEB operates.

But yes, getting that expanded is kind of like a juniors program. There's junior firefighter programs in a lot of different departments. It's a great recruitment tool. It gets them early, they get hooked on becoming a volunteer
firefighter and then they move themselves into, you know, firefighters when they turn 17. There is not such really a good program for EMTs and this would be a great program in schools.

Also, you know it's the type of thing that they learn how to become an in school as one of their electives. It gives them a career path when they leave high school because of the unbelievable demand right now for for people in that industry. So, and it also would help get them into volunteer roles that we could start basically getting people from wherever it may be: Manhasset, Westbury, Elmont, Massapequa. If all these school districts did programs like this, it would definitely help.

CHIEF UTTARO: Long Beach used to offer it, and they're hoping to be able to establish it. I hope they've been communicating with you, but thank you very much.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Anyone
else? Legislator Deriggi-Whitton.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Hi.
I'm asking this question on behalf of Legislator Debra Mule, who's not feeling well. She said she's been speaking with you about something called Swimplay, which, I have to admit, I've never heard of until just now.

CHIEF UTTARO: Swimplay, I think
it's called. It's it's a version of
Airbnb. People rent out their swimming pools. She was alluding that she's had a problem in her district, that folks would rent out their swimming pools, and a certain group of individuals would then throw a party there, which would be a couple of 100 people, which are often got out of control, and there was very little they can do about dealing with it. So we were talking about some innovative ways that both the fire marshal staff, with enforcing the fire and safety codes, along with the building departments, could treat that place like a public
assembly, because that's what it's being used as. And hopefully, not put the people out of business, but keep the legitimate parties happening and keep these wild parties that are affecting neighborhoods under control. Something to talk about when the swim season begins, again in the in the spring. LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Yeah, it would probably be good to do a mailer. I've never heard of it, but I guess there's a lot that I haven't.

CHIEF UTTARO: Lots of entrepreneurs out there.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I had one other question. You know we're so worried about Fentanyl because it's such a small amount can do such damage. Are you using the Fentanyl strips or anything when you go to an OD, and do you know anyone does that?

ChIEF UTTARO: We don't. We wouldn't get into anything with that. That wouldn't be something -- the only
hazard it causes is exactly what Police Commissioner Ryder had alluded to, is the first responders responding and accidentally coming in contact with this very potent drug. That's a concern. We've had incidents where we've had to decon police officers and a firefighters and EMTs because of exposure to it, but that's probably the biggest hazard we would face.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Have you had that? You have had that?

CHIEF UTTARO: They had it some time ago. A few years ago we had an incident where they made a car stop and I guess they came upon this and they wanted the decon to make sure everybody was safe. You want to make sure it's off your clothes, off yourself. It's a dangerous, dangerous thing.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I've been worried about that. Even with

Narcan training. You're asking someone to do mouth-to-mouth. You use the guard
and all, but such a small amount can do so much damage that it just almost seems--

CHIEF UTTARO: Absolutely. It's something that they learn about in EMT classes and refresher classes. To be aware of it, to be safe. When possible, utilize gloves and masks and all that to make sure that you don't come in contact. LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Thank you. What has it been, a year?

CHIEF UTTARO: Yes. I'm still
smiling. It's it's been crazy year, but we've gotten a lot accomplished, so we're very happy and we appreciate your help in getting there.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: We appreciate you.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: I think you stated before that you've really been trying to stay on top of our businesses and everything. I know in the past sometimes we were struggling with that. The businesses were behind trying to get
approval from the fire marshals to move forward, especially after COVID, many of them suffering during that time. Have we caught up from all those past things that had to be checked so that they made sure they got all that they needed to open their business? And the new ones you said you're really trying to stay on top of, so you get them everything they need as quick as possible?

CHIEF UTTARO: I believe we're pretty much for the most part, staying on top of things. There are jobs that fall behind and we try to pay special attention to try to work them through the process. We've also had a lot more meetings before big projects get underway, before the shovels go on ground of what they need to do so they have awareness. So they're not surprised at the tail end of the job that they have to do something that they wished they knew at the beginning of the job.

Another thing which we didn't have
in here, but we're hopefully going to get off the ground by the end of the year, is an enhancement to our computer system that the fire marshal staff utilizes for the past about 10 or 11 years through Locality Media. It's going to allow a portal so that our contractors and business owners would be able to look into our system and see where their plans are and allow them to do a lot more stuff online. So when I have more statistics on that, I'll definitely make you guys aware of it so you can get it out there.

Everybody's asking to pay things online to help move their plans along; electronic filing, all that. So that'll bring us to that point and hopefully we'll be ready to go after the first of the year.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: And I do think it's great that you try to meet with them, especially say it's a new business, some doing remodeling or whatever, because oftentimes they get going and
then all of a sudden, oh yeah, yeah, you have to do that and then it holds everything up and they get frustrated. They start calling us and we're calling you and it just creates havoc with that.

