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NASSAU COUNTY LEGISLATURE
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    RICHARD NICOLELLO
    PRESIDING OFFICER
    FINANCE COMMITTEE
    LEGISLATOR HOWARD KOPEL
        CHAIR
    Theodore Roosevelt Building
    1550 Franklin Avenue
    Mineola, New York
        January 25, 2021
        9:10 A.M.
    A P P E A R A N C E S:
    LEGISLATOR HOWARD KOPEL
    Chair
    LEGISLATOR VINCENT MUSCARELLA
    Vice Chair
    LEGISLATOR TOM MCKEVITT
    LEGISLATOR ROSE MARIE WALKER
    LEGISLATOR ELLEN BIRNBAUM
        Ranking member
    LEGISLATOR ARNOLD DRUCKER
    LEGISLATOR DEBRA MULE
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NASSAU COUNTY LEGISLATURE

RICHARD NICOLELLO
PRESIDING OFFICER

VETERANS AND SENIOR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

LEGISLATOR JOHN FERRETTI
CHAIR

Theodore Roosevelt Building
1550 Franklin Avenue
Mineola, New York

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Regal Reporting Service 516-747-7353

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    A P P E A R A N C E S:
    LEGISLATOR JOHN FERRETTI, JR.
    Chair
    LEGISLATOR STEVEN RHOADS
        Vice Chair
    LEGISLATOR ROSE WALKER
    LEGISLATOR WILLIAM GAYLOR, III
    LEGISLATOR DEBRA MULE
        Ranking member
    LEGISLATOR ELLEN BIRNBAUM
    LEGISLATOR DELIA DERIGGI-WHITTON
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    Veterans and Finance - 1-25-21
    LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Legislator
    McKevitt, why don't you lead us in the pledge.
    Mr. Pulitzer, if you would please.
    MR. PULITZER: Finance Committee
    roll call. Legislator Joshua Lafazan.
    LEGISLATOR LAFAZAN: Here.
    MR. PULITZER: Legislator Arnold
Drucker. Ranking Member Ellen Birnbaum.
    LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: Here.
    MR. PULITZER: Legislator Rose
    Marie Walker.
    LEGISLATOR WALKER: Here.
        MR. PULITZER: Legislator Thomas
    McKevitt.
        LEGISLATOR MCKEVITT: Here.
        MR. PULITZER: Vice Chairman
    Vincent Muscarella.
    LEGISLATOR MUSCARELLA: Here.
    MR. PULITZER: Chairman Howard
    Kopel.
    LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Here.
        MR. PULITZER: One more time.
    Legislator Arnold Drucker. Sir, we have a
    quorum.
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    LEGISLATOR KOPEL: You got both
    committees?
    MR. PULITZER: I have Veterans,
call that as well?
    LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Please.
    MR. PULITZER: Veterans and
Senior Affairs Committee roll call.
Legislator Ellen Birnbaum.
    LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: Here.
    MR. PULITZER: Legislator Delia
    DeRiggi-Whitton.
    LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON:
    Here.
    MR. PULITZER: Ranking Member
    Debra Mule.
    LEGISLATOR MULE: Here.
    MR. PULITZER: Legislator Steven
    Rhoads.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Present.
    MR. PULITZER: Legislator Rose
Marie Walker.
    LEGISLATOR WALKER: Here.
    MR. PULITZER: Vice Chairman C.
    William Gaylor the Third.
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    LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Present.
    MR. PULITZER: Chairman John
Ferretti, Jr.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Here.
    MR. PULITZER: We have a quorum
sir.
    LEGISLATOR KOPEL: We're good to
go then. I think I see RM, that would be
Robert Miles. And Jeremy May, are you here as
well? Yes. I see both of your letters on the
screen. Thank you both for coming and joining
us today.
    MR. PULITZER: Chairman, excuse
me for one second. Mr. Drucker has come into
the meeting.
    LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Good morning
Mr. Drucker.
                    Because of the epidemic, we're not
having members of the public personally
providing comments. However, we are accepting
written comments and written comments will be
incorporated into the record of this hearing.
Anybody who is online or otherwise can submit
those comments to the leg L-E-G public
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comment, one word, no S, at Nassau County NY dot gov. Just go ahead and submit it there and we'll incorporate it into the record. Now, in 2018 the county underwent a reassessment of all residential properties and the roll had been frozen for many years. The legislature provided the tools necessary for the reassessment and the county executive of course is the one responsible for supervising it and actually making it go forward. We've had here in the legislature several hearings in response to a number of errors and we passed laws promoting transparency of the process and the results.

The values of the reassessment were used for the first half of the 2020 school taxes as well as the '20-'21 general taxes. As a result of that, many had sticker shock having opened their bills.

So, we're back again to ask questions and to get information for our residents, many of whom were concerned about the actual impact of the reassessment and they are concerned, some very justifiably so, that

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they can no longer afford to live in Nassau County. I believe Legislator Ferretti you have some opening?

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you
Deputy Presiding Officer Kopel. I too would like to thank Mr. Miles and Mr. May for attending today's important hearing.

I'm concerned about the impact this reassessment has had on all Nassau County residents. However, as chairperson of the Veterans and Senior Affairs Committee, I believe it's important that we highlight how Nassau County's veterans and seniors have been affected by the process.

Seniors in Nassau County live on a fixed income and some have lived in their homes for decades and paid property taxes throughout this time period. Others have decided to downsize, moving into multiunit residential complexes hoping to save money and enjoy their golden years after retirement. Many were panicked by their tax bills. They were financially smart throughout their lives and believed that they planned for retirement

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accordingly. However, with these tax bills seniors are wondering if they can continue to live in the county they have called home for all these years.

Since the beginning of this year
taxpayers have been contacting legislative offices about general tax bills that have doubled or tripled between 2020 and '20-'21. Such an increase is unconscionable.

After researching, it appears that these taxpayers received veterans tax exemption and the five-year phase-in was not applied to their properties.

Accordingly, we should get to the bottom of this and we seek to do so today. I can only say I hope to get answers today. I have completely no faith that this phase-in was implemented properly by the Department of Assessment or this administration, and I hope to get some clear and concise answers today. Again, thank you to Mr. Miles and Mr. May for being here.

And finally, to concerned residents who are watching online or submitted written

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comments, thank you for your participation. We wish you could be here in person and look forward to the day when we can welcome you back into the chamber. But for today we have received, at least $I$ have received a handful of public comments, about seven, and after I give an opportunity to anybody from the Minority to say a few words to open up the hearing I would like to read them into the record.

> LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Delia, do you
have anything to say?
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I
think that it's important to have these hearings whenever there is something, especially like some type of a mechanism that seems to have let's say a glitch. From what I'm understanding, this was the procedure that's been followed for a number of years with the veterans to give them as many benefits for their time served as we possibly can. But it looks like something went wrong as far as the formula and I'm glad we're having this hearing to approach it, to

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basically see what the glitch is and what the problem was and to try to change the standard practice.

I think everyone knows that we all truly care for our veterans and if we had to pick a group, not that we'd ever want hurt anyone, but they're the ones we'd want to protect the most probably. But we will make sure that it's corrected and that it never happens again in the future. Thank you for having this hearing.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Okay then. I
guess I'll start. First I'd like I guess Mr. Miles and then you Mr. May, would you just describe your position as well as your experience. Would you go ahead and do that for us please.

MR. MILES: I'm sorry legislator, it was difficult to hear you. Can you please repeat the question?

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: What I said to
start out, if I may, I'd like you to first you, Mr. Miles and then Mr. May, just describe your job and your background, your experience

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MR. MILES: So, my name is Robert
Miles. I'm a deputy assessor and counsel for the Department of Assessment at this moment. I'm here to discuss the Department of Assessment and the issues and questions that the legislators have.

MR. MAY: Good morning. My name
is Jeremy May. I am currently the vice chairperson and a commissioner of the Assessment Review Commission. This is a position I've served in going on three years in April. Prior to that $I$ was a deputy county attorney in the tax certiorari bureau for $I$ believe five to six years. I am a licensed attorney in the state of New York. Went to law school at Hofstra. LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Very good. Mr. Miles, how long have you been in your position?

MR. MILES: I've been with the county for three years sir. First starting off with the county attorney's office serving as counsel and deputy county attorney from

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there and then moving over here full time a year later.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Do you have any background in assessment?

MR. MILES: I'm a deputy assessor
here and counsel here. By the way
legislators, it is somewhat difficult to hear you. I don't know if it's an issue with my audio or this is a question for Kevin Long.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Let me ask you, Mr. May, do you hear me fine?

MR. MAY: There is a bit of an echo in the chamber so it can be difficult to hear the members that are live.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: It's going to be a problem. Kevin. Why don't we all wait a moment and see if we can figure this out. Thank you for pointing it out.

MR. MILES: I don't want to be difficult. I just want to be able to hear everything.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: I'm told maybe it's my fault. Do you hear me better now?

MR. MILES: A little bit better

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legislator.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Mr. Miles is
not completely convinced.
MR. MILES: My apologies.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Mr. Miles,
are you hearing me better? Is it possibly Mr. Kopel's microphone?

MR. MAY: In comparison yes
legislator. I would say your feed is clearer.
MR. MILES: Clearer. It could be
improved but yes, clearer.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Let me try to
get as close to the mic as I can and we will work this way. Mr. Miles, when you go ahead and you perform assessments for -- you're doing a mass assessment obviously over here in Nassau County with a number of properties that we've got, what are the primary data fields for the various property classes that you --

MR. MILES: Legislator, I'm very sorry, it's garbled. I'm not sure what the issue is.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Maybe I'll
move. Mr. May, do you hear me fine?

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MR. MAY: I do have a difficulty
sir. I think I caught the gist of your question but $I$ would understand why Mr. Miles might be having some difficulty. LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Is this any
better?
MR. MAY: Sir, the issue is, as I mentioned before, it seems there's an echo. You over yourself.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: It's the echo that's a problem? This is not better? MR. MILES: I think Mr. May is correct, there's an echo. I do want to be able to clearly hear the question so I can answer effectively.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Here we go
again. What $I$ asked was for the various classes of properties that are being assessed what are the data fields that you collect? What are the data fields that you use in performing your assessment of the various properties?
MR. MILES: So, what I'm
gathering from the question is you're asking

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what data is collected?
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: The different classes of data. In other words, you're obviously looking at addresses, you're looking at -- what are the different factors that are used in assessing properties?

MR. MILES: The assessment
personnel gather inventory data, petitions and they also inspect properties to gather this data. Inventory data includes square footage of land, square footage of the improvement of the home. The number of bathrooms and the fixtures in the bathroom. Fireplaces. The style of the home. The quality, grade of the home. And then for new construction, like I said before, we rely on permits and physical inspections.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: So, you do not do physical inspections for most homes? Do you do physical inspections outdoors, at least outside physical inspections, for most homes or just for new construction?

MR. MILES: We mostly do the
inspections for new constructions but due to

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advancements in technology we are now able to view and measure square footage using aerial footage.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Do you
consider the age of a home and the condition of a home? I guess it's pretty impossible for you to do that, right?

MR. MILES: We do the best we can
with the age and the condition of the home.
Obviously newer homes you're able to ascertain the condition. But actually the data is quite good here regarding the age of the home. Condition does change more dramatically obviously. You can tell what the age is based on when the property was built with the condition. Some homeowners just do renovations inside that don't affect the square footage or the structure of the home and that will obviously change the condition of the home in general.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Do you look at
building records to ascertain whether or not there have been renovations?

MR. MILES: We do view building

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records. We actually retrieve building department records from the villages and towns to get a better view of the homes in Nassau County.

## LEGISLATOR KOPEL: For every

home? Do you do that for every home?
MR. MILES: Not every home is
going to have a permit or do reconstruction.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Do you look at
every home to ascertain whether or not that particular home does have such a permit outstanding or closed I should say?

MR. MILES: I'm very sorry
legislator, $I$ lost the last half of the sentence.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: You said you
do look at various homes to see if there are permits that have been issued and actually closed out. Do you look at all homes to ascertain whether or not such a permit has been issued?

MR. MILES: We don't actually need to look at all homes for permitted issues. The permits are actually maintained

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by the building departments of the other municipalities and then we collect those permits and review those permits. It's a system that we've been using for a while and it has worked in the past and it does continue to work moving forward. Having the good relationship with the municipal building departments helps us greatly. LEGISLATOR KOPEL: When you say
you collect them, do you on a regular basis get all of those permits that have been issued?

MR. MILES: As regularly as
possible. Some building departments are a little bit smaller than others and have smaller shops. So it may take some time to get the information from them. Not every building department uses electronic recordkeeping. So paper format is obviously a bit slower. We gather whenever the building departments are able to send the information. LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Since you don't get all of the information as you've just said because some of the building

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departments don't send it regularly you're definitely going to have quite a bit of inaccuracies introduced into the process.

MR. MILES: I don't believe
legislator $I$ said we don't collect all the data. I just said for some building departments it's harder to deliver the information in a timely manner but we still request that they do so and actively go and retrieve it.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Ultimately you do get everything; is that right?

MR. MILES: Yeah. We get all the permits from the building departments. They are all very cooperative.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: What is
valuation approach that you use for residential properties? Do you use the cost approach? I'm sorry, you don't use the cost approach anymore obviously. You use the sales comps? Is that what your approach is? What is the approach for valuation?

MR. MILES: Are you talking about the market analysis?

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LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Yes.
MR. MILES: Yes, that is the
prevailing method used by assessors throughout the state and country is the market analysis using the comparable sales approach.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: What do you do when there's not a lot of sales in an area?

MR. MILES: You try to gather as much information from the school district and if not, a little bit farther out. And then you base the most comparable sales to that building on the subject property and then compare the differences in the inventory between the two. Or obviously more than two but the other comparable sales.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: So, why don't you go ahead just for the benefit of people who are struggling with this rather arcane concept tell us about the level of assessment and how it's applied, how it's established. I know there's a point one percent legal or a level set by the county. But every year in the past you would go ahead and either have it established by the court or negotiated -- when

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I say you I meant the department -- would have an actual level of assessment either set by the court or negotiated. What's happening now so that you make sure that you've got equity? MR. MILES: I believe I got most of the question and $I$ will start with what $I$ heard clearly was what is the level of assessment and the level of assessment is the ratio between the market values in the assessing district and the assessed values in the assessing district which creates a ratio. When you develop an assessment you multiple the market value by that ratio or level of assessment to produce the assessment. LEGISLATOR KOPEL: You used to negotiate the actual level with I guess the tax certiorari firms?

MR. MILES: The Department of
Assessment doesn't negotiate the level of assessment.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Not anymore but there was for awhile. Actually ARC did, right?

MR. MILES: No. Department of

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Assessment never negotiated the level of assessment. The level of assessment is set by the Department of Assessment and that's it. LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Let me ask you Mr. May, how about you, does your department negotiate the actual level or has it in the past?

MR. MAY: It wouldn't be correct
to say that we negotiate the level, legislator. The ratio can be challenged as part of an application to the Assessment Review Commission and the Assessment Review Commission as part of this review of an application would have to make a determination if the level of assessment was accurate or some modification need be made.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: So, in the past that has not been a matter of discussion among the various firms together with your group?