And I think this new IT system is going to really help in the communications between all of you. And I really do look forward to everything we can do to enhance our fire departments, certainly our medics and everything we do for them because you play such a vital role in the County and to our residents.

So again, $I$ just want to thank you for all your hard work, and hopefully you keep smiling.

CHIEF UTTARO: Thank you. Thank you for your support.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Bynoe.
CHIEF UTTARO: Thank you, Presiding Officer. Hi. How are you?

CHIEF UTTARO: Hi. How are you?
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Good, good.

So in Hempstead where the fire occurred, it was alleged that it was some level of a motorized scooter or something, the battery of that device. Is that accurate?

CHIEF UTTARO: It was a fatal fire, so right now we can't say much more.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Okay. So don't go any further then.

CHIEF UTTARO: Yeah. I can't say much more than that.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: But you mentioned earlier that you've been very busy based on lithium batteries and the sort; could could you talk a little bit about how we might be able to better inform our constituents on how to mitigate any type of risk related to that?

CHIEF UTTARO: Well, $I$ know in Hempstead, I don't know if it's happened yet, but they did reach out to us to ask us, the Village asked us for some information that they can send to their residents and post on their websites. The

Fire Department was talking about possibly doing some type of an open house type of thing to educate the public and educate the residents in the village about the dangers of the lithium batteries, especially the off market stuff that you could buy at a discount store or you buy over the internet that may not be a true and tested battery. It may not be a true and tested piece of charging equipment. Those seem to be the things that are causing the biggest hazards, because you're using stuff that's off market, it's not tested, it may not be UL listed, factory tested, coming in from overseas. A lot of times they have failures. That's some of the things that you read about. You've seen in New York City. They had an eight-year old girl that passed away. They were charging E-bike in the apartment went on fire. The problem with these things too, is they burn quickly, they burn rapidly and it doesn't afford
people a lot of time to get out. So the biggest, biggest piece of advice is to try not to charge these things in a pathway that's you know, between you and your exit.

But getting the word out and we welcome if you had something in any community that you represent, you like us to come --

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So I represent Hempstead and because of the density and people living in apartment buildings, it could be catastrophic. But I think any one of us up here would want to be able to be in a position to at least put out a mailer or use our social media to be able to provide our community with something as simple as what you just stated: Don't charge those devices between you and your exit and the like.

If you could help us provide us some technical assistance and the language and how to best present that to our community, I think I think it would be
extremely helpful.
CHIEF UTTARO: Absolutely, we just attended a seminar with FDNY. We learned a lot from there. We actually purchased some equipment and our guys, thankfully, are handy and full of ideas. They put their own kits together with existing stuff that we had in the garages to help mitigate these. When you come upon a scene, how to dispose of it correctly, how to contain it. But we are also putting together some social media stuff and some handouts as well. As soon as they're complete, I can send it to the Leg (sic) and you guys can get it out.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: That would be extremely, extremely helpful.

Just a question. I know you're
trying to get your staffing levels up, but if we were able to put something together in our communities, is that something that your staff would be able come and help us with.

CHIEF UTTARO: Absolutely.

Especially, we try our best following a fatal fire. We did talk to the Hempstead chiefs and just waiting to hear back from them. There's a lot of fire prevention things coming up now in the next couple of weeks. Next week's fire prevention week.

So, yes, if you have something, especially after we've had a fatal fire, we have smoke detectors that we can bring along. We have informational paperwork, bilingual informational paperwork too from NFPA. We can display it and put it out there for the residents.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: That would be great. I did some fire prevention stuff in Newcastle and in Hempstead. In particular what was really, really helpful was I worked with the Red Cross. And we were able to get those detectors where you can't pull out the battery. A lot of times, people pull out the battery. We worked with some of the larger landlords, who were able to make
those installs in the apartments. I think that probably is very helpful. We did that right after the fatal fire. Well, it wasn't fatal, but it was extremely damaging to 100 Terrace.

So, yeah, I would love to work with you in doing some of that.

CHIEF UTTARO: Absolutely. The Red Cross is a great group. They they actually do a lot of outreach with smoke detectors for Veterans' groups, the elderly communities that can't get access to them. In the 21st century, nobody should be without a smoke detector at this point.

CHIEF UTTARO: Do you think you could give us something timely to to use for next week, since it is fire prevention week, to to be able to put up on our social media?

CHIEF UTTARO: Sure. I'll get some stuff together from the guys that are doing it back in the office and I'll get it out to you so that you can post-it.

Absolutely.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:

Legislator Walker?
LEGISLATOR WALKER: I just had one other question: Speaking about the lithium batteries, did we ever move forward on anything with the larger propane tanks that people have? Not the ones we have by our barbecues or whatever, not that they're not going to be very serious too. You shouldn't keep them so close to your home or whatever.

But I believe, was it in East Meadow, Tom, that had that fire with the -- I'm not sure -- with the bigger propane tank? Nobody knew was there. Is there anything like any type of -- or something we should work with you to make sure that people have to register? Like make sure that if you have a propane tank that size -- because even our firefighters wouldn't even know it's there and $I$ think it blew up.

CHIEF UTTARO: Well, two things
we've done is we do presently have a system in place that if you're going to do a propane installation at your home or your business, you have to file plans. You have to show us where the tank's going to be. We come and inspect the set up to make sure it's correct before they actually attach the propane. I believe possibly the one that happened that you were referring to was an illegal installation and it did actually ignite and, as we call it, the tank blevied (phonetic) and blew. Thank God nobody got hurt, but it was quite a fireball and sure the guys on scene were a little rattled from it.

But we do have something, but we could put some kind of like public service announcement together that basically says, if you're thinking of doing something like this, this is what you have to do and we'll give them a contact number. We also were sharing the information now at the fire service where
we have large tank installations when
you're talking about in excess of a 1000
gallon propane tanks. So this way they
have awareness of where these things are and when they're fighting a fire at home, they'll know that that tank might be on property and to be aware of it.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Okay.
Anyone else?
(Whereupon, no verbal
response.)
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank
you very much.
CHIEF UTTARO: Thank you very much, everyone.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: And the Sheriff's Department we have acting Sheriff Anthony LaRocca.

Actually before we do that, Brian Sullivan, the president of the the Correction Officers Benevolent Association would like to say a few words.

MR. SULLIVAN: Good afternoon, everybody. Brian Sullivan. President Nassau County Correction Officers Benevolent Association. I'll be brief. That's a joke. I may go a minute over. Thank you for giving me a couple of minutes to speak here.

Just touching on what's something that the police commissioner actually said earlier. There was a question about mental health inmates that are at the jail. Commissioner Ryder actually said that $98 \%$ of people that are involved with mental health issues don't come into the system. That I do believe to be completely correct. Also what we are

holding, just to be sure, since bail reform, what we are holding in our correctional facility now are the absolute bad guys. Everybody gets released. Our head count is down precipitously from where it was several years ago, but we are absolutely holding the worst of the worst in our facility. Violent people that commit bad crimes. This is the stuff that we're dealing with.

Again I want to -- I'll take this
opportunity quick to congratulate Anthony Larocca being named the acting Sheriff
for now. I've known Anthony quite a long time and I'm looking forward to, hopefully, a fruitful and good relationship with him. I think we are both on the same page on many, many issues. Since he was named, we made significant progress on several issues that I couldn't get done with the prior two administrations, as much as $I$ was banging my head against the wall with
with things. But again, $I$ appreciate this because it is a bit of an effort, when you work in corrections, to get the message out from behind the walls. We're not the police, we're not outside, we're not even probation. When things go on behind the walls for correctional facility, it's hard to get the message out.

The one thing that $I$ need to stress my message is again -- I joked about all the stuff. These are my notes going back 2016, 2017. I can probably submit this to you and your going to hear a lot of the same stuff that talked about before.

Number one on the agenda is
staffing. We've heard a lot about staffing here today in other departments. I've been at this podium countless times over the past couple of years. It's on top of my agenda.

For informational purposes, last
year I stated here that since January of 2018 we've hired 131 correction officers.

In that same time period, we lost 191.
That equates to a net loss of 60 correction officers in three years up until last year.

I can update those numbers with the following: Since January of 2018 to today, we've hired 155 correction officers and lost 234, equating to an updated net loss of 79 . That's 19 more in the hole than we were this time last year. When I brought this up numerous times to the Curran Administration, I was met several times with the same reaction: "Staffing is still an issue? We just hired 48 people. We thought we corrected your issues there".

Simply put, over the last several years we're not keeping up with attrition, resignations. One thing that we have in this job is losses to other jobs. People don't want to work in corrections. When you get called for something else, you leave. So we don't keep up with the attrition.

In a little more detail, in 2018 we hired 57 officers, lost 46. In 2019, we hired 23, lost 42. In 2020, the year of COVID. We hired zero because of COVID and lost 68 correction officers to retirement. In 2021 we hired 48, lost 51. And to date this year we've hired 27 and to date have lost 27 this year.

We have a significant staffing problem in this department. Had a staffing problem this time last year. Our officers are forced to work a lot of mandated overtime. It's an ongoing issue that doesn't even ever seem to get resolved. We have retention problems and certainly have recruitment problems. We have to address these issues so we don't go any further down this rabbit hole.

Yes, our department has contracted due to the insanity of bail reform. That we all continue to grapple with. If you all remember us in corrections going back four or five years ago, we're up here sounding -- I was here numerous times and
in Albany sounding the bell on bail reform, and everybody thought we were lying. I was nuts. I just wanted more overtime for correction officers. What a difference we have now. It's the rallying cry for everybody, but I digress.