MR. MAY: In the past, the
Assessment Review Commission in arriving at a determination of level of assessment does enter discussion with representatives and

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representative firms to arrive at a figure that is accurate. They have input and they make their suggestions as to what the actual level of assessment is. But ultimately the Assessment Review Commission does have the responsibility of making its own determination as to that number.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Of course.
How is that number working out lately?
Pre-SCAR hearings, how is that level working out? Pre-ARC, I'm sorry.

MR. MAY: In that context, legislator, that's a bit difficult to answer. If you're talking about SCAR, the tax year that most recently was at SCAR was the '21-'22 year. Is that what you are interesting in learning about?

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Yes.
MR. MAY: For the '21-'22 year the Department of Assessment published at a ratio of one -- Mr. Miles can correct me if that's incorrect -- and the Assessment Review Commission ultimately used a ratio of .95.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: How has that

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worked out post-ARC?
MR. MAY: I'm not sure I
understand, sir.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: You've had a number of negotiated reductions as you go through the process; isn't that right? Now that's going to affect the ratio ultimately, the actual ratio, doesn't it?

MR. MAY: Well, again, I would have to clarify which tax year you're specifically asking about. If we're still talking about '21-'22 --

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Yes. Let's stick to one period.

MR. MAY: Sure. If we're talking
about tax year '21-'22, after ARC makes its determination as to level of assessment and carries forward with its final determinations, those determinations would not be affecting ratio in that same tax year. They could have potentially a future effect depending on what the Department of Assessment does with that updated roll because there would be modifications to the roll after ARC's review

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period.
And if for whatever reason those new values from the Assessment Review Commission were not appreciated, then it is possible that those reductions could have an impact on future years. But as far as the year itself that ARC is working on, ARC's determination as to level of assessment and its final determinations don't typically have an impact in that same tax year.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: I understand what you're saying but what I'm suggesting to you is, yes, it would have on the future years and I get that. But reductions actually, if they were applied to the same year, in other words, they would have -- legally you won't apply it to the same year, I understand. But if they had been applied that would have distorted the ratio, wouldn't it? In other words, if you take those reductions, you back them in, you would have resulted in a different LOA.
MR. MAY: When you say back it in, legislator, it almost seems like you're
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asking if ARC's corrections were what the Department of Assessment started with when they published their tentative roll.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Obviously
they're not.
MR. MAY: So, then sir, I'm
failing to understand your question. I
apologize.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: What I'm
saying is that with all the reductions -- the reductions mean that the LOA in many cases was not correct? The one that was established.

MR. MAY: ARC ultimately
disagreed with the Department of Assessment, yes.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: And that was
my question. What is the extent of that disagreement? Have you quantified it?

MR. MAY: Well, we can compare
the Department of Assessment's starting level
of assessment of one to the value that ARC
determined which was .95. So, there's a five
percent difference. I'm not sure by what other metric you might want to try to quantify
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that.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: And the five percent is that nationally acceptable Mr. Miles?

MR. MILES: Yes. Five percent is acceptable.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: What do you call that? Okay.

MR. MILES: It's acceptable range for the Office of Real Property Tax Services.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Have you, and
I will put this question to both of you, the differential, the price-related differential for high-priced and low-priced homes. My question to you is, have you seen that there's a difference in equity in terms of the assessed valuations over there? Do you see that the high-priced homes might sometimes tending to be a little bit -- the LOA of high-priced and low-priced homes let me put it that way, have you looked at that, either of you?

MR. MILES: I think the level of assessment is universally applied.

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    LEGISLATOR KOPEL: What I'm
    asking is, do you find that it has been
    consistently applied between high-priced and
    low-priced homes? I don't know mean legally.
    Obviously you're going to do that. I'm
    talking about post-ARC. What is your
    experience Mr. May?
    MR. MAY: That is not a field
that we have looked at very, or at least I
don't have an answer for that right now. That
would be something that I would have to
investigate and get back to you on.
    LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Let me go Mr.
May to some of your -- what is the average
reduction in '19-'20 at ARC?
    MR. MAY: I don't have that
    number immediately available to me
    legislator. I would happy to get that for
    you.
    LEGISLATOR KOPEL: That would be
    important.
    MR. MILES: Legislator the
    '19-'20 tax year?
                            LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Yes.
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& \text { Veterans and Finance }-1-25-21 \\
& \qquad \text { MR. MILES: The year prior to }
\end{aligned}
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the --
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: I'm sorry.
No, no, no. '20-'21 sorry.
MR. MAY: Legislator, I don't
have that figure at my fingertips but I can certainly get it for you.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: The tax impact
notices versus the actual taxes as they came out how do you find that they worked out?

MR. MILES: Legislator, I'm not sure what the question is.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: We sent out
tax impact notices several times versus actually taxes, final taxes. How accurate were the impact notices, that was my question.

MR. MILES: Remember when we
testified back in the fall and then again in the winter, $I$ think several times, we were using the '19-'20 tax rates because we did not have the '20-'21 tax rates. We said these were projections based on the previous year if the school taxes remained the same and obviously they did not. They increased based

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on the budgetary needs of the schools in a pandemic-riddled year. So, the projections were different once the tax rates changed. But I'm fairly positive that we intimated to this body that we were using a previous school tax year.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Are you saying
that the inaccuracies in the projections were primarily due to school budget increases? MR. MILES: I'm saying that it has an effect on the projections, absolutely. If the average increase in the school budget is two percent or higher and some of these school districts do not have a large number of parcels in it then yes, it will affect --

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: I understand
that but what I asked you was, are you saying that the differentials from the projections were primarily due to school tax increases? School budget increases?

MR. MILES: I'd have to take a further dive but yes, I believe that is definitely --

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: That was not

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my impression. Could you check and get back to us?

MR. MILES: I beg to differ.
There was a significant increase in the school taxes to make up for a year of struggle for these schools for the pandemic.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: I have just a few more questions then $I$ will turn it over to other people and maybe I will come back. New construction. They didn't get the phase-in; is that right?

MR. MILES: Correct.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Doesn't that work to actually discourage new construction in the county?

MR. MILES: I'm not sure
legislator, but legally it was consistent with other taxpayer protection plans for $485(s)$ which are sections of the real property tax law where new construction was excluded from reassessment exemptions.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: I'm not quarreling with the fact that that was the law but we asked for some changes in the law and

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I'm suggesting that perhaps that ought to have been one of the changes as well. People who planned and started new construction, sometimes years in advance, were shocked to find that their taxes were sometimes multiples of what they had anticipated and for those people that's a disaster.

MR. MILES: Legislator, this
isn't a new issue. This is something that occurred during the previous tax rolls in a frozen roll where you had very low, undervalued properties and then the new construction would be implemented in full on the assessment rolls. So, this is not an entirely new situation. This is something that occurred during the previous administration for previous tax rolls and is it something that we are looking at now. As compared to previous administrations, there's an attempt by this one to improve that situation.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Well, I think we ought to go ahead and do something actively to try to fix that. I think we're probably

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not doing enough.

Mr. May and Mr. Miles, the claim has been made by the administration that the '20-'21 roll was probably the most accurate in history and ARC has generally supported that by adhering pretty closely. You said, what is it you say, . 95 LOA versus the point one which is --

MR. MILES: The '20-'21 ratio at ARC was point 1 for '20-'21.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: What I've been
hearing -- and correct me if I'm wrong about that -- I've heard that you've got about 15 percent reductions in ARC; is that about right?

MR. MAY: In '20-'21? When you say 15 percent are you talking about -LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Numbers of cases.

MR. MAY: As percentage of
cases. Give me one moment please. You're asking about the reductions as far as percentage of cases. Give me one moment please. I don't have the percentage of

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overall cases but $I$ can get that to you before the end of the day.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: That would be useful, thank you. Now, I've been hearing that many of the cases the Department of Assessment at the hearing submitted evidence, and I think actually in a large majority that's what I've been hearing of cases the Department of Assessment has submitted evidence at the hearings that in fact the assessed valuation was too low and ought to have been higher. Am I hearing correctly?

MR. MILES: You're talking about
for the '20-'21 SCAR season?
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Yes.
MR. MILES: I don't know if
that's generally the case. Also, there's a difference between valuation and defense. When we do a valuation, mass appraisal uses large swabs of sales in the county and then continues to, you know, polish the values until it gets to the assessment. When you do a defense you only stick with the five comparables that you have at your disposal.

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So, it is a slightly different tack used at SCAR because it's defense versus multiple regression analysis. But $I$ still do not find that the majority of cases were where the average market value was over. I think all of the submissions that we sent to the court were quite fair actually.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: I'm not asking
about fairness. What I'm asking right now, Mr. May I will ask you that. What percentage of the cases did the Department of Assessment come in and say that the valuation was actually too low on the tax roll?

MR. MAY: Legislator, I'm afraid
I don't have any insight into what the Department of Assessment did in their SCAR defenses.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Okay. I would like to know the number or the percentage of cases in which the Department of Assessment is claiming that their actual valuation is too low. Because you're actually coming in with two valuations on the same day. You got the tax roll and you've got -- now you're saying

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that it actually ought to have been higher.
You actually raise taxes after these hearings, do you?

MR. MAY: Assessments cannot be raised at SCAR.

MR. MILES: Legislator, both of us are confused as to the question being asked.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: What I'm
saying is that when the department comes in and says that not only was the valuation not too high it was actually too low.

MR. MILES: That's not what the department says when it goes to SCAR. The department is there to defend the value that it placed onto the roll. It does not make an opinion --

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: I understand you're defending the value but do you actually claim that it ought to be higher? That's what I'm hearing.

MR. MILES: That is not how you litigate a case. It's for defense purposes only. We are not making a secondary opinion

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as to whether the assessment is too high or too low. We are there to defend the value.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: In the course of such defense you don't come in ever and say that actually I've got evidence that the value really ought to have been higher?

MR. MILES: We don't say that the value ought to have been higher. We are saying we are sustaining the value.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Do you present evidence that the value ought to have been higher.

MR. MILES: We present evidence
that sustains the value.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Okay.
Mr. Ferretti.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you
Deputy Presiding Officer. Good morning Mr. Miles, Mr. May. Can you hear me well?

MR. MAY: Yes.
MR. MILES: I don't know what the issue was with Legislator Kopel.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I'm glad you can hear me because $I$ have a lot of

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questions so I'm going to ask you to bear with me as I go through them and ask my colleagues for that same courtesy as well. I'll try to be as quick as $I$ can and $I$ will try to start with Mr. Miles and I'll hold off on the questions for Mr. May until after I'm done with the questions for Mr. Miles.

Before I get to my questions I do want to follow-up on something that Deputy Presiding Officer Kopel brought up and that was permits, slash, certificates of occupancy that get sent from local municipalities. Those being the towns, villages to the county. Do you know, Mr. Miles, of any lag time between the time that a certificate of occupancy is obtained from a resident until the time that the county gets a hold of it? MR. MILES: I'm not aware of the actually lag time or what the averages are or any relationship between the building department who sends it and the lag time with the certificate of occupancy. I'm pretty certain it varies but I'm not sure. I haven't studied that.

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& \qquad \text { LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: COs are }
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$$ dated, right?

MR. MILES: Yes. LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: For
example, in the Town of Hempstead the COs that you're receiving this year when are they dated? Are they generally from the same time period or are they all mixed and jumbled? In other words, you're receiving COs from 2019 this year?

MR. MILES: No. I believe
they're more recent.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Okay. Now,
if you don't have information on a particular piece of property, CO information, then the assessment will not reflect any of that work, correct? Let me give you an example. If a house gets a dormer on top of it and they get a CO for that, if you don't have the information, if you don't have a record that there's a CO for a dormer you don't assess on that, onto this reassessment, correct?
MR. MILES: There is a chance
that we won't be able to assess on that. But

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due to improvements in technology and aerial footage we can actually start measuring the square footage of increases to the exterior of homes now.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You could
but would you have any reason to? Is it a practice to go to properties that have not applied for a permit to go and measure their properties?

MR. MILES: Some work unfortunately is unpermitted.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Right.
That's where $I$ was getting. My next question is, if the unfortunate situation happens where a Nassau resident does not apply for a permit as legally required -- which I'm sure never happens -- how do you assess on that property for that addition?

MR. MILES: We will do an exterior inspection.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: But how do you know that they're doing the work?

MR. MILES: Because there's still a change in the property. If the improvement

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increases its square footage there's clearly some work being done.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: How do you know it increased in square footage? Is the Department of Assessment regularly going out and looking at every property in Nassau County to ensure that the property is not increasing in square footage?

MR. MILES: You can see. You can compare.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: How do you
see it?
MR. MILES: We have footage like
I said. There's aerial footage and you can compare from I believe every quarter the difference in the home from the square footage from the previous.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Who in the Department of Assessment is doing this comparison each month?

MR. MILES: We have our assessors
doing this. Our field division.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Your field
division is looking at this footage every

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month to ensure that -- they're comparing -to make sure properties don't increase in size?

MR. MILES: I mean, the footage
comes in every quarter. So that's the timeline in terms of checking. And we were very luckily to have this technology. It's improved our workplace greatly.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I would
look into different technology because I've had a lot of residents call and complain that neighbors of their's who don't have COs are not being assessed on additions to their property because under this reassessment if the county doesn't have a record of the COs they're not assessing on it. But you're telling me different. You're telling me that Department of Assessment, which is too busy to answer the phones, has enough staff to monitor each property in Nassau County to make sure that they're not increasing the size of the house unpermitted, right?

MR. MILES: I'm saying that
there's improved technology that is helping us

Veterans and Finance - 1-25-21 greatly.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Just theoretically though, if you missed one, if one house in Levittown did a dormer and didn't get a permit and you missed it, that technology didn't catch it, that property would not be accurately assessed, correct? MR. MILES: If we have zero technology, we have zero footage and permits then obviously we would not be able to get that if we have zero information. We cannot assess with no information. That would be unfair. You can't be assessing blindly in the dark.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Mr. Miles, correct me if I'm wrong. Every reassessment done in Nassau County prior to this
reassessment somebody went to each property to
assess it; isn't that correct?
MR. MILES: I'm not sure each
property was attended to in the previous
reassessments.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So you
don't know?

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    MR. MILES: So, in the
    reassessments during the Levinson years I
    believe there was some trending as well, which
    is very common.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Were there
on-site inspections on the previous
reassessments in Nassau County?
    MR. MILES: There were some
on-site inspections but that's common amongst
all assessing jurisdictions.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: The
previous reassessments in Nassau County were
they done under a modeling?
    MR. MILES: I just want to get
    this point out. It is a constitutional issue
    for us to barge in and force our ways into
    homes. If we are not invited to the home we
    will not, you know --
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Excuse me,
    Mr. Miles, didn't you just testify two minutes
    ago that Nassau County has technology where
    there are aerial views of the size of the
    property, the exterior of the property?
    Didn't you just testify to that?
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MR. MILES: Correct. But if we are not invited inside the home we are not going --

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Who talked
about inside? I didn't talk about inside. What I'm saying is, in previous reassessments isn't it true that these site inspectors would go to the property and look at it with human eyes; isn't that true?