Currently, in our present state, we calculate that we should have a little over 800 officers working here, including through supervisory ranks. This budget proposed budget, calls for a head count 790. We disagree by a few. That's fine. The problem is actually hiring and backfilling that 790. Last year, the Department had an approved budget of 783, our actual onboard head count was 726 . That's 57 less bodies than was budgeted. Yet, year after year we keep hearing about cost of overtime at the jail.

As of today we have 98 COBA members, through all ranks, with 25 years or more on our job. Once again, our retirement is based on 25 years of service, so those
people could go at any time at their option. We currently have 40 COBA members with 30 or more years on the job. By mid 2023 we will have an additional 23 hit that 30 -year mark. That's 63 by mid-year 2023, with over 30 years on the job. Some of them stick around for another year or two are depending on how old they are. You have to be 55 to leave.

This all has to be taken into account, much like it is in the Police Department -- as I'll talk about in one quick second. For comparison, I point to the public safety summary in the proposed budget. As stated clearly every year under the Police Department, their proposed Budget maintains a sworn head count that includes additional classes offset anticipated attrition. It also increases their supervisory head count. For the Sheriff's Department, the Budget funds two classes of up to 30 correction officers in March and July of 2023. And last year's proposed Budget
there was supposed to be two classes of 40 recruits hired in '22. To date, like I said, we hired 27; again, we lost 27. So again, I ask why we can never seem to get over this hump and this disparity of having these queues ready to replace people as they go.

Additionally, it has to be noted that this problem in hiring and proper staffing reverberates through the rank structure of our department, as it prevents us from properly promoting staff into the higher ranks. What is not taken into account with much of the attrition is that our higher-ranking staff are amongst those that usually retire more often.

It's not just an officer issue.
Currently we're short dozens of corporals, sergeants, lieutenants,
captains throughout our rank structure.
We haven't done any meaningful promotions here in almost five years. I know there is talk about promotions now and I'm
hopeful that it's going to happen soon. But we haven't had any meaningful promotions in about five years. We have lost close to 40 supervisors through all ranks and only promoted to my knowledge about six in that same time-frame.

Onto training. Over all, our training regiment continues to remain severely lacking when compared to other municipalities where a 40-hour yearly training regiment is the norm. It applies particularly in our supervisory ranks where training for supervisors is almost non-existent here for years. That's a holdover from prior administrations; needs to be addressed. In the end, lack of training relates to liability on the part of the County.

Again, as I stated last year, this proposed budget summary under goals states that Department shall create policies and procedures designed to maintain officer safety; maintain or increase the current level of training,
policies, and procedures; hold officers accountable for their understanding of policies and procedures. And I say here year after year: What exactly are our officers expected to understand and be held accountable for if they're lacking training on an ongoing basis?

As to other issues, I've talked here several times and you've probably, if you follow any of my social media, about HALT. The average person in the street doesn't understand what HALT is -- Humane Alternatives to Long Term solitary confinement. That is misnomer in and of itself. Solitary confinement does not exist in New York state, no matter how much some of you can stand up here and say that it does. What we have in New York is administrative segregation. It's basically jail within a jail. If you commit a crime in jail, you have to be separated from the general population to keep the inmates and the officers safe. HALT is not only not humane, it's a
complete fallacy.
This past April, HALT legislation that was imposed by the State was put into place. Our union, along with our downstate partners in corrections, fought this legislation because it's dangerous, promotes violence in our jail, and more importantly for our purposes here today, is an unfunded mandate. We are no longer able to separate violent predatory inmates from the general population of inmates. It is our job to protect the general population from predators, and that job was made almost impossible by the New York State Legislature and signed into law by the former Governor Cuomo.

Since April of this year, when HALT went into effect, incidents necessitating the use of force by officers to stop violent acts of inmates has doubled. This is a direct result of HALT. If you're not familiar with HALT, it's basically, like I said, bail reform in jail, open up the door and let everybody out together. You
cannot separate violent creditors.
The entire premise behind it is a fallacy based on false narrative that not only endangers our staff but the inmate population. We need to address locally what the State has dumped on us and refuses to acknowledge the trail of wreckage that it has created. I'll be glad to sit-down with any of you and go over the details of that. That's not for today.

As for being budget-related, we in the unions fought to have Chapter amendments done to this law to roll back some of the HALT provisions to make our jail safer. We were minimally successful, but one amendment that was made by the State and without our agreement was to carve out mandated training both in the recruit academy and for yearly in-service training that was in the original law but removed because of the associated expenses. So now we're stuck with HALT, its ramifications, its unfunded mandates

on the counties, the carve out of any associated training, and, most assuredly, civil liability to the counties, all counties in New York state that they will now bear -- and it's obvious that we're living in the bizarro world in New York state. I think everybody here can to a certain amount agree with that.

We sincerely hope -- and I've talked
about this before -- I think I said last year about the the opioid money that came in that, whatever the 100 and something million dollars, that part of that money can be carved out for the Sheriff's Department, the Division of Correction for the jail to provide programs and training in the Sheriff's Department where we deal with violent, many times, mentally unstable and drug-addicted individuals on a daily basis.