MR. MILES: Yes but --
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: That's all
I'm asking. Thank you.
MR. MILES: Not every property
was attended to.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Moving on.
MR. MILES: Like I said in the past, not every assessment was based on an inspection. There was trending involved. This is a common practice throughout the state.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Newsday's reported that 65 percent of residents saw tax increases on their school tax bills as a result of this reassessment. Is that report

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    accurate?
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MR. MILES: I'm not sure. I
didn't work on the report.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What's your
assessment? What percentage of Nassau County
residents saw an increase in their school
taxes and their school tax bill that was due, due to extensions, December 10, 2020?

MR. MILES: I'm sorry can you
repeat the question legislator?
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Sure. What
percentage of Nassau County residents saw an increase to their school tax bill that was due December 10, 2020? First half 2020? What percentage saw an increase?

MR. MILES: I've seen the reports
of it being 60 percent.

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\text { LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You saw } 60
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percent. Where did you see that report? MR. MILES: I've seen the
reports. I don't know. It's 65 percent
Newsday. I haven't performed the report. LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: The Department of Assessment was very quick back a

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year or two ago to say only 52 percent would see increases in their tax bill. So you came up with that projection. But in the months since the tax bills came through -- let me finish -- not once did the Department of Assessment calculate an actual impact to Nassau residents on the school tax bills? You can't tell me what percentage of residents saw an increase in their school tax bill?

MR. MILES: If you recall when I said earlier that the tax impact notices that we sent out multiple times were based upon the '19-'20 school budget.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: That's fine. I'm not talking about that. I'm not talking about the tax impact notices.

MR. MILES: That would be the difference between the '19-'20 school taxes and the '20-'21 school taxes. There is an increase in the budget.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What I'm asking you is a very simple question. Do you know, yes or no, what percentage of Nassau County residents saw a school tax increase on

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their first half '20-'21 school tax bill? Do you know that?

MR. MILES: I have not done the report and I will not comment on a report I did not do.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Has anyone
from the Department of Assessment calculated
that number?
MR. MILES: It's been calculated
by other experts. I have not seen the department calculate that number.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: How many
school districts are in Nassau County?
MR. MILES: I believe 54.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Out of
those 54 do you know how many pierced the two percent property tax cap?

MR. MILES: A large portion
pierced the two percent property cap.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Is that right?

MR. MILES: A large percentage.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Are you
sure?

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& \text { MR. MILES: Yes. } \\
& \text { LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Do you know }
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    probably during a year like this.
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    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What makes
    you say that? Did you speak to any of the
school districts about their budgets? Are you
aware of any reserves of those school
districts?
MR. MILES: We have people who
work here who have worked at school districts
and said it was a difficult year.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Do you have
a breakdown of the property tax increases and
decreases in the first half school bills? I
know you can't give me a percentage that went
up but do you have any idea how many went up
less than $\$ 500$ ? How many went up between $\$ 500$
and a thousand etcetera?
MR. MILES: I don't have that
report.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Has anyone
done a report like that in the Department of
Assessment?
MR. MILES: Not that I'm aware
of.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Has it been

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broken down by school district the increases and decreases?

MR. MILES: Not that I'm aware of.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Can it be?
Can you do it? Can the Department of Assessment do a breakdown like that?

MR. MILES: We can break down by school district. We'll have to break it down on a by-parcel basis. 380,000 parcels. I'm sure it can be done. It would take some time.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I'd request you do that and if you could provide it to the Office of Budget Review I'd appreciate it.

MR. MILES: I'm marking it down
now.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Mr. Miles,

I want to talk about what $I$ touched on in my introduction which was a recurring theme we're hearing specifically from seniors and veterans about anomalies in their general tax bill. My office has received numerous calls from veterans that received the eligible fund veterans exemption. This is an exemption for

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veterans that bought homes using funds paid to them for military service such as pensions, bonuses, insurances, etcetera. Are you familiar with that exemption, Mr. Miles? MR. MILES: Yes. It's an older exemption. One that was used in the past. The state is attempting to move most veterans over from the eligible fund veterans to alternative veterans exemption.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: For each of these homes a taxable value and therefore the general fund taxes were increased significantly. Some even more than doubled. The Department of Assessment has not responded to this, the majority's increase, beyond indicating they are investigating. Are you still investigating this issue? MR. MILES: We've investigated the issue. There are certain veterans who are impacted on their special district fund. The Adapt program did not contemplate the taxpayer protection exemption for certain special districts where we asked it to and where we programed it to and for some reason it did

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not.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I think what you're saying is that veterans who are receiving this exemption their phase-in got messed up, right?

MR. MILES: Certain veterans.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: When you
say "certain veterans" is it the veterans that are receiving the eligible fund veterans exemption?

MR. MILES: My understanding is
not all of the eligible fund veterans were affected. That some were affected and it specifically affected certain special districts.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Which
special districts?
MR. MILES: Off the top of my head I do not know. But there are certain exemptions that do not apply to special districts. But that is not the case for the TPP. The TPP is to be applied to all county, town and special districts.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What you're

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    Veterans and Finance - 1-25-21
saying is there was an error; is that right?
    MR. MILES: There was an Adapt
    computer program error.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: When you
say "Adapt computer program error" tell me
what Adapt is.
    MR. MILES: Adapt is the internal
system that the department uses to administer
assessments.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What
    department?
    MR. MILES: The Department of
    Assessment.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: It's a
Department of Assessment error, right? Let's
not play word games here.
    MR. MILES: It's a computer
    error. The application was provided the
    instructions to apply the taxpayer protection
    plan to all districts and it did not.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Why was
    this error not identified in the quality
    control process in the Department of
    Assessment?
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MR. MILES: It's very complex in
terms of the special districts. There's 400 plus special districts throughout the county and there's some overlap with certain parcels and some that do not. It's very complex in terms of the application of exemptions in the tax bills for special districts. It's
actually easier to apply an exemption and send out bills for the schools then it is for the general because of the amount of municipalities and districts in the county. LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What does
the department do to evaluate exemptions to determine if they were calculated properly? What is the actual quality control process in the Department of Assessment for situations like this? Is there one?

MR. MILES: I mean, generally we reviewed the assessed values to ensure that the assessed values are receiving the percentage.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So, is
there a quality control process for a situation like this? Did someone miss this or

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there's just no safeguard?
MR. MILES: No. I believe this
is such a unique circumstance that it was difficult to find until --

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: When you say it's unique, how many veterans, that are now going to overpay or have been overpaying, how many of them are there? How many received this exemption in Nassau County?

MR. MILES: There are 8,000 eligible fund veterans. I believe there's -LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: That doesn't sound too unique. That sounds pretty large.

MR. MILES: I'm describing the amount of veterans in the county. I believe there's 8,000 eligible fund, 40,000 alternative, maybe another 20 or 30 Cold War. Some of them overlap. I believe there's 70,000 exemptions attributed to veterans. I believe this is a much, much smaller percentage than that because of the uniqueness of the eligible fund exemption and some of the other exemptions compared to the special

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    districts and the taxpayer protection
    exemption.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: How many
veterans were affected by this?
    MR. MILES: I believe 4,000.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So there
    are 4,000 errors; is that correct?
    MR. MILES: There was not 4,000
    errors. There was a systematic computer error
    that did not apply the exemption the way we
    asked it to.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I will
    rephrase. You're saying there are 4,000
    computer errors that did not apply the
    exemption the way you wanted it to; is that
    right, 4,000?
                            MR. MILES: I'm saying there was
one computer error that affected 4,000 people.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: 4,000
properties, right?
    MR. MILES: Correct.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Not 4,000
    people?
    MR. MILES: 4,000 properties, I
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apologize.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I've had multiple phone calls from veterans and so have my colleagues and I'm sure on both sides of the aisle that have called screaming about this issue and they've told us to a man or woman that the Department of Assessment is acknowledging there's an error and saying it's coming from the respective receiver of taxes offices. Is that true?

MR. MILES: I'm not aware of that. I've talked to one of the receivers who said that one of our employees was making this claim and we addressed that. But that is one of the receivers.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Did the receivers of taxes calculate this exemption?

MR. MILES: No. The Department of Assessment calculates the exemption.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Do the
receivers of taxes qualify veterans for this exemption? Who qualifies the veterans for the exemption? Is it the receiver of taxes or is it the county?

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    MR. MILES: The veteran applies
for the exemption and then the department
reviews the application and then determines if
they meet the legal qualifications.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What
department?
    MR. MILES: The Department of
Assessment.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So, is this
error to 4,000 properties, 4,000 properties
where veterans live, is that the county of
Nassau's error or is it the receiver of taxes
error? Let me rephrase. The county's
computer error or the receiver of taxes?
    MR. MILES: I never claimed there
was a receiver error. I never claimed there
was.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I'm not
saying you did. Mr. Miles, you're a deputy
county assessor, correct?
    MR. MILES: I'm a deputy assessor
and counsel.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Don't you
    have staff there that you are the supervisor
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& \text { of? } \\
& \qquad \text { MR. MILES: Yes. } \\
& \text { LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: That's why } \\
& \text { you didn't personally answer the calls, but if } \\
& \text { your staff is answering the calls and } \\
& \text { directing people to the receivers and saying } \\
& \text { the receivers are making the error that's } \\
& \text { something that you need to address, wouldn't } \\
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MR. MILES: I have addressed it. I think it was a singular circumstance and we addressed it. I told the receiver as such and he was very gracious.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: We have 4,000 properties that are now phased in -aside from the ones we've already uncovered and had previous hearings on -- now we've got 4,000 more. This affecting veterans and their family members. What's the plan to rectify this?
MR. MILES: There's the standard

New York State Real Property Tax Law set forth in Article 5 that you can correct errors such

Veterans and Finance - 1-25-21 as these.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Excuse my ignorance. What does that mean, Article 5? How do we get these people their money back? They've been overcharged. What are we doing to get their money back?

MR. MILES: Based on timing, I believe that we can correct the issue and potentially change the tax bills before the impacted parties have to overpay.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So now their general tax bills were already sent, right? They're already on the website. Presumably some have already paid it.

MR. MILES: We will work with the town receivers for the solution in terms of creating the corrected bills and those who overpay and cannot get their money back will receive a refund and receive a corrected bill in the second half.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So they'll get a refund? They're not going to have to wait for the second half to get a credit? They'll actually going to get a check that's

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cut from the county sometime in the future to reimburse them, correct?

MR. MILES: I'm not aware. I'm not going to speak for the receivers in terms of there being a credit or anything. The standard practice is refund and then corrected bill.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Is the county responsible for the funds that are lost due to the correction?

MR. MILES: I lost you on the last part.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Is the county responsible for the funds that are lost due to the correction?

MR. MILES: Yes. The fiscal
impact is to the county under the county guarantee.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Just so we are all clear on that, that means that whatever is paid back is going to come from the county even though the county didn't collect all of that, right?

MR. MILES: Correct. We

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guarantee for the schools and the towns.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Tell me the calculation. What's the value of this 4,000 computer error mistake?

MR. MILES: I believe it's in the five million range.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: When you
say the "five million range," is there an exact number that's been calculated or just based on your regulation it's five million? Or is there no number that's actually been calculated yet?

MR. MILES: Based on my
recollection but the calculation is being confirmed.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Would you
agree that that five million is now going to have to be absorbed by all of Nassau taxpayers?

MR. MILES: It's a five million
charged to the county.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Who pays
that? It's the residents, right?
MR. MILES: I don't know the

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    Veterans and Finance - 1-25-21
budgetary practices of the Office of Budget.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Do you know
    where that five million is going to come
    from? What fund? Is it the general fund?
                            MR. MILES: I would ask that
question of the Office of Management and
Budget.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Just going
to skip around a little bit. Like I said,
please bear with me. I know I'm taking up a
lot of your time.
    In terms of the recent lawsuit that
was settled between the county and numerous
residents who sued the county over the
reassessment, there were settlement terms that
were agreed upon by the county that I would
like to ask you about and ask where we are in
terms of compliance to those terms. Meaning
the Department of Assessment.
    One of the settlement terms.
    Defendants will revise the county's
assessment website and any mail disclosures by
specifically eliminating the, quote,
calculation ladders, end quote, or, quote,
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ladder reports, end quote, by including on the assessment website plain English narratives and hyperlinks substantially as set forth in exhibit $B$ and by consolidating and streamlining public assess to the assessment website.

Has this been done?
MR. MILES: I'm sorry I lose you
a little bit when you lean down.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Are you
familiar with the settlement, sir?
MR. MILES: I'm familiar with the
settlement.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Are you
aware of the fact that the county agreed to numerous transparency items that they would comply with?

MR. MILES: I know there were some agreements in the settlement.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Are you
aware if the Department of Assessment has complied?

MR. MILES: I'm sorry?
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Has the

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& \text { Department of Assessment complied with the } \\
& \text { settlement agreement? } \\
& \qquad \text { MR. MILES: I believe the } \\
& \text { department is working on what's been agreed }
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upon.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I'm sorry.
You've been working on what?
MR. MILES: I'm sorry, I keep
losing you. I apologize.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: They're
working on what?
MR. MILES: I believe we're
working on what has been agreed upon.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Is there
any anticipated time period where you're going
to be in compliance? Because I don't see
anything in the settlement agreement saying
you have a year. I mean, we're talking about
making minor adjustments to the website. Why
is it taking this long?
MR. MILES: I will check with the
IT department.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: One of the
items that the county agreed to comply with.

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Defendants, meaning the county, will make
public all the approximately 180 independent
variables that were used in the
computer-assisted mass appraisal modeling in
the reassessment and the coefficients for
those variables in each market area.
    Has this been made public?
    MR. MILES: I believe it will be
made public.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I would
hope it will be. You agreed to do it. But
has it been yet?
    MR. MILES: Not that I'm aware
of.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Why?
    MR. MILES: I don't know. I will
    talk with the IT department. There's no
    nefarious reason why.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Defendants
will publish maps on the assessment website
showing all the market areas and neighborhoods
used in the reassessment and explain how the
neighborhood coefficients were determined in
each market area. Where can I find these
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    maps?

MR. MILES: The neighborhood maps?

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: No. What I
just read. Defendants will publish maps on the assessment website.

MR. MILES: I don't mean to be rude. Like I said, sometimes when you're bending down I miss some of the words.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I
apologize. I will try to speak more clearly into the microphone.

MR. MILES: Thank you.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You're welcome. Defendants will publish maps on the assessment website showing all the market areas and neighborhoods used in the reassessment and explain how the neighborhood coefficients were determined in each market area. Has this been published on the website?
MR. MILES: Not that I'm aware of.

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    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: For a
period of not less than three years from the
date of this settlement agreement, defendants
will perform periodic reviews at least
annually of the neighborhood and market
designations. Has this been done?
    MR. MILES: Not that I'm aware
of. We're in a paused roll.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: In the next
seven years, defendants agree to perform
comparative market analysis for the 3,000
highest valued and 3,000 lowest valued
properties in the county to assure the
continued fairness and accuracy of evaluation
of those properties.
                            Has the first analysis been
performed?
    MR. MILES: We haven't performed
evaluations since it's a paused roll.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So no?
    MR. MILES: We haven't valued
anything. There has been a paused roll. It
would be counterintuitive to value 6,000
properties and leave the rest of them.
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LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Isn't that
independent of the roll?
MR. MILES: Why would that be
independent of the roll?
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Comparing
the market analysis doesn't mean you have to
change the roll. You can do that with a
frozen roll, can't you?
MR. MILES: We can compare.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You agreed
to.
MR. MILES: Not going to change the valuation.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I'm not saying it did. I mean, there's a settlement agreement you can comply with it or you don't.

MR. MILES: We'll comply with
it. We'll have our internal numbers.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Mr. Miles,
recently Resolution 186-20 to require the
assessor to restore to the official website of
Nassau County the total value of the exemptions granted and the estimated tax impact to individual homeowners pursuant to

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    real property tax law Section 485(u).
    On December 28th the county
    executive signed Resolution 186-20 to restore
    to the county website information detailing
    the total amount of the phase-in exemption and
    the full value of the tax impact associated
with the exemption.
    Were you aware that this was signed
    into law, Mr. Miles?
    MR. MILES: Yes. I believe that
was signed in last month. Maybe a few weeks
ago.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Yes. If
you recall, the administration inexplicably
removed the exemption from the website shortly
after the school tax bills were posted.
First, why was it removed to begin with?
    MR. MILES: I'm not sure but I
believe currently we're working on putting the
number back up. Making sure the number is
clear.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Who ordered
its removal? Did you?
    MR. MILES: No, I did not.
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    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Did the
    assessor?
    MR. MILES: I'm not sure.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Who removed
    it?
    MR. MILES: I don't know but
we're working on putting the number up and
complying with the law.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Why is it
    taking this long? It came down a day after it
    was put up. Why is it taking 40 days to put
    it back up?
    MR. MILES: Just making sure that
it's clear. Making sure that it's
understandable.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Did you
make sure it was understandable when you put
it up in the first place?
    MR. MILES: I'm not sure. We're
complying with the law now and working on
putting the number up.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: When will
        it be restored?
    MR. MILES: I will have to talk
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    to the IT division.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Are you
    aware that the legislation calls for it to be
    restored immediately?
    MR. MILES: I'm aware of that and
    we are working on that.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: My
    understanding is that the '22-'23 roll is
    frozen, correct?
    MR. MILES: It's a paused roll,
    correct.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Now the
    phase-in in assessed values will continue
    unabated notwithstanding the frozen
    assessment; is that correct?
    MR. MILES: Correct.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So, will
    individuals that have experienced a tax
    increase in year one of the reassessment
    continue to see that increase be phased in
    over the four years despite the fact that the
    county executive and the assessor decided to
    freeze the roll for '22-'23?
    MR. MILES: I'm not sure what the
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question is.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Does the '22-'23 frozen roll affect the phase-in and the impacts of the phase-in at all?

MR. MILES: I don't know the tax impact. We are two years away from that.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Generally
speaking, if you receive a tax increase as a result of the reassessment it gets phased in over five years, correct?

MR. MILES: It's not tax
increases that get phased in it's assessed values.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I said the
tax impact gets phased in over five years generally; is that correct?

MR. MILES: I understand what you
said legislator but I'm going with what the law says. The law says you phase in market value increases and they are equalizing using level of assessment. It's not based on tax impact. It's not based on tax. It's based on --

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I didn't

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say it was. I understand that the assessment gets phased in over five years. What I'm asking is, generally, generally, those who have an increase over five years in their assessment are generally seeing tax increases over five years. Would you disagree with that? Are more people seeing a decrease when their assessment goes up?

MR. MILES: No. It's dependent.
If everybody is going up 20 percent per year that means everyone's going up 20 percent. So, it doesn't necessarily mean that you're going up or down. It's dependent upon your relationship with your neighbors and the school district taxes and your county and general taxes.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you Mr. Miles. I may have some more for you after but I'm going to switch over to Mr. May for a minute.

MR. MILES: Thank you sir.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you.
Good morning Mr. May.
MR. MAY: Good morning

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legislator.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Mr. May, how many challenges were made to the '20-'21 roll?

MR. MAY: I have that figure.
One moment please. For tax year '20-'21 we received 259,000 .

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: How about
'21-'22?
MR. MAY: For '21-'22, 243,600.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Now,
'20-'21, how many of those 259,000 received a settlement offer from ARC?

MR. MAY: For '20-'21 I might not have that figure at my fingertips legislator, but if not $I$ will be happy to get it for you. No. For '20-'21 I don't have that breakdown immediately at my fingertips. I want to make sure $I$ take down all of the figures that you're interested in. Give me one moment. So, legislator, for '20-'21 you're interested in the number of offers overall?

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Yeah. How many overall offers. Also how many were

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accepted.
MR. MAY: I can get that for you. LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What the average offer was. The highest offer. Now, '21-'22 those are the offers still going out now, right?

MR. MAY: Yes. We will be
issuing our final determinations on '21-'22 by the end of March. At this time in our process we are largely done with our first-time reviews. We are now dealing with counteroffers and discussions with the applicants.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So, in
terms of offers from ARC are they pretty much all out, the initial offers?

MR. MAY: We've done the overwhelming, 99 percent majority, of our first offers for '21-'22.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Let's talk about those. How many offers have gone out of reductions?

MR. MAY: I'll need one moment to pull up that stat. About 200,000.
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LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: And how
many of those 200,000 so far have been
accepted?

MR. MAY: Approximately 55,000. LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What was the highest percentage reduction offered by ARC for '21-'22?

MR. MAY: That I'm not going to have legislator. I will have to find that for you.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What was the average?

MR. MAY: That, again, I would
have to get that figure for you. You're interested in the highest and the average percentage?

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Yes. This shouldn't be -- with all due respect -- these questions were emailed before the hearing. You have should this down already in terms of the question.

MR. MAY: I do apologize
legislator.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: If you

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    grieved your assessment for '21-'22 was a
    different level of assessment applied before
    ARC gave the offer of settlement?
        MR. MAY: ARC's determined level
    of assessment for '21-'22 would have been used
    to calculate our value and make the offer. I
    think the answer to your question is yes.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What is
    that level of assessment?
    MR. MAY: . 95.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I want to
make sure I understand this because this gets
    a little complicated. The level of assessment
    is from the Department of Assessment when they
calculate your assessment is point one,
correct?
    MR. MAY: Yes.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Is what
you're telling me, Mr. May, that if you
grieved your assessment for '21-'22 ARC
applied a different level of assessment before
mailing the offer; is that correct?
                                    MR. MAY: Yes.
                                    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: And that
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    level of assessment is lower than point one,
    correct?
                                MR. MAY: Yes.
                                LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Correct me
if I'm wrong, but for '21-'22, which is year
two of the reassessment, if you grieved your
assessment you automatically got a reduction
offer; is that correct?
MR. MAY: That is not correct.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Tell me
why.
                                MR. MAY: We apply the level of
assessment at . }95\mathrm{ and we run the math. But if
your resultant value does not indicate a
reduction ARC would not be making an offer.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: In other
words, if your property value increased the
level of assessment, even though it's lower,
wouldn't automatically qualify you for a
reduction, correct?
    MR. MAY: That is correct. The
level of assessment by itself would not
guarantee a reduction.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: But you
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would agree that decreasing the level of assessment for ARC purposes would certainly lead to a larger amount of offers than if you didn't, right?

MR. MAY: I couldn't say that that happens 100 percent of the time but I think that's probably generally correct.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Under the previous administration did ARC use the same level of assessment as the Department of Assessment?

MR. MAY: We are talking about a period of eight years so I'm not 100 percent sure. But in my time certainly ARC disagreed with the Department of Assessment and used a different level of assessment, yes.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: And the result of that was mass settlements, right? MR. MAY: That was a factor that led to a large number of settlement offers and settlements, yes.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What is
mass settlement?
MR. MAY: I suppose legislator

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that depends on -- perhaps a little bit of context would be helpful. During the frozen roll period the Assessment Review Commission annually determines that the level of assessment was different than that published by the Department of Assessment. So, a practice would have been that if ARC reviewed a particular case in a previous year and a property owner filed in the successive year that ARC would apply the level of assessment for that new year to the value settled in the previous year.

So, that was a tactic that was used to address a number of cases. So, I think that maybe what you are referring to when you say mass settlement.

## LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I guess

 what I'm asking is, it's the same question $I$ actually asked assessor Moog months ago, which I understand Mr. May you don't work in the same department as assessor Moog, but if I recall his explanation of mass settlement is when you use a different level of assessment and grant reductions as a result. So, inVeterans and Finance - 1-25-21
'20-'21 what level of assessment did ARC use?

MR. MAY: In '20-'21 ARC actually used one, which was the level of assessment published by the Department of Assessment. So for '20-'21 ARC agreed with the Department of Assessment as to level of assessment.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So, if you grieved your assessment for '20-'21 it was a straight up comparison of fair market values, correct?

MR. MAY: To the extent that there was no varied level of assessment applied, yes, absolutely.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: If my market value I disagree with it, I would say it's really worth $X$, which presumably is something less than what the Department of Assessment valued it at, and ARC would determine the actual value and if it was less they would offer a reduction, right?

MR. MAY: Correct.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Whereas, in
'21-'22 there's another variable in there;
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correct?

MR. MAY: It's not that there's another variable legislator. In '20-'21 ARC still used the level of assessment to arrive at our assessed value. It's just that for '21-'22 the level of assessment was different.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Maybe an example would make this more clear. If the Department of Assessment assessed resident X's property at $\$ 400,000$ and resident $X$ grieved their assessment. For '21-'22 if ARC determined that the Department of Assessment was correct and the property was worth $\$ 400,000$ would the Assessment Review Commission send resident $X$ an offer of reduction for '21-'22?

MR. MAY: In that specific example legislator, yes.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So even
though ARC would be saying that the Department of Assessment was correct in their determination that that property was worth $\$ 400,000$, the Assessment Review Commission is

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going to send a reduction, correct?
    MR. MAY: Again, in that specific
example, yes.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: With this
    .95, what would their assessment be reduced
to as a result of this offer if they accepted
it?
    MR. MAY: I may embarrass myself
by doing the math incorrectly but I believe
that would be an assessed value of 400 versus
an assessed value of 395.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I think
you're off a little bit but that's probably
close. So, is that 395,000 in this example
correct? Is that the correct assessment?
                            MR. MAY: In the opinion of the
Assessment Review Commission, yes it would be.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What you're
saying is, even though the Assessment Review
Commission determined that the fair market
value was 400,000 they're going to say it's
correct that this property is going to be
reduced to 395,000?
    MR. MAY: With the very specific
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fact pattern that we're discussing, yes.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Can you explain that? I lose that. I thought the whole point of reassessment was that the fair market value -- you were going to be assessed at your fair market value. Now you're telling me the fair market value in this example is 400,000 but the Assessment Review Commission is offering a reduction to something less. I got to tell you Mr. May that sounds very familiar.

MR. MAY: In both examples the
Assessment Review Commission and the
Department of Assessment are agreeing as to fair market value. But because there is a disagreement as to the level of assessment that ratio between fair market value and assessed values the $A R C$ and DOA, despite agreeing on fair market value, will end up disagreeing as to assessed value.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Isn't that exactly what we would have heard under the old system? Isn't it the same exact thing?

What's different?

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MR. MAY: Again, legislator,
we're talking about a very specific example and this goes back to the question that you asked earlier regarding wouldn't a different level of assessment indicate that ARC is just automatically making an offer of reduction and the answer there is no.

In the greater context, ARC is
performing a review and arriving at a determination of fair market value. So, there are cases where ARC disagrees with the Department of Assessment in the other direction and may find that instead of the property being worth 400,000 that it may have been worth 410,000 and then after applying the level of assessment would indicate a zero reduction.

It is only in the very specific circumstance where $A R C$ and the Department of Assessment agree as to market value but disagree as to level of assessment that we would see the circumstance that you are referring to.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Mr. May, I

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used an example to illustrate my point. But my point carries on all properties. The differing level of assessment artificially lowers the value. If the property is assessed at $\$ 400,000$ and ARC determines it's worth 390 fair market value will the offer be 390,000 or will it be something less because there's a level of assessment that's applied at .95? MR. MAY: Well, ARC's offer of fair market value would be 390 but our offer of assessed value --

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: -- would be something less, right?

MR. MAY: It would be less than
the published value by the Department of Assessment. Legislator, the reason why I'm struggling is this is just math. LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I
understand. How do you calculate your offer? What's the formula? Fair market value times level of assessment, right? MR. MAY: And a comparison then to the published value. LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Forget the

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published value. When you determine an offer at ARC don't you come up with a fair market value and multiple it times the level of assessment to get an offer amount?

MR. MAY: Yes.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You
determine a fair market value, correct?
MR. MAY: Yes.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Is that
fair market offered to the resident as the assessed value or is it different?

MR. MAY: After it's converted to an assessed value with the level of assessment that would be our offer as an assessed value reduction, yes.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So, the assessed value as a result of a lower level of assessment has been made artificially lower than the fair market value, correct?
MR. MAY: I would disagree with
the characterization of it being artificial. The level of assessment is a calculation.

Parties can disagree as to the calculation and the end result of the level of assessment.

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But to characterize it as artificial I would not agree with.

> LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Fair
enough. Thank you Mr. May. That's what I have for now and I will open it up. Anybody from the Minority have questions? I know the Ranking Member Ms. Birnbaum.

LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: With all
this discussion my question really is, what has changed? Have we assessed homes in a different way? You said we're using the aerials but basically you're still going by square footage, improvements. Has any
methodology changed in the method of assessments that's been done in the reassessment versus in previous years when it had been assessed?

MR. MILES: The previous years did not have any valuation approach. For eight to ten years I don't think there was any change in valuation or a review the level of assessment, review of assessments at all. That's the major difference.

We updated the market values,

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updated the assessed values and we actually used the market approach which is used throughout the state and throughout the country. So, that's the major differences. There was never an assessment done. There was an attempt to do a systematic review but it was completed for this assessment. So we reviewed the equity and the values and we came up with determinations.

LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: So, then
not including the frozen period, the previous assessments was it basically using the same formulas?

MR. MILES: You're saying
comparing the '21-'22 year to the '20-'21
year?
LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: No. I'm saying when there had been a previous reassessment.

MR. MILES: Similar approach. Market value approach.

LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: Then the
level of assessment was the number that changed between previous years and now,

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correct?
MR. MILES: Yes. The level of assessment has continued to decrease. LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: In a nutshell when we're talking about the amount of people in the county whose taxes have gone up versus down could you give us a generalization? What would you say it has come to?
MR. MILES: I'm sorry
legislator. I lost you on the last part of the sentence.

LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: The number
of residents taxes have gone up versus down what would you say the breakout has been?

MR. MILES: I haven't done the report. I've heard it was 60 to 65. But I have not done that report.

LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: Is there a way we can see that by school district? MR. MILES: Yes. Actually, I marked down Legislator Ferretti's request. I will be bringing that down to our internal IT and accounting divisions.

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    LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: Okay.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you.
    Mr. Miles, with the veterans
    exemption error, computer error, has anyone
    from the Department of Assessment or anyone in
    the administration reached out to these
    residents to advise them of this error?
    MR. MILES: I'm not aware of the
communications from the county executive's
office or the department. I believe once we
submit the correction of errors and we're
completing the final numbers I believe there
will be a communication strategy. I don't
know what it is yet.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Can you provide this body with a list of the properties that were affected by this?
MR. MILES: The correction of error petition will actually have the list of properties.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you.
Legislator Walker.
LEGISLATOR WALKER: Thank you
Legislator Ferretti. I'm just going to back
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up a minute. When we started this whole reassessment process I questioned Mr. Moog in how we were doing it. Spoke about modeling. I said you have communities that, I used my community for example. I live in a Levit home in Hicksville, not in Levittown, but those Levit homes have drastically changed. There's very few original Levit homes. Some of those homes are basically no longer even Levit homes. McMansions have kind of been put in those spots or whatever.