Particularly, in the wake of halt, we have to find ways to combat insane legislation that comes down from Albany and project our officers and help our
officers protect inmates from violent inmates. It's just insane that people think this stuff works.

As we see every year now, not just in Nassau County but all over the state, the prioritized objective coming down from the state with corrections is to get people out of the system and back on the street as soon as possible, all in the name of saving on the cost of incarceration. That all started with the insanity bail reform. This is not reform. This is all an effort to cut the cost of incarceration, get people out of the system while providing no safety nets, drug programs, mental health treatment, etcetera, for that offender to dump them back with no public safety considerations with the simple release of people who need help in the first place and many times only get it when they are incarcerated and they're put there under a judge's order and forced into programs. Absolutely no regard for the victims

of crime, many times violent crime, who we all see plain as day, including our law enforcement officers, are completely left out of any conversation when it comes to criminal justice reforms statewide. I don't know what it's going to for this mindset to turn around, but putting the onus only on the violent predators, violent people that are committing crimes in our state, leaving people in the street unprotected, leaving correction officers unprotected in jails and inmates in jails that we're sworn to protect does not work. And If the State won't do it, I come to you and I come to the people in the County to help us figure out how to do it on a local level.

I'll send you a copy of my thing
here today and I'll send you a copy of things that I've said over and over and over again. I joke sometimes like

Khrushchev and I'm banging by my shoe on the table, but I thank you for your time. Thank you, thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you, Brian, as always.

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: Good
afternoon. I would like to thank presiding Officer Nicolello and Minority Leader Abrahams for inviting me here today.

My name is Anthony LaRocca and I am the acting sheriff. My priorities are maintain a safe and secure correctional center for both inmates and staff while always keeping on the objective by being fiscally prudent and keeping in mind the wallets of the taxpaying residents.

In my first week as acting sheriff directed SER Team to do a facility wide search, which has not been done during the tenure of the past two sheriffs. This provided to be fruitful by uncovering a large assortment of contraband including weapons and drugs. This successful operation made the lives of officers and inmates alike safer.

Following this search, I have
implemented the use of the Tech-84 to such inmates upon leaving the visiting area before returning to their respective housing units.

Now I will briefly discuss my 2023 Budget presentation.

The correction officers budgeted head count is 790. Currently, we have 726 on board. We'll be putting in a correction officer's class which will keep us up to the attrition and budgeted head count.

Since the onset of bail reform, the inmate count has been low. We are averaging approximately 730 inmates. I have been put in a request with the County Executive Office and have approved 50 promotions. In comparison under the previous administrations, only five promotions were made. This depleted all supervisory rank and create unnecessary overtime expenses. This will boost morale, spread responsibilities throughout the ranks and reduce the
overtime spending.
Also, I am reviewing all staffing and lineups and my administrative to ensure that were utilizing the correct amount of post coverage and staffing.

After a careful review of the 2021 and 2022 Budget, $I$ am confident that we'll be able to mitigate the 2023 overtime cost down to the projected amount. I have already begun assessing all available resources and restructuring of staffing plans and post coverages in order to ensure maximum utilization of all staff while also providing safety to all Correction Center employees and inmates.

Many of these changes we will be implementing is to correct the mismanagement practices of the prior two sheriffs over the last fours. We have established a new relationship with NUMC. I have toured the former lock ward in the hospital and we are working with the hospital administration to get the prison
ward updated and functional as soon possible. The reason we decided to open this ward is Twofold: Safety and security for all staff, patients, and their families, and a tremendous overtime savings by placing inmates in a secure area.

I would never sacrifice the safety of or security of either the staff or the inmates to save money. This is why I am doing a comprehensive top to bottom assessment of all operations.

Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: I have a couple of questions.

In terms of staffing, is there a plan for another class this year?

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: I believe so. By the end of the year there will be another class.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: What's the projected number of that class?

MR. PERSICH: If I may, we're planning and doing this class of 40 ,

probably in November. That's what the time-frame is.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: So as of now they're recruiting people. Is there an indication that you're actually gonna get to 40?

MR. PERSICH: Yes, I believe so. We have 40 ready to go. It's a question of timing and getting into the building and finishing up the last few steps of processing.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: And the plan for 2023?

MR. PERSICH: It's two classes of 30. I'll say it this way: If there's a need for more, we will adjust that. But right now we planned on getting back to the same numbers as where we're at.

The overtime number in the correctional facility, from a budgetary standpoint, not from an operational side the sheriff stated was astronomical. We found some things that were not managed correctly and to throw more people at it
at the beginning until we had a structure and give the sheriff his due time, we didn't think it was prudent to just keep throwing a lot of classes at it. I have a little bit more confidence now that --

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: I understand what you're saying, but when staffing reaches record lows and it's dropping every year, I think you have to expect overtime to go up, you simply don't have the same bodies.