He assured myself and all of us that no, everything like that is going to be taken care of. I said well, I don't know how you model a particular area when that area is very different than it used to be. Same as areas with capes that were all basically very similar homes.

Also, you spoke about getting the information from the towns as far as permits and what changes have taken place in various homes. And let's be real, and Legislator Ferretti addressed this too, there are many people that just say forget it, I'm not

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getting a permit. I'll worry about that when I'm selling the house or whatever. I don't plan on moving. So, all of those homes, unless you really did an aerial view of each one of the homes in Nassau County, you're not going to know that. So, people who do the right things once again lose out and people who don't do what's right they benefit. Guess that happens with many things.

The whole issue with problems that we've had, mistakes that were made that have cost us tremendous amount of money. The latest being the two properties, the Seasons in the Bellmore-Wantagh area and also the other up I believe it was Glen Cove and Carnation Drive in Farmingdale, major mistakes that cost this county a lot of money. Now you have the whole veterans issue which is costing a tremendous amount of money once again on the county. I know you said well, I'm not exactly sure where it's coming from but we know it's coming from the taxpayers of Nassau County. So, not only have people's houses gone up, their taxes have gone

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up, many are people who thought their taxes were going down in the latest information found out their taxes are going up. They are now stuck with paying all these mistakes that were made.

I'm sure if it was coming from the assessment people's pockets you'd be very, very concerned about all these errors. But it's almost like there were mistakes made and we just have to deal with it and yes, we're stuck with the county guarantee.

MR. MILES: That is not a fair statement for the staff here who work very hard. Especially during a pandemic-riddled year. Take their job seriously. LEGISLATOR WALKER: I'm not denying that people don't take their jobs seriously.
MR. MILES: But I think the
characterization that it's compared to their money and the taxpayer's money many of them are taxpayers.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: Many of them are going to get stuck paying for this also.

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Everyone who lives in Nassau County is paying for these errors.

MR. MILES: I have to speak up on
this. Many of the people are hard working county residents too. So the characterization that they don't care because it's not their money or they don't take assessment seriously
is not a fair characterization. They are
upset by this computer error. They did
everything they could do to make sure
everything was right. A 20-year computer
program caused this mistake and now we are here discussing this with you, being transparent with you as much as we can and we're going ahead and trying to fix the issue.

But the characterization that it's not their money and they don't care that is not fair at all.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: I apologize
if I made it seem like that they did not care because I believe we all care. But we're stuck with a tremendous amount of debt now that the county taxpayers have to pay because of errors. And whether it was said by one

Veterans and Finance - 1-25-21 person or not, constantly throughout this process the blame is also being shifted to someplace else. You know, no matter what question we ask with assessment we didn't really get an exact answer of what was taking place. And once again it's a computer error. It's a problem with an antiquated system. There's not enough staff. I don't deny that the people there are working very, very hard. Okay? But the bottom line is it's a mess. We were told over and over again that the assessment is very good. We can stand by this assessment.

The county executive herself told people grieve your taxes. I thought this whole process was to make it so that people didn't have to grieve their taxes. That it was going to be correct. Unfortunately, we're finding out that a tremendous amount of it isn't correct.
MR. MILES: I disagree with that
characterization as well. The county
assessments are very accurate and they are correct. There have been several issues with

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the computer program that has caused issues not only for this administration but in prior administrations there was an error in which an apportionment occurred and the county buildings, during the previous administration, were considered taxable and millions of dollars were paid to the Garden City school district to fix that issue. There was a switching of the special districts between one municipality or one school district and another and that was fixed.

I don't disagree with you that Adapt is a problem. But I do disagree with you the fact that the county assessments are not correct because they are and there's been evidence of the fact that they are and it's been independently analyzed saying as much.

I think it's just that we have to continue to try to work with a system that three departments in this county utilize. It's not an easy system to reprogram. It's a system where a lot of complicated math is done between three departments and we just continue to try to improve and try to make sure that

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this system doesn't continue to have hiccups.
But the fact of the matter is the county assessments are accurate. The programmatic issues are a separate issue with an older program.

I think the county executive in terms of saying you have the ability to grieve, of course we should advocate for the rights of our taxpayers that you have the ability to do these things because the law provides you as such and that we support the rights of our taxpayers. I don't think she's saying grieve your taxes, the assessments are wrong. She has iterated time and again the assessments are right and they are.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: I have to
differ because I don't think they are because I don't think that many properties aren't really -- they haven't been looked at because that's not how the assessment was done. You cannot tell me that a property that has major improvements, that have so much more of a home on a piece of a property than a smaller property next door should be assessed at a

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lower value. That's done because of the way it was done. In the previous assessment every home was looked at. That was the previous assessment. That was not chosen the way we went about things this time $I$ do not agree, that's my opinion, but $I$ think a lot of other people have that same opinion too.

We get the phone calls because people call assessment and they can't speak to anyone. They call upstairs to the county executive's office and can't speak to anyone. When you have residents, some of them very, very old seniors sobbing on the phone how am I supposed to pay these taxes? And their taxes have gone up extraordinarily. It's very, very sad and it's very sad it's left for the legislators to have to deal with where we don't have an answer for them. And many of these problems we've had to point out for you and if you knew about it ahead of time we weren't aware that you knew about it nothing because nothing was shared with us and I think that's a major, major problem.

> And even upstairs, people call

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upstairs to the county exec's office and they're told call your legislator. Just a lot of problems here, and I don't think it was addressed properly.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you
Legislator Walker. We have four other legislators right now that have comments but just before we get to them, Mr. Miles, you referenced an error that happened in 2010 where a county property was on the tax roll; is that correct?

MR. MILES: Yeah. I believe the county property was considered taxable.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Who was the county assessor at that time?

MR. MILES: I don't recall.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: It was Mr. Jankowski. Do you know if he was elected or appointed to office?

MR. MILES: I don't know.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: He was
appointed just so you know. Perhaps there's a trend there. Before we get to Legislator Rhoads --

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MR. MILES: I don't think whether
an assessor is appointed or elected has any relevance to the fact that the computer system caused an error when our mid-level staff were working on the process. I don't think an elected assessor or an appointed assessor has any relevance to mid to lower level staff working on exemptions and taxable value. LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I respect your opinion and I hope you have an opportunity to voice that opinion at the ballot box in a referendum hopefully not in the too distant future.

But just going on, before we get to
Legislator Rhoads who is next, just so you realize the impact, $I$ don't know if you know this or not, $I$ want to give you a couple of properties that we've identified as having this veterans exemption error.

Property number one. In 2020, I don't know if you have a pen and paper, it might help if you just jot it down.

MR. MILES: Would your staff send me the properties --

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LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: No
different properties.
MR. MILES: -- in an email?
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So property
number one the school taxes in 2020.
MR. MILES: Wait, I'm sorry
legislator. I lost the last -- I asked if you can have legislative staff send me the properties so I can look at them.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Sure.
Absolutely. Property number one. The school taxes for 2020 after STAR \$3,247.60. In '20-'21 those school taxes went down presumably as a result of the reassessment to \$2,759.69. Approximately $\$ 1,000$. Again, this property has this veterans exemption. 2020 general taxes, \$1,362.51. '20-'21 general taxes, \$3,109.39. So in this example we're seeing a reduction in school taxes, which as we know is about 67,68 percent of the entire tax bill, in about $\$ 1,000$. But the general taxes shot up from about $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 3,000$. Massive, massive hit. That's a $\$ 2,000$ difference. That's just

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one example.
Another example. This is the last one. I won't bore you with all the examples. I'll just do two and then we'll go to Legislator Rhoads. This example the 2020 school taxes property two, again with the same exemption, $\$ 3,020$ in 2020 school taxes. '20-'21, 1,873. So about a \$1,200 reduction. But when you get to the general taxes, \$2,132.26 in 2020. In '20-'21, $\$ 4,093$. So again, an approximate $\$ 2,000$ difference. That's substantial. These are not minor errors. These are errors that, quite frankly, they could put veterans and their families out of their homes.

Before we get to Legislator Rhoads, I want to just once again ask for a list of these 4,000 properties. It's very important we get them. I understand that the outreach hasn't been done to these houses and these properties and their families. If it's not going to be done soon, the ones in my district I'm going to reach out to every one of them. So please, if you can get us that list.

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    MR. MILES: You will be receiving
the correction of error resolutions soon.
    Like I said, they will have all the
    information.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you.
Legislator Rhoads.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Thank you Mr.
    Chairman. Good morning. Still morning.
    Good. Mr. Miles, why are you here this
    morning?
    MR. MILES: I'm here because I'm
    the deputy assessor for the Department of
    Assessment.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You're not
    the only deputy assessor, right?
    MR. MILES: I'm not the only.
I'm here because of my handsomeness.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Without
    question. But how many deputy assessors are
there, Mr. Miles?
    MR. MILES: I believe it's
    probably between four and six.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: There are
    Other deputy assessors that were available to
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come today, correct?
MR. MILES: I believe so. I didn't check their schedules but I'm sure some of them were.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You've been
with the county for three years I believe you said?

MR. MILES: Yeah, three years
legislator.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Part of that time was spent in the county attorney's office, right?

MR. MILES: Yes.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: And you're now counsel to the Department of Assessment, correct?

MR. MILES: I have been counsel since $I$ was at the county attorney's office. The previous county attorney appointed me to that job.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You've got
three years as counsel to the Department of Assessment whether it's in the county attorney's office or within the Department of

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Assessment itself, correct?
    MR. MILES: Correct.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You're listed
as deputy assessor but in your education and
background, sort of getting back to a point
that Alternate Deputy Presiding Officer Kopel
sort of led off the questioning with, you have
no background in assessment, right?
    MR. MILES: I believe I have a
background now in assessment.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: In terms of
    your education, you went to law school, you
    became a lawyer. In your undergraduate work
    it wasn't in assessment, right?
    MR. MILES: Correct. But a lot
    of people fall into this field. Many of our
    field staff started out as real estate agents
    or brokers and then they came into this
    department and learned how to apprise and
    assess and they've been doing it well for a
    while now.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Have you
    taken any classes in assessment?
    MR. MILES: I have taken classes.
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& \text { LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Do you }
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actually participate in any of the assessing of property or is your work with the Department of Assessment largely as counsel? MR. MILES: It's largely as counsel.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So, other
deputy assessors that are here, would it be fair to say they have a better technical knowledge of the Department of Assessment and how assessing is actually done?

MR. MILES: I think I have a
pretty sound technical knowledge of assessment based on the legal background and based on my training in taking classes for assessing. But there's other people who have great valuation knowledge as well.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Obviously
we're asking a lot of technical questions today because we want to make sure that we get an understanding. We want to make sure the public has an understanding of what went on with respect to this particular assessment and how assessment in general is done. Obviously

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that was the purpose of today's hearing you would assume that, right?

MR. MILES: Yes.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Would it not
have been better to have one of the deputy assessors with more background knowledge about the technical aspects of assessing?

MR. MILES: I think I'm doing a great job legislator.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: For your understanding yes, you're doing a great job I would say. However, where is Robin Laveman today?

MR. MAY: Legislator, the chairperson would have preferred to be here herself but she is in class preparing certification as a New York State assessor.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So, she is in class today learning how to do the job that she's been appointed for?

MR. MAY: I would disagree with
that characterization legislator.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: If she's taking classes to be a certified assessor to

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replace the certified assessor that we had is she not obtaining training to do the job that she's been appointed for?

MR. MAY: I don't know that I can characterize it as training. She is preparing to get the certification.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: What would
you call taking classes, Mr. May?
MR. MAY: Well, the statute does allow for a period of time for an assessor to achieve that certification and still fit their qualifications. To that extent, I would disagree that she is not qualified.

MR. MILES: Actually, Legislator Rhoads, if you don't mind me chiming in, we have several assessors who have taken or plan on taking the IAO certification and they take this class as well. It's almost like a bar prep. It's a prep for the test, not a prep for the knowledge.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Why aren't
they testifying today?
MR. MILES: I'm sorry?
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You said you

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have several assessors who have applied for and received this certification within your department. Why do we not have one of them testifying today? MR. MILES: I'm a great deputy assessor and I'm doing a great job here. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I appreciate the level of confidence you have in your own abilities, Mr. Miles. But when we're asking specific questions about how an assessment is conducted and many of the answers that we're receiving are $I$ don't know, I'll have to check, it would be nice at the hearing if we actually had the answers to those questions since we all knew what this hearing was about. MR. MILES: I think actually I've answered all the questions in terms of how assessments are done and how we do them and inventory and data. I think I've actually answered every question.

## LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I'm happy

that you're satisfied with your performance but I can tell you that I haven't been satisfied with your performance. Again, it's

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not a personal criticism of you. Obviously you're testifying with respect to your breath of knowledge but there are clearly other individuals within the department and I would have hoped the assessor designee would have been one of them who could have appeared today to give us a better understanding of what it is that we're looking for.

Incidently, the class or the prep
test or prep that the assessor designate is taking now is that a class that county taxpayers are paying for?

MR. MAY: I don't know.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Is the assessor designate on county time taking that class?

MR. MAY: That $I$ don't know.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Mr. Miles, you had testified earlier with respect to the discrepancy between the tax impact notices that were sent out to taxpayers, which understandably were an estimate based on I think it was the '19-'20, I guess the initial ones were based originally on '17-'18 and

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eventually as it progressed but originally
based on '19'-'20.
The discrepancy between those tax
impact notices and the actual taxes that came
out as part of the general taxes for the
'20-'21 school year when they came out in
November, and I believe you said that the
reason for the discrepancy was a change in
school budgets; is that correct?
MR. MILES: I would say a lot of
it has to do with the change in the school
budget.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: My question
for you is, I'm going to use myself as an
example. My tax impact notice when it was
received '19-'20 projected there would be a
decrease in my taxes by about $\$ 2,000$. The
actual decrease that $I$ received was about
$\$ 50$. In my total tax bill that was a
discrepancy probably of around 15 percent
between the tax impact notice and the actual
taxes that I received. I live in Bellmore.
The Bellmore school district increased their
budget by 1.90 percent.

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& \text { MR. MILES: Yes. } \\
& \text { LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I can tell }
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$$ you that Freeport was 1.85 percent. Merrick was 3.43 percent. North Merrick was 3.23 percent. Seaford was 3.32. Wantagh was 1.78. All of these increases in budgets really didn't exceed more than three percent in many occasions and some were actually below two percent.

If school taxes are the result of
there being a discrepancy between the tax impact notices and the actual taxes that are charged, how can you say that it's the school budgets that are responsible for a 15 percent increase when all of the increases were somewhere in the one, two or three percent range? That doesn't make sense. MR. MILES: By the way, I don't want to pinpoint specific school districts because I don't know what their circumstances were this year.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: The budgets are actual numbers. You kind of made a sort of clear and defined statement that the reason

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that there was such a big discrepancy between the tax impact notices and the actual taxes that were charged was because of school budgets. School budgets increased anywhere from one to three percent. At least in my area. In fact, Newsday has reported that countywide school district budgets increased by about two percent on average, slightly over two percent. Yet there seemed to be discrepancies in the area of around 15 percent between, at least mine, between tax impact notices and the amount that was actually charged. How is there a correlation between the two?