MR. PERSICH: Agreed.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: So are you going to be able the reverse the trend that Brian spoke about of attrition exceeding the number of incoming recruits, corrections officers?

MR. PERSICH: I would say yes, we're going to get back up to the number to contain overtime as a result of that.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: All right. We'll be watching and we'll be pushing from our end. MR. PERSICH: We appreciate that.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Also, on the civil side, I also have an understanding that the deputy sheriff's numbers are down.

MR. PERSICH: We're adding 10 new deputy sheriffs. There's some testing issue. I'll defer Sheriff Larocca here, but there was some testing issue that prevented us from hiring or something like that. I'm not very informed on that, but we had an additional 10 for the next year bringing that number up.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Has that issue been resolved?

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: I believe so.

MR. PERSICH: It was something to do with the state testing is what what $I$ understand.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: We'll follow-up tomorrow to get more concrete information.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Thank you very much.

You're hiring the 40 from a current list that we have, correct? How many applicants are still on that for next year? Do you have a large pool?

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: Approximately 40 more.

MR. PERSICH: Yeah, there's an additional 40 on for the next tranche.

LEGISLATOR FORD: What I'm saying is how big is the list? That's what I should say.

MR. PERSICH: I don't know the answer to that.

LEGISLATOR FORD: When was this test given? Was this the recent test?

MR. PERSICH: It's a State test. I don't know the dates on that. I will say that.

LEGISLATOR FORD: But it would have been administered by the County.

MR. PERSICH: Yeah, but it's through the State. The State sets the guidelines when the test dates are for that.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Because I know
that you'll give a test and then you establish a list based on civil service. And then, if you have like 800 people on the list, you start hiring and then, after a certain amount of time, we give another test so that list is now void and we start new. Do we have enough people on this list to -- for the 40 that you want to bring in this year? And then you're saying for next year you want to hire only 60, a total of 60?

MR. PERSICH: That's the plan right now to get us up. But if the attrition numbers starts spiking up, we may have to adjust the third.

So let me go back to your point. I think there's enough on the list to get to the next 40, and I think there might be more on there to give us more for what we need for next years classes.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Because then that then that leads me to ask then: If we know that we have attrition and you're giving a class -- I never attended any of
these academies, so I don't know. But if you're utilizing instructors in an academy to instruct like, say, 40 candidates or 30 candidates, wouldn't it be more cost-effective to bring in next year, at the beginning of the year, the 60 new people? If you're going to hire a total of 60 in 2023, wouldn't it be more cost-effective to bring them in all at once, because you're going to utilize the same instructors? The classrooms of the schools should be big enough to be able to accommodate 60 candidates. Like you know, you're paying people to teach them. So if you, instead of teaching 30 and 30, teach 60 all at once, wouldn't that be better?

MR. PERSICH: I'll say it this way:
Is that this class is a shorter class
than I would say the police class, so I don't know if the number -- I can't
answer that on the training side. If we do a class in November, we can do another class in January on top of it and keep
the instructors moving in the same direction. We can accelerate classes, we can slow them down. There's a way of doing it with overtime with the instructors and everything else. We can do two classes if we have to, I think. There is a method to the madness. I don't know how it's going to impact training. That's what $I$ don't know. I'm not the expert.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Because I think that we need to look at how can we bring them in sooner -- these new correction offices, sooner rather than later. You may find all of a sudden in the summer those 98 members that are eligible to retire may all of a sudden decide. You know what? For some odd reason, Florida is beckoning them and they want out of here. So I would encourage you.

I think maybe $I$ read in this that you were looking to consolidate some of the buildings. What exactly does that entail?

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: Basically, we can move inmates into areas that aren't full; for instance, dorms and tiers. And that would close down another parts of the correctional center which also would have an effect on manpower, correctional officers, and will actually cut the overtime by doing so.

LEGISLATOR FORD: But $I$ know that one of the issues that we have is that a lot of the people who are incarcerated seem to be from gangs. For the safety of the other inmates as well as the correction officers, that it seems to be better to have the different gang members separated from rival gangs.

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: The problem with that is there is no segregation at this time. We can't take them and segregate them based on their gang affiliations. So what happens, what I've witnesses myself from touring the creation center in the past three weeks, is some of these gang members, what
they'll do is they'll go into PC. As a group there'll be 20 , or even 30 of them in one dorm or one tier. They segregate themselves.

LEGISLATOR FORD: All right, I'm just considering the safety. Even with the mental health component. I know that President Sullivan was talking about possibly using opioid funding to help address that because of the inmates that do have mental health issues. And sometimes we think that they should have gotten help before. It's sad that they end up in jail, but there they are. You know, are you looking at trying to apply for this and and do you have any programs? Are you're looking to enhance anything with the programs to help a lot of these people who have these mental health issues?

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: Not that I'm aware of. Like I said, I've only been here three weeks. It's pretty overwhelming.