MR. MILES: I don't think it's generally 15 percent difference between the two. Remember, when we talk about assessments and you and I have had long conversations about assessments and the relationships between assessment and taxes and your neighbors. It's dependent upon your individual assessed value as compared to everybody else in your school district or the assessing unit. And you compare your

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So, I don't think it's on average 15 percent, ten percent, two percent, one percent. The assessment is very individualistic as you and I have discussed and many of the legislators here. It's a case-by-case basis when it comes to how the tax levy affects you when you compare your assessment to everyone else in the district. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But everybody else in the district is receiving substantial tax increases. While the county executive and the assessor testified that the splits between those going up and those going down would be somewhere in the area of around 52-48. In a community like Bellmore we are seeing that 74 percent of homeowners actually received a tax increase, whereas, 26 percent received a decrease.
MR. MILES: I think the
percentages were all averages. When you compare district to district I think you have to look at the individual parcels and you have

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to see the level of increase. Because, you know, 60 percent, 75 percent, 50 percent it could be $\$ 10$ or $\$ 100$ or $\$ 50$, $I$ don't know. I can't pontificate.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Do you have that breakdown?

MR. MILES: As discussed earlier, we will be gathering that information for Legislator Birnbaum and Legislator Ferretti.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: With all due respect, we were asking for that breakdown months ago. In fact, the last time that the assessor came to testify, at that time assessor Moog came to testify, that was one of the things that was requested specifically by the legislature.

MR. MILES: I believe I just got a request from counsel a few days ago. I've gotten this request today. I will be putting that information together.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: When we asked the questions a couple of months ago, the last time that the assessor was here, why is the Department of Assessment waiting for a formal

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request from counsel as opposed to simply responding to the requests from legislators that are made on the record at a hearing? It would have been nice to have that information today so that we could actually -- it would have been nice to have that information today so that we're not talking in the abstract, we could be talking about actual numbers.

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                                MR. MILES: Like I said, I didn't
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get the previous request but $I$ have it now a few days ago and now. So we will be working on it.

## LEGISLATOR RHOADS: My overall

point is that you have made the statement today that the county executive actually has also made claiming that the increases, the substantial reason for the increases that people are seeing in their taxes is because of school tax rates. School budget increases. So, when we're talking to homeowners who've received a five, ten, 20, 30 in some cases 100 percent increase in their taxes and you see that school tax increases are anywhere from one to three percent how do those two things

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equate?
MR. MILES: I don't know if it's one or three percent. I've seen it as high as five percent in certain districts and like I said I'm not going to --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: According to
Newsday the highest was in Seaford at 3.5 percent.

MR. MILES: I think there's
others that are slightly higher. But like I said, $I$ 'm not going to pinpoint certain districts.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You mean
Newsday could be wrong?
MR. MILES: No. I have to look
back at the Newsday article.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Assume for
the purposes of my question that I'm right and that Newsday is correct and that three and a half percent is the largest increase. When you're talking to residents who are facing, and certainly in a community like Bellmore where you're facing certainly more substantial increases than a three percent change in your

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school taxes, how can either you or the county executive justify claiming that that's because of an increase in school taxes?

MR. MILES: Remember, one of the main variables changes. The school district levy changes. The impact to the individual is dependent upon their assessment as compared to everyone else. When you see one of the main variables switching you can probably make an educated guess, if not stronger than that, that the difference in the school district taxes is going to adjust your projections and your estimates. As you stated before, we were estimating using the '17-'18 tax bill. The schools have increased two, four, six percent since the '17-'18 school taxes.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Mr. Miles, it
hasn't adjusted ten percent, 20 percent, 30 percent, 50 percent. I'm getting calls from residents who have seen an increase in their school taxes by three, four, five, $\$ 6,000$. That's not because of tax rates. That's not because the school district budget has increased by that amount. That's because the

Veterans and Finance - 1-25-21 assessment caused that.

MR. MILES: No, I don't think
it's the assessment caused that. I think it's the case-by-case individual -- it's an
individual relationship between your assessment and the tax levy.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But it's an
individual relationship that 74 percent of homeowners within the Bellmore school district are facing right now. You keep citing to it being an individual case. But when an individual case is multiplied throughout an entire community it has to be looked on a macro level not on an individual level. Why is that the case?

MR. MILES: We can't say that 75
percent of individuals received a, you know, ten percent increase where the majority of them could have received a one or two percent increase.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So you're going to try to get us that information then? MR. MILES: Yes. Like I said, I received the request a few days ago and I have

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this request now, and I will work with the internal IT division and accounting division to ascertain that information.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Can you work with our Office of Legislative Budget Review on that as well?

MR. MILES: Absolutely.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: How long do we expect it's going to take to receive that information?

MR. MILES: I'll have to ask the accounting and IT divisions.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Because I want to make sure that at some point in time we're having a follow-up so that we can ask, with the information in hand, we can ask some more intelligent questions about how we got to where we got. I would like to have a general time frame of when that would be.

MR. MILES: I will provide that to your counsel.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: How long do you think it's going to take to get the estimate?

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MR. MILES: I'd have to talk with
people who work with technology and accounting.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So a week?
MR. MILES: I'm not going to
estimate. I'd have to ask them first. We're in the middle of finishing up exemptions for
'21-'22 year and finalizing the '22 assessment roll. I have to see what's going on with those important individuals.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Legislator
Ferretti asked you before about the assessor back in 2010, Mr. Janowski, right? And there was a $\$ 1.3$ million mistake apparently that was made in listing a county property on the tax rolls which obviously should not be part of the tax rolls and that created a mistake for the taxpayers of the county, right?

MR. MILES: Yes. And that was an Adapt-related issue.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: As a result
of that Adapt-related issue for that $\$ 1.3$ million the appointed county assessor, Mr. Jankowski, was fired. Were you aware of

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that?
MR. MILES: I don't believe he was fired for the 1.3 but $I$ don't know. I can't ask the former county executive why he fired his assessor ten years ago.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Again, I'm basing it on Newsday's reporting at the time as being the justification for his firing. At least according to Newsday, we know that the prior county assessor was fired for a $\$ 1.3$ mistake. So let's talk about the mistakes that we have now in this roll.

MR. MILES: Legislator, that's not the only error that's occurred because of Adapt from 2010. There have been a few, like I said before, there has been a mixing of special districts, people who should have received exemptions who didn't and were restored. So, this is not an issue unique to this administration. The Adapt programing has caused issues in the past.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I understand that the Adapt program has caused issues in the past and it's nice for us to be able to

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continue and say well, it's the Adapt system and we can only work with what we have. You would agree with the statement that whatever technological improvements have been requested by the administration and by the Department of Assessment to this legislature the legislature has granted authority to upgrade their systems, right?

MR. MILES: I understand but -LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We've given you, Mr. Miles, everything that the Department of Assessment has asked for. Can you think of an instance of anything that we've not provided you?

MR. MILES: I appreciate the
resources that have been allocated to this department and is helping it and we continue --

## LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So if we've

 known that the Adapt system is a problem why did we not ask for an improvement in the Adapt system?MR. MILES: The Adapt system is so integral to three different departments

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that untangling it and creating a new program or overhauling this program is a substantial project. It won't take a blink of an eye or snap of the fingers. It would take a while if we're overhauling Adapt or asking Tyler Technologies to adjust the Adapt or moving on to another program. It would take a very long time to adjust the system because it's so integral and because the assessing unit and its other municipalities are very complex. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Has anybody undertaken an analysis at this point? If the Adapt system is creating and every assessment apparently that we do is throwing out errors that result in negative consequences for taxpayers, have we at least started the process of taking a look at the Adapt system and making changes to it or overhauling the system entirely and going with a different system?
MR. MILES: Yes, we have been.

We are discussing changes to Tyler Technologies. I've anecdotally look at other potential programs. So, there is a process.

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But it would take a very long time to untangle the Adapt system. You don't want to negatively impact the Assessment Review Commission's operations or the treasurer's operation.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I guess my
concern is that if we know that for at least the last ten years the Adapt system has been throwing out errors and we know that it's going to take a long time to be able to change the Adapt system have we started to make any changes to the Adapt system or are we simply saying that it's too hard?

MR. MILES: I don't think the answer is it's too hard. I think it takes a very thorough review of what to do and how we're going to do it.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: What's the Department of Assessment's timeframe as to when we can expect revisions to the Adapt system?
MR. MILES: So sorry. I lost you again.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: What is the

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Department of Assessment's timeframe as to when we can expect revisions to the Adapt system?

MR. MILES: I will go back and
talk to the IT division who works with it on a regular basis.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Is there any
timetable within the Department of
Assessment? You've indicated that you started that review. Is there any kind of one-year plan, two-year plan, five-year plan as to when we can expect there to be revisions?

MR. MILES: No timetable yet but
I will talk to the technologists in our department.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Because
obviously you understand, Mr. Miles, and I'm sure Mr. Moog understood, at least I hope everybody did, that every time one of these problems occur these are real people who have to pay more than their fair share of taxes that we then at county taxpayer expense have to go back and fix these mistakes.

As much as we would like to say

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hey, it's the computer's problem, the computer works for the Department of Assessment. At some point in time it has to become the Department of Assessment's problem. It has to become the county's problem. It has to become our government's problem to try and fix what we know is a system that isn't working. You would agree with that, right?

MR. MILES: I agree that we have to look at this program and see what we can potentially do to improve it or move on from it.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: If we know
that the computer system continues to make mistakes, why is it before the actual roll is finalized do we not go back and review, at least a sampling, to make sure that with respect -- and it seems to be occurring with respect to exemptions -- why aren't we going back and taking a look at each exemption and doing a sampling of those properties to ensure that the exemption is being applied properly?

MR. MILES: I believe there is sampling done. We reviewed the assessment and

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the percentages of the assessment.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: For the veterans exemption that we're talking about we've identified that there is now 4,000 veterans who had to pay thousands of dollars more than they had to pay. Take money out of their pocket. Many are seniors. Many are on fixed incomes. Probably paying money that they didn't have to pay their taxes and we're throwing up our hands and saying sorry, it's a mistake and we'll get you a check whenever we figure out how we're going to get you paid. MR. MILES: I don't agree with the characterization that we're just throwing up our hands. I think we're concerned. We're upset about it. Like I told Legislator Walker --
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I guess my point is, we're all concerned about it but our concern doesn't make up for the thousands of dollars they had to take out of their pockets -- who knows where they came up with it from -- and now they're waiting on us to pay them back. The concern is great but

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concern doesn't pay the bills.
One, when are we getting them their money back? But two, when are we going to make sure that these mistakes aren't going to be made in the first place?

MR. MILES: The budget question I think has to be asked of OMB. But the technology is -- we continue to build up our staff, continue to train people, continue to look at these issues. Some of these issues are extraordinarily unique. An exemption not being applied to certain special districts is just a very unique situation.

But in response to that, we moved quickly in analyzing the situation and we're putting together the resolutions that should be filed relatively shortly and we are finding, based on every systematic issue that's coming up with Adapt, we come up with a response in kind.

So, I think we got to keep on
increasing the quality controls in the unit and we're looking into ways to improve the Adapt technology, if not move on from Adapt

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technology.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Just so I understand your testimony, with respect specifically to the veterans exemption, it's your understanding that there was sampling that was performed with respect to how the Adapt system was analyzing veterans exemptions?

MR. MILES: I'm not aware of the level of sampling that was done with the exemptions. There's 70,000 veterans exemptions.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Do you know whether there is? Is there sampling that's performed?

MR. MILES: We quality control
the assessment rolls and the tax rolls. This is just an extraordinarily unique situation where a certain exemption wasn't applied to a special district where that is the case for some of the exemptions but not for this one. I think the uniqueness of the systematic error caused a problem.

> But, you know, we are working

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towards solutions not for this but for any problems that we foresee and we just continue to develop the department and improve. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I guess part
of my concern is that we are being very reactive. After the fact we're trying to figure out why a problem occurred and trying to come up with a solution so that the problem doesn't happen again. That's a strategy and obviously that's something that we should be doing. But the other component to that is trying to be proactive in making sure that the mistake doesn't happen in the first place. Or if the mistake does happen that the mistake is discovered before the roll actually goes final.
MR. MILES: I think we're taking
actions to be more proactive. Like I said before, it's a very unique problem where an exemption is not applied to certain special districts when generally some of those are not but this one should have been. It's an extremely unique situation. I don't think anyone in the department has seen a situation

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like this. Very unique. Very particular. But we're going to put controls in so that this and similar issues, like you said, be proactive and make sure things like this don't happen again.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We think that this particular mistake is going to be a $\$ 5$ million mistake for county taxpayers, right? That was your estimate?

MR. MILES: That is the estimate given to me.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Back in
December, last month, we actually had to fix the assessment on two properties, the Seasons at Seaford and Mill Pond in Port Washington because there was another error where these properties were assessed as new construction and therefore did not receive the benefits of the phase-in and therefore received erroneous property tax bills. And that correction that we passed was about $\$ 2.7$ million in liability to the county as well, right?

MR. MILES: Yes. 2.7.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We've got

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this $\$ 5$ million mistake. We got another $\$ 2.7$ million mistake that we've now had to fix at county taxpayer expense. And that is where the money comes from, right? I know you don't know what fund it comes out of but regardless of what fund it comes out of it's not like the county is manufacturing widgets, right? We don't manufacture anything. Every dollar that we spend is a dollar that comes from taxpayers, right?

MR. MILES: We'd have to talk to budget about where money comes from but yes, taxpayers pay taxes to fund the county.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We are in agreement on that general thing, right? So it's county taxpayers, regardless of what fund it comes out of, it's county taxpayer money that ultimately winds up having to pay back the mistakes that we make in our assessment, right?

> MR. MILES: The taxes from the county.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So, now we're aware of these two mistakes. Do we have

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    anything else coming down the pike?
    MR. MILES: The team has been
working to review any and all potential
programatic issues. So far they have not seen
anything else.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: As you sit
here today you're aware of there being no
other issues with respect to how the tax bills
were calculated?
    MR. MILES: Right.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: If there is
    something else that comes down the pike that
    would be a surprise to you at least at this
    point?
        MR. MILES: I have confidence in
    the group. Like I said, there is correction
    of error resolutions coming down for the
    veterans. There were clergy that was affected
    as well. Those resolutions are coming down
    for the clergy and the veterans.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: What was the
mistake with respect to the clergy?
    MR. MILES: Same issue.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: For the
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    clergies that's not a partial exemption that's
    a full exemption, right?

MR. MILES: It's supposed to be a
partial exemption but the way that the statute
is written a lot of it is wholly exempt.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: How many
homeowners does this affect?
MR. MILES: I think about 800.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: What do we
approximate the total cost to be to county
taxpayers?
MR. MILES: I apologize. I
combined the impact for the two.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: For veterans
and the clergy?
MR. MILES: Yes.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: That's
included within the five million?
MR. MILES: Yes.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Now, when
these corrections are made how is that going
to impact residents' second half tax bills?
MR. MILES: I'm sorry, I lost you
at the end.