MR. PERSICH: If I may, I think on intake there's an evaluation done of the inmate when they come through the door if there is a need for mental health and that's what happens, it's on intake. They evaluate them. It's through NUMC. I think they come over an they do an evaluation of the inmate when they walk through the door, if there is a mental condition that needs to be addressed.

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: But you mean by funding your actually talking about these monies that were being sent from the Federal Government?

LEGISLATOR FORD: Yeah.
ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: That I'm not aware of it this moment.

LEGISLATOR FORD: We will hopefully see if there's anything that can be done to help in that situation. I do like the approach that you want to open up the hospital ward back in the jail to help, you know, take care of them. And obviously you'll be staffing it with

Nassau County CSEA people.
ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: Staffing as doctors and nurses.

LEGISLATOR FORD: They probably would come from NUMC.

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: Right.
MR. PERSICH: Part of the current contract we have with them right now.

LEGISLATOR FORD: I do like this.
My last thing also is, $I$ know that we've always had issues with the visitors centers, and so I'm hoping that we can continue to improve it so that it's easier for the inmates to have visits from their family and friends.

I don't know if you still do any
other remote. Because I know during COVID, sometimes you allowed to Zoom meetings or whatever. I don't know what, I don't even know.

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: I believe right now we're back to post pandemic visitation. The pandemic, the CDC guidelines are no longer in effect.

LEGISLATOR FORD: The last time I was there, $I$ know that they were going to build a new visitor center, holding center, where they could stay which is covered. You know, so that if the weather is bad, they're not out in the snow and rain, and whatever. Has that -- I haven't been there since --

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: There is a shelter that sits in the parking lot adjacent to the 832 building.

LEGISLATOR FORD: It's like a trailer, right?

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: No, it's not a trailer. Actually, it's just an enclosed looks like a pexi-glass shelter.

LEGISLATOR FORD: I'm going to take a visit. I want to take a look at that. Because I know that I was under the impression that they were going to put in something that had heat, or maybe air conditioning, while they were waiting. But I could be wrong, so we'll have a discussion later. Thank you very much.

And I encourage you to please let's accelerate this hiring.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: And other legislators? Legislator Walker.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: Thank you, Presiding Officer.

Brian, thank you for always being so right on and telling us just what's happening over there. We appreciate that.

Sheriff, you certainly hit the ground running.

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: Thank you.
LEGISLATOR WALKER: I too am very
concerned about getting the numbers up
for our corrections officers for the
safety of those prisoners who are there and certainly for the safety of our workers. Because when they're forced to work overtime -- you know overtime is great and you say, oh, it's nice money, nice money. But sometimes after a while and they're there really too long. I always worry, because that's when mistakes can happen. And they get tired.

And you know you don't want to put them in a bad position and you certainly don't want to put the inmates in a bad position either because of that situation. So I really hope that we can increase those numbers as quickly as possible.

And it's a little scary when you describe things. We've all toured facility, but when you think that you have rival gangs and you're not allowed to segregate them and things that you're not allowed to do by law, yet it could really present a dangerous situation for themselves, as well as for our workers there. And I guess if there's anything that we can help you with, like you said, if it's not working on a state-level and Brian with his up too, if it's not happening up there, then if we have to work on a local level, what we can do to ensure the safety of of everyone, I think we all need to be on the same page with that.

Again, I thank you very much for
your presentation. Like I said, you really did hit the ground running.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Any
other legislators? Legislator Bynoe.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Greetings.
Question about how you -- first of all nice to meet you.

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: Thank you.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Never met you before.

I've visited the jail along with my colleagues on both sides of this aisle, and I do recollect that we were going to do something a little bit more substantive for folks that we're visiting the facility. So I will join Legislator Ford in looking at that.

But in terms of the physical plant, physical conditions there. We visited and there were things that were concerning some time ago there were hazards for both our officers and the inmates. One of the things that we were really concerned about, which I spoke to

DPW about just the other day, were roof leaks. And you know you said you're doing a topdown review of the facility. I'd really like to have you debrief us at some point when you get there. But in particular, I'd like to hear about your assessment, your physical assessment of the facility.

We have been very concerned over the years of the conditions there. I know that under the prior administration there was there was some level of advancement as to technology that was going to be installed and things like that. But I'd like to get an assessment from you really as soon as you can, about the conditions there, because it's important that we address those things.

In terms of the relationship between the jail and the medical center, I definitely would love to see oversight there as well. To this point, since we've moved from armor, I think we've we've made significant headway and I wouldn't
want to see us spin out of control and go back to those days.

So my question also is regarding recreational and educational resources within the facility and ministerial services they're getting. You know, you say that you're you're back to pre COVID days in terms of visits. How are we doing with having chaplains and the folks that come back into the facility?

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: I'm pretty certain I've noticed that they've been here every day. Quite a few that come into the correctional center on a daily basis. So it is back to normal as far as that aspect goes. And they're able to have the Sunday services? Because I've actually attended Good Friday service there and a couple of other services, so they're doing those services?

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: Yes.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And how about
like educational resources?
ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: I think
there is a group that comes in with educational resources on a regular basis also.

DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE FOX: I
Sorry, I can. I can just add a few things.

So yes, and I think last week, Sheriff, you had a meeting with the clergy at your office to introduce themselves and go over all the concerns with Sunday service and to get them ID cards that were revoked so when they come in they can easily come in and it's not a whole ordeal. So that was a successful meeting. That was a big step forward.

Also with education, we have groups that come in that volunteer. We work with LTI, we work with the school district. We do have resources, but are always willing to explore that further. Absolutely.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I think the work program that's a women's group that comes in.

DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE FOX: Yes, they're phenomenal.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I found that
there were less resources for women that we're in there. I'd love to see if we could bolster that a bit more.

DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE FOX: Yes., I'm drawing a blank on the woman's name starts with -- I think her last name is Ligouri.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Serena Ligouri.
DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE FOX: I know she has a great program, so yeah, definitely something we could explore.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Okay, very good.
And then I glossed over it when I talking about the medical center, but it's a health-related issue. So if folks need to be vaccinated, whether they feel that they're you know, for whatever reason -are we able to get folks vaccinated? Whether it be COVID vaccines, monkeypox, whatever.

DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE FOX: Yes.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: They can do that on-site or are they being transported?

DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE FOX: I believe they do it right there in the clinic.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: All right, thank you.

COVID numbers; how are they looking?
I think we're contained right now. We segregate the housing unit? I believe we just have one.

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: I believe there is one or two at this time.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Thank you very much.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Any other legislators?
(Whereupon, no verbal
response.)
DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE FOX: If I
could, just some things that were asked, I just want to touch on.

Someone asked a question about the list, I think Legislator Ford. So right
now we have, I believe, it's 2018 list that we're going through. Right behind it, we have a 2019 list, once we exhaust this list, and then we have a third list that can be established. So we're in good shape with regard to the lists. So just so you know.

And we, we have 28 applicants ready, they're fully vetted and we have another approximately 30 that are in phase two, which means they get their psych and their medical, and once that's cleared we have them ready to go. So we're in a good place for our next class.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: That's the next class expected to be done this year?

DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE FOX: Yes, hopefully November.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Very
good. How long does a list last? I mean the 2018 list is probably a little stale at this point.

DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE FOX: I
believe four years.
ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: Four years is the max with the extensions.

DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE FOX: And someone asked about deputy sheriffs.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Yes.
I did.
DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE FOX: We just did promotions for deputy sheriffs in the spring. The deputy sheriff's list is expiring, I believe, in April and I believe the next exam is in June. That's all controlled by the State. That's why we are putting in 10 to hire in advance, because we will have a short period of time without a list.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: So which list will that be off, the expiring list?

DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE FOX: That's a separate list, the list I talked about before for corrections. Deputy sheriffs, we don't have a backup list because the test got bounced because of COVID.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: So you can hire them provisionally?

DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE FOX: We're going to hire 10 while we still have the list. We have until April.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: All right, thank you.

DEPUTY COUNTY EXECUTIVE FOX: Of course.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Appreciate all of you being here. Andy, thanks for sticking around all day.

ACTING SHERIFF LAROCCA: Thank you very much.
(Whereupon, hearing
concludes, 5:56 p.m.)
C E R T I F I C A E

| STATE OF NEW YORK | ) |
| :--- | :--- |
| COUNTY OF NASSAU | ; $S$. $:$ |

I, KAREN LORENZO, a Notary Public for and within the state of New York, do hereby certify:
That the above is a correct transcription of my stenographic notes.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of October, 2022.

## Karen Lorenzo

KAREN LORENZO


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| 7 | ABRAHAMS ${ }_{[42]}-2: 14,54: 10,54: 14$, <br> 55:7, 55:12, 56:14, 57:17, 58:10, | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{add}_{[5]}-37: 22,119: 13,139: 4,171: 13, \\ & 293: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { again" }_{[1]}-146: 4 \\ & \text { age }_{[5]}-79: 21,85: 11,137: 25,161: 17, \end{aligned}$ |
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| $7,413{ }_{[1]}-39: 13$ | 167:4, 167:9, 167:14, 168:15, | 71:21, 197:9, 197:10 | Age $_{[6]}-161: 19,162: 6,162: 13,163: 13$, |
| 7-8\% ${ }_{[1]}-45: 18$ | 169:23, 173:13, 173:24, 174:14 | addicted ${ }_{[2]}-219: 19,269: 20$ | 180:10, 180:16 |
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| $71_{[3]}-227: 14,228: 9,230: 6$ | 181:14, 181:22, 182:2, 182:21, | 48:17, 224:17, 227:11 | 157:6 |
| $726_{[2]}-262: 18,273: 10$ | 183:2, 183:7, 183:15, 183:19, 2 | additional [23] - 11:10, 42:15, 44:23, | ago ${ }_{[19]}-13: 7,13: 12,41: 2,86: 11$, |
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