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> LEGISLATOR RHOADS: How is this going to affect residents' second half tax bills?

MR. MILES: The second half tax bills will be corrected.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: With respect
to the correction, does the difference get spread out among other taxpayers or is the county going to be footing the bill for the second half as well?

MR. MILES: Correct.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So, all of
the refunds that are due to taxpayers we not only have to pay the refund to the individual taxpayer who overpaid as a result of the Department of Assessment's error but we also have to make the individual taxing jurisdictions whole on the second half?

MR. MILES: Correct. That is
included in the $\$ 5$ million. That's my understanding.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: That's your understanding. Bear with me. We covered a lot of ground so far between all the questions

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you've been asked. I'm just trying to not go over things we've gone over before.

MR. MILES: I understand. I
appreciate that.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Has the
Department of Assessment done any analysis with respect to the impact notices that were sent out as to how many people based upon the tax impact notices were going to receive a percentage increase over a decrease?

MR. MILES: I don't have that report.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: There is a report however that was done, correct? MR. MILES: I believe I'm producing that report. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: This is based on the tax impact notices that went out two years ago, right? At the time those tax impact notices went out was there any kind of breakdown within the Department of Assessment as to how many people were expected to receive a tax increase versus a decrease in individual jurisdictions?

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    MR. MILES: I believe the numbers
were 52 to 48.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: That was
    overall but was there a breakdown -- and it
    turns out that 65-35 is the actual breakdown,
    right? So, those initial estimates were not
    exactly accurate, right?
    MR. MILES: Remember, we talked
    about this earlier, projections based on
    previous school district budgets. So, the
    estimates change based on one of those major
variables.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But at the
    time there was an analysis that was broken
    down by individual school district?
    MR. MILES: I don't recall seeing
    that report.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: At the time
we were sending out tax impact notices as to
what the anticipated impact would be on
    individual homeowners we didn't take a look at
    what the impact would be on individual
    communities?
    MR. MILES: It could have been
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& \text { but I did not see that report myself. } \\
& \text { LEGISLATOR RHOADS: As general }
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counsel is that something that typically would go to you?

MR. MILES: There's a lot of
things that come my way in this department.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: It's possible
that that report does exist, you just don't
recall having seen it?
MR. MILES: Correct.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: And if that
analysis does exist that's something that the Department of Assessment could provide to the legislature in a timely fashion?

MR. MILES: Yeah. I believe it
was similar to the request that was made before. But $I$ do request, as in the past, that counsel will provide me with the request from the legislature.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I'm sure that we will take that request under advisement. But that's something that obviously we're on the record today and we can certainly make a note of it. I want to make sure that we don't

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lose track of that. You know that's something that we're going to be looking for?

MR. MILES: I'm attempting not to
lose track of any of the reports or requests made. But it does help to have also counsel reaffirm.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We will make
sure to get that to you Mr. Miles. This way there's no confusion. Can you also check, before we leave the topic of the mistake I guess with respect to veterans and with respect to $I$ guess clergy are included in that, can you get us an answer as to when we would expect that residents that were victims of this mistake were going to be made whole? MR. MILES: There's someone in the background talking. I couldn't hear. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: With respect to the mistakes that were made in the veterans exemption and I guess the exemption as applies to clergy, is there a way for you to check to see when we expect that individuals are going to be made whole? MR. MILES: We have to

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communicate with the treasurer's office and if we can get corrected bills out we would have to talk this out with the receivers.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You'd have to
talk it out with the receivers to get corrected bills out but I'm talking about the actual refund that's due to taxpayers to the amount that they overpaid.

MR. MILES: Right. I'd have to
talk to the treasurer's office.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: That's has
nothing to with the receivers, right?
MR. MILES: Right. Correct. The treasurer is separate from the receiver. The receiver does the issuance of the tax bills. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Just so we're clear because there's been some confusion, at least in reports from the media, the mistakes that we're talking is not mistakes that were made by the receiver of taxes, correct?

MR. MILES: I don't recall seeing
any articles or reports from anyone saying that there is a mistake from the receiver and the one receiver who stated his concern I've

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talked with said receiver. He was very gracious.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: The point is the receivers of taxes are only putting out, when they calculate these tax bills, are only putting in information that they receive from our Department of Assessment, correct?

MR. MILES: Correct. They only
take the data and they print paper.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: In terms of
the individual town receivers, if there are any errors with respect to the tax bills those errors are because of the information that they were provided, they're not errors that were made by the actual receivers of taxes, correct?

MR. MILES: I don't think I've ever made that representation.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I just want to make sure on the record that that's accurate.

MR. MILES: No. I definitely do not make that representation at all.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: If you could

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get us the information again $I$ would appreciate it. Only because what I'm hearing from residents is that when residents call the county executive's office they're being told to call their legislator. We're turning around and asking these questions so that we actually have information to be able to provide back to individual residents. So we need the information. If you can't get the information to us at least get the information to the county executive's office, so when residents call perhaps the county executive's office can answer the resident's question instead of sort of passing it off. Now, you had answered some questions earlier about the defensive values at ARC and the defensive values at SCAR. MR. MILES: I'm not going to pontificate on ARC. They're an independent commission.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I understand
that they're an independent commission. But I'm talking about specifically with respect to the Department of Assessment's position,

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right? You indicated that the Department of Assessment provides evidence during these proceedings to defend its values, correct?

MR. MILES: Correct.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You were pretty consistent about that answer. The relevant question I think is, does the Department of Assessment change the evidence that it uses to defend those values from the evidence that it used to calculate those values in the first instance?

MR. MILES: You don't use evidence to produce values. You use evidence to defend the value. You use a large swath of market values and sales to produce the market value.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: My question
though is --
MR. MILES: It's common practice
throughout New York State and many other jurisdictions and this is the procedure.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: My question
though is one really with respect to transparency. If the Department of Assessment

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at the time it creates the initial value is using a certain set of facts and information how is someone challenging that value supposed to know if the Department of Assessment changes it when it's trying to change its values?

MR. MILES: I don't think the
department is changing its opinion of value. I don't think it's changing evidence. I think we use all the market sales when we do the mass appraisals. And then when we do the evidence at SCAR it's whittled down to five comparable sales. I don't think we are changing our opinion of values as I stated before. You have a large swath of market sales, comparable sales and then you whittle it down to five.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But does the department change the five values that it uses to defend its values? MR. MILES: I don't think the department changes anything. The opinion remains the same. It's just the development of the defense. Our job there is just to

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    sustain the value that we placed on it when we
    placed the tentative roll.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Turning to
    the topic of new construction for a second,
    Mr. Miles. New construction was not
    considered to be part of the phase-in that the
    county executive sought approval for in
    Albany, correct?
    MR. MILES: The law that is
    utilized by the county of Nassau is consistent
    with the reassessment exemption used in other
    jurisdictions. Which excludes physical
    improvement from the exemption.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So the answer
    is yes, new construction was included in the
    phase-in?
    MR. MILES: Consistent with other
    laws, yeah.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: It doesn't
    sound as though any potential account was
    taken with respect to the Superstorm Sandy
    homes.
        MR. MILES: I don't know if
    that's the case.
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& \text { LEGISLATOR RHOADS: What I seem }
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$$ to be hearing at least, there's a subset of the population, particularly in South Shore communities, that had to do either optional or mandatory elevation either during or after the 2018 year where greater than 50 percent of their home would have been modified to make them considered as new construction. That wasn't included as part of any phase-in, correct?

MR. MILES: I mean, I don't believe many of the parcels remaining in the South Shore have this issue. I don't recall seeing this issue at all.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But the administration at this point is apparently going to Albany to request that new construction now be phased in?

MR. MILES: It's a separate exemption from one that exists already. It's the home improvement exemption. It is a separate exemption from this one consistent with construction exemptions.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: For example,

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the last time we spoke, the Wantagh homeowner who saw his school taxes go up from 8,000 to $\$ 23,000$ because of his home being assessed as new construction, what's the practical impact going to be with respect to that particular homeowner if this exemption is passed?

MR. MILES: I'm sorry, can you
repeat the question?
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Not a
problem. When we spoke earlier there was a Wantagh homeowner that I alluded to during the last hearing that saw his school taxes go up from $\$ 8,000, \$ 8,500$ to $\$ 23,000$ because his home was considered to be new construction. If this phase-in, if the additional phase-in is passed, do we know what the impact would be? How would that phase-in work on somebody in a similar position to this particular homeowner?

MR. MILES: The new construction
value of the home as the law is written now is that they would get an exemption, an eight-year exemption, and starting with the physical value that was placed onto the roll

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for that or any applicable tax roll moving
forward. With the exemption declining over eight years.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Would that be
phased in in equal parts?
MR. MILES: It should be, yes.
It's 12 and a half percent each year.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Do we know
what the status of that legislation is?
MR. MILES: I do not know.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Has the
Department of Assessment in calculating the '22-'23 roll anticipated that phase-in?

MR. MILES: In terms of?
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: In the
Department of Assessment's analysis of the '22-'23 roll has the Department of Assessment taken into account the possibility of that phase-in?

MR. MILES: We don't even have the school budget for'21-'22 and it probably would be tough to project what the school budgets would be for '22-'23.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Just want to

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talk a little bit about ladder reports and to just dovetail on something that Legislator Ferretti was asking about in his questioning. When the prior assessor, Mr. Moog, was testifying before the legislature he indicated that the Department of Assessment utilized ladder reports to show residents a breakdown of the valuation of subject property and the ladder report enhanced transparency. Yet when the county was sued on this issue the department agreed that the ladder reports were not accurate representations of how the value was in fact determined. Do you remember that testimony, the earlier testimony?

MR. MILES: I vaguely remember
this conversation.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But then the
'21-'22 roll was trended. Again, presumably using the information contained in the ladder reports.

MR. MILES: Using the market value.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But again, using the same factors that go into the --
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that would have been listed in the ladder
report, correct?
MR. MILES: That's what the
'20-'21 market value was based off of and
then we trended based on school district
market values.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Now for the
'22-'23 roll you're now locking that in place
because of the frozen roll?
MR. MILES: We've frozen the
market values.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: In reality,
the ladder report itself is in fact still
relevant, is it not? Because it's the base of
the trended number and the frozen assessment.
In other words, it's all based on the same
ladder report?
MR. MILES: I'm not sure. I'm
pretty sure $I$ remember some testimony saying
that the '21-'22 ladder reports are no
longer -- or that the '20-'21 was no longer
useful for '21-'22.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: What are you
trending off of?

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& \text { MR. MILES: If that's the case } \\
& \text { then they're not relevant for '22-'23. } \\
& \text { LEGISLATOR RHOADS: The } \\
& \text { assessments that were in '20-'21 were not the } \\
& \text { basis for the assessments in '21-'22? } \\
& \text { MR. MILES: No. They are. } \\
& \text { LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So the } \\
& \text { information that was contained in the ladder } \\
& \text { reports for '20-'21 why is that no longer the } \\
& \text { basis for the assessment roll in '21-'22? } \\
& \text { MR. MILES: We trended the market } \\
& \text { values. Also, if I recall, it's been agreed } \\
& \text { upon that the ladder report not be included. } \\
& \text { LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But the } \\
& \text { ladder report is simply giving homeowners for } \\
& \text { the purposes of transparency an explanation as } \\
& \text { to how their value was calculated, correct? } \\
& \text { MR. MILES: But legislator, } \\
& \text { respectfully, this was already agreed to and } \\
& \text { approved by the county attorney's office and } \\
& \text { by this body. } \\
& \text { trying to understand how a homeowner for the } \\
& \text { purpose of transparency is supposed to }
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    understand how the Department of Assessment
    actually calculated its value.
    MR. MILES: I think we've stated
    it before I think it's on the website and I am
    not going to renegotiate or re-ligitage what
    happened. I believe there was an agreement in
    place. County attorney's office agreed to
    that with the opposing party and I believe
this body approved it.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But part of
that was supposed to be, and part of the
settlement was supposed to be, making public
all of the 180 independent variables or
predictors that were used in the
computer-assisted mass appraisal modeling in
the reassessment and the coefficients or
multipliers for those variables in each market
area including the neighborhood coefficient.
    MR. MILES: Okay.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Where is that
information on the county website?
    MR. MILES: I will talk to the IT
department.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But if the
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& \text { whole idea behind this is supposed to be } \\
& \text { transparency, right, and that was the initial } \\
& \text { idea of the ladder report was supposed to } \\
& \text { provide transparency, correct? } \\
& \text { MR. MILES: I believe, but, like } \\
& \text { I said, I'm not going to renegotiate the } \\
& \text { agreement regarding the ladder report -- } \\
& \text { LEGISLATOR RHOADS: } \\
& \text { I'm not } \\
& \text { asking you to renegotiate. MILES: } \\
& \text { LEG but I am working } \\
& \text { with the IT department to put up information. } \\
& \text { LEGLATOR RHOADS: } \\
& \text { asking you to renegotiate. What I'm asking } \\
& \text { for is what assurance the Department of } \\
& \text { Assessment is making so that individual } \\
& \text { homeowners can understand how their assessment } \\
& \text { was actually calculated. If the ladder report } \\
& \text { was supposed to do that for the '20-'21 roll } \\
& \text { and now the Department of Assessment, in a } \\
& \text { settlement, has said yes, that information was } \\
& \text { inaccurate and it's no longer good, right? } \\
& \text { What is the Department of Assessment doing for } \\
& \text { for forward to make that transparent? }
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    MR. MILES: I think, like you
    said before, improving the website per the
    agreement and putting up the information
    that's in the agreement and I will discuss
    this with the IT department.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But
homeowners right now are in the process of
grieving their taxes for the '22-'23 year.
Part of that --
    MR. MILES: That is not correct.
I'm sorry. Can you repeat the year? I
apologize.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Right now for
the '22-'23 tax year the grievance period is
now open, right?
    MR. MILES: Yes.
    LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So homeowners
presumably have the opportunity if they
believe the Department of Assessment is wrong
in their calculations have the ability to
grieve their assessments, right? That's the
purpose to the grievance period, right?
MR. MILES: Yes.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: In order to
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be able to do that the individual homeowner should be able to understand how the Department of Assessment used the 180 independent variables to calculate their assessed value.

MR. MILES: I don't think when you grieve your assessment you grieve the process. You grieve the value.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I
respectfully disagree. As a homeowner, I have the ability not only to disagree with your conclusion but I have the ability to challenge your conclusion. I also have the ability to challenge the methodology that you used to make that conclusion. I'm not restricted in the proof that $I$ can provide as a homeowner. I have the ability to take a look at how those 180 independent variables or predictors were used in determining my value and arguing why some are incorrect, don't I?

In other words, when you have, in school, when you have a math equation it's not necessarily the answer. You're always taught to show the math so that you have an

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opportunity during the course of the process to see if there was a mistake made that effected the ultimate conclusion. If that information isn't on the county website as per the agreement that was reached months ago, you have homeowners that are actively in the process now of grieving their taxes that don't have the benefit of that information. When can we anticipate that information is going to be up on the county website?
MR. MILES: I will discuss it
with the IT department.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: When do we expect that that discussion is going to happen and when are we going to get an answer to that question?
MR. MILES: I will have it this
week.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Why is this
the first time that we're thinking about it? MR. MILES: I'm sure other
individuals might have discussed this with the IT department but $I$ will be the one following

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up.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I know that there are a few other legislators that have questions. There may be an opportunity to circle back later but we are running out of time.

## LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you

Legislator Rhoads. Legislator Drucker.
LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: Thank you
Chairman Ferretti. I know you told me to be a little patient this morning but $I$ think three hours is excessive. And I think as a point of order perhaps we should consider some modification going forward with some of these meetings that we as legislators should be limited with a certain amount of time. It's really unfair after three hours.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I would
just remind you there's two committees here. It's a dual committee meeting, so obviously there are more legislators that are asking questions than if it was a single committee. But $I$ certainly think all the questions that have been asked have been quite on point, and

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I think if there were less questions on
resolve we'd have less questions to ask. But I appreciate your view.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: No, no. I
agree. I'm not diminishing or demeaning any of the questions that were asked. I'm just saying that the length of the colloquy was rather excessive but thank you.

We've spent a few three hours here really highlighting the anomalies and the errors that have occurred. No one can deny that. Mr. Miles, Mr. May. Mr. Miles I've had extensive conversations with you as you know Nassau County having had a frozen tax roll for almost ten years resulting in this grossly inaccurate assessment system. Any time a municipality undertakes a reassessment the idea of course is to achieve a fair and accurate assessment and tax roll. Wouldn't you agree with that, Mr. Miles?

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& \text { MR. MILES: Yes, I agree. } \\
& \text { LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: Again, we've }
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asked this before. After this reassessment what is considered to be the standard level of

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accuracy or margin of error nationally?
MR. MILES: If you have a roll
within ten percent coefficient of dispersion you're considered very accurate. We are below that.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: How much
below?
MR. MILES: I think we're at
somewhere between 8.5 and 8.9.

> LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: I think you
had indicated once before, right now pending before ARC there were about 80,000 appeals for the '20-'21 roll of which 55,000 were offered settlements?

MR. MILES: SCAR. Yes, there were 80,000 petitions filed. Somewhere in the 40 to 50 percent received a reduction. 25 percent of that -- I mean received an offer. 25 percent of that received I believe a zero percent, or accepted a zero percent offer. And the average reduction between the negotiations for the SCAR mediation program and court is four percent. Which is well below that ten percent number.

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    LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: That
    indicates to you and to your department and
    really should indicate to taxpayers that by
    and large it's an accurate tax roll?
    MR. MILES: Highly accurate.
    LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: By the way,
are your tax rolls reviewed by the state of
New York.
    MR. MILES: Yes. We do send our
assessment rolls up to the Office of Real
Property Tax Services.
    LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: Do you ever
    get feedback from them on that?
    MR. MILES: They confirm our
    municipal ratios so far of point one percent.
    Which means our assessments are accurate
    again.
    LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: All
    governments should aspire and I think we all
    do aspire to be proactive rather than reactive
    as Legislator Rhoads had indicated here.
    Obviously we all can't predict a computer
    error which resulted in the veterans not
    receiving their exemptions. I understand
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that. That was a computer error. I think the Adapt program that was implemented by the department was designed to mitigate against those type of errors but errors happen; is that correct, Mr. Miles?

MR. MILES: Correct. That is correct.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: That program was a proactive attempt to try to address things that might happen in a monumental effort of reassessing 400,000 homes?

MR. MILES: Yes.
LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: We've talked
today about the disparate treatment that new construction, condominiums, have gotten and substantially renovated homes that have undergone physical changes. We've had extensive discussions with your office, you and I in your office, over the past year concerning really the glaring inequity and flaw in the New York State Real Property Tax Law in which new construction, condos and homes with substantial physical changes are taxed differently and are not afforded the

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exemption that all the homeowners are entitled to and not being subject to the benefits of the TPP; isn't that right, Mr. Miles?

MR. MILES: Yes, that's correct.
LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: In fact, you
and David Moog and the county attorney's
office in fact drafted legislation almost a year ago that was given to our state legislators to file in Albany to change the way properties are taxed. But these changes must occur at the state level; isn't that correct?

MR. MILES: That is correct.
LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: The bill
that has been filed in Albany we are anxiously awaiting would correct this flaw; isn't that correct?

MR. MILES: We are awaiting -- I don't know where we are at with the bill but yes, we are waiting for our legislators to act on it.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: If the bill
is passed, just briefly explain how new construction, condos and substantially

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renovated homes how will they then be treated. In fact, from what we understand now, the bill also calls for an eight and a half year phased in, an exemption; isn't that correct?

MR. MILES: Correct. The way that the bill is drafted it's consistent with home improvement and construction laws, which is probably the proper place to place this exemption. It amends the $421(f)$ exemption. It gives a 12 and a half percent decreasing exemption over eight years to the newly constructed portion of the property. It's a very good exemption.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: Thank you.
Again, this was also asked already. One of the problems of going after three hours. The errors that resulted in the failure to provide veterans with their entitled exemptions and the error that we had talked about last month in which a condominium in Port Washington and Seaford were classified incorrectly, those are the types of errors that occur irrespective of who is the assessor, correct? Whether he's

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elected, appointed or what; isn't that correct?

MR. MILES: That is absolutely
correct.
LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: Legislator
Ferretti had a question about a homeowner's assessment going up and their taxes going up in year one of the five year phase-in and then it stands to reason that their taxes would continue to go up for the next four years. But that is not necessarily true; isn't that right? Because as increased value on the tax rolls are added due to the phase-in there are tax rates that could come down going forward and there are people who could experience actually a reduction in their taxes even after the first year of it going up; isn't that true?

MR. MILES: That is true.
LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: Could you elaborate on that?

MR. MILES: As I was stating to
Legislator Rhoads, assessment is a case-by-case basis. Very much contingent upon

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your relationship and your assessment compared to your neighbors in the school district. So, it's not a one-to-one ratio. It's very dependent on a variety of factors. Most importantly, your relationship of your assessment to your neighbors and the school district levy and obviously the general levy. LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: So, with the
increase in property value that comes on the rolls that could force school districts to lower their tax rates; isn't that true? MR. MILES: More likely than not, tax rates will go down because values are going up.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: Legislator
Rhoads pointed out in Baldwin, Bellmore rather, people experiencing 75 percent increase in taxes. Is it fair to say that there are some districts where that would be reversed? Where you have certain districts where the majority of the taxpayers are going to have their taxes going down kind of like a reverse of the 75 percent that he mentioned as an example in Bellmore?

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MR. MILES: I believe there are some districts like that. It's like I said, legislator, it's all about the relationship between your assessment, your neighbors and the levy.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: I just have
one more question. As far as the Department of Assessment getting information that would trigger some form of evaluation that you talked about with aerial photographs. I think Legislator Ferretti was talking about that. Does the taking out of a permit to perform improvements to a property, does that trigger that kind of attention that perhaps would then require or result in the department conducting some of those higher technological searches of a property?

MR. MILES: Yes, they do. When
we receive the permits and see a square footage change it does raise the antennas of the assessors and they will review the increase in the square footage.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: I'm going to yield to my any other legislators.
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LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you
Legislator Drucker. Legislator
DeRiggi-Whitton.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON:
Again, I think most of my points have been
covered, but I do request that every step that
we can make to be transparent be followed up
as soon as possible. Robert, I know it's
maybe not even under your job category but
making sure the website is clear, making sure
we get the correction of error list as soon as
possible to all of the legislators. Anything
we can do to make it more transparent I think
will help to reassure not only the veterans
and the clergy but everyone else who is
questioning their assessment.
I'm going to just say one thing. I
think two years ago we all knew that the
assessment roll had to be addressed. Ten
years of it being stagnant, other than some
people appealing and some people not, we knew
it wasn't fair. I know the county executive's
intentions were to make it fair. What $I$ think
happened unfortunately, SVS when we hired

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them, and I voted for that contract, I think it was $\$ 5$ million, did they do a reassessment or a reevaluation?

MR. MILES: They did the
systematic review and they performed the reassessment.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON:
Would you call it a reassessment or would you call it a reevaluation? There is a technical difference.

MR. MILES: It's a mass appraisal modeling reappraisal.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: The modeling I think is where we kind of are all suffering the consequences because I think the neighborhood factor and basic changes in the school districts' tax rolls it wasn't what I thought was going to happen. I really thought for the $\$ 5$ million it was going to go house by house not neighborhood by neighborhood. Not, in my opinion, a way that didn't take all the factors that really should have been taken into effect.

I really think the roll from day

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one, because it was done that way, has caused a lot of problems and a lot of questions. I think that your office has made a big attempt to correct it. But I really thought as a legislator that we were going to get a complete reassessment not a reevaluation. Which, again, took things, moving things back and forth and neighborhoods and whether or not the neighborhood factor I even agreed with sometimes. I saw it in my own district. Unless you didn't know the district there is no way you would have agreed with the neighborhood factor.

MR. MILES: Just to address that, I do believe this was a fully formed and highly accurate reassessment. I think for a jurisdiction of this size and I mean not being assessed for ten years we really kept the data quite in very good shape and that produced a very accurate model. And the companies that were hired to produce the values they are individuals, or not the companies but the individuals who represented the companies, are highly educated, highly trained professionals

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who have been doing this for many years and know all the neighborhoods and districts like the back of their hand.

So, it wasn't just modeling and just reviewing the data. They also used their experience as appraisers to value the property and would give input on the modeling. I think that was really important and that's why it produced such an accurate roll. The issue that you point to legislator is the Adapt system that has caused problem. As I said before, something we are reviewing.

## LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON:

I
hope you're right. Just as common person, I do disagree with the some of the neighborhood factors in my own district and growing up there and knowing some of the homes that had waterfront views compared to other places closer to like industrial areas. Some of the neighborhood factors I really thought were off to say the least.

But I know that the intention was good to try to fix this roll. I wish we did do it a little bit more by reevalution which

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would have been, a reassessment, which would have been house by house. I think a lot of it was relied upon by reevaluation, which is again factors that don't always pan out and now we're trying to correct it.

It's really, unfortunately, in my
opinion, what started out as the right move has become a problem in justifying the value.

Because normally sometimes if it's a reassessment it really is based more on sales. I have people that have values that we can't find the sales anywhere close to. So, it's a tough process.

Looking back, I wish we were more aware of the difference between a re-eval and reassessment.

But going forward, my constituents were a lot of the ones mentioned in that lawsuit. I've had to deal with them quite often. They're upset. I think that the best thing we can do is to take that ruling or judgement serious and do as quickly and as transparent as possible, as most transparent as possible, fixing any of the suggestions

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that were made including to the website and everything else.

Finally, I want to just -- this is totally off topic, so I'm probably going to get in trouble -- we have to look going forward. Our taxpayers, many of them, are getting hit with reassessment. I hear the Village of Sea Cliff got hit more than any other village in Nassau County as far as the number of $\$ 5,000$ or more per household. I have to live with that and it's really hard. I hear it all the time. We get calls quite a lot.

I know we've had issues in this area, in my area, with American Water. \$1,000 water bills sometimes. It's really been tough. I'm going to take this second to say going forward with any settlements, like with LIPA in other areas which is not directly related to you, we really have to think about the implications of our school districts and our taxpayers because it seems that some areas are really getting clobbered more than others. As a representative of those areas I

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really am trying to stand to make sure their
hardships are being recognized. Thank you.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you
Legislator DeRiggi-Whitton. Legislator Mule.
LEGISLATOR MULE: Thank you
Mr. Chairperson. Many of my questions were
answered. Were asked actually by Legislator
Drucker so I'm not going to say much except to
reiterate his call for at least thinking about
time limits for speakers because I think
that's necessary so that everyone has a fair
chance to speak.
I'm going to add one more request
that perhaps the speakers can go back and
forth between Minority and Majority or
Majority Minority. Again, so everyone has
more of a chance to speak. With that I will
turn it back. Thank you.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you
Legislator Mule. Legislator Gaylor.
LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Thank you
Legislator Ferretti chairperson and cochair
Howard Kopel. These questions I guess are
directed to Mr. Miles. And I just want to go

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back and talk about this error to 4,000
veterans and I guess does that 4,000 include
the 800 church or religious organizations that
you referenced?
    MR. MILES: No. That's a
separate number.
    LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Same number?
    MR. MILES: Separate.
    LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: So it's about
4800 properties we're talking about. 5,000
    just round it up. This error was a computer
    error. A computer error based on a system
    called Adapt. I think is what you referred to
    it as, correct?
    MR. MILES: Right.
    LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: So the
    computer spits out data that somebody puts in
    and I would imagine that the people
    responsible for what goes into Adapt are
    within your department, the Department of
    Assessment; is that correct?
    MR. MILES: Yeah. People in my
    department put in the exemptions and then the
    internal IT division will apply the
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exemptions.
LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: So when
there's an error who is responsible for the error?

MR. MILES: Except for the fact
that when the error it does not occur based on the application of the exemption by the division. Because it did not relate to the application that was put in place by the division.

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: I mean, the computer system is run and maintained by the Department of Assessment. The data that goes in is by the Department of Assessment?

MR. MILES: I don't know about run. It's maintained utilizing Adapt of Tyler Technologies. It's their programing that we use our -- it's their programing that we use to produce the assessment rolls and the tax rolls.

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Where is the quality control between that third-party vendor I guess that you were alluding to and the Department of Assessment?

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MR. MILES: We have been and are putting quality controls in place. As I stated before, this was a very, very unique situation where an exemption was not applied to certain special districts. It's an extraordinarily unique situation that we haven't seen in the past.

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: If it's not
the Department of Assessment's responsibility for the error then who exactly is responsible for the error?

MR. MILES: We are going to look into the technology that is used and make sure that this doesn't happen again and, as stated before, be proactive in ensuring that the taxes are calculated correctly. LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: That's the same language Mr. Moog used last year and 18 months ago in talking about the Adapt system and the problems that were raised after there were errors with seniors or veterans or to the general taxpayers he says the same thing. Now we've gone whole another cycle and we're seeing the same, for lack of a better term,

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failure to be proactive.
MR. MILES: I don't know if
that's a fair characterization. We have put in a quality assurance unit. We are beefing up our quality controls and utilizing those skilled people and improving our systems. Like I said before, the problems that have been produced by this system, by the computer, are extraordinarily unique. This one is an extremely unique situation, especially considering the fact that we have 400 special districts and to apply certain exemptions to certain districts and not others it really is quite complex.

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: I understand that and we live in a very complex environment in Nassau County. Very unique environment. MR. MILES: I agree with that. LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: But that's why we build into contracts quality control measures. That's why we place organizations as responsible agents. That's why we hire people with certain education levels who can oversee such complex matters and are trained

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and certified to do such. The buck has to stop somewhere is what I'm saying. We can't tell our constituents it was a computer error. The computer spit out the value. I mean, the county executive used to go around saying I'm not sure -- and I'm generalizing here -- but basically I'm not sure how your assessments were determined because the computer spits it out.

So what you're saying now is we have no control over what the computer does. In this instant it affected some 4,000 veterans and 800 churches and religious organizations because the computer made a problem.

MR. MILES: Not the churches and the religious organizations.

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Veterans.
MR. MILES: And I think that it doesn't change the fact that this has been independently reviewed as an accurate assessment roll. And no matter who you put in charge of the Department of Assessment, this is a very unique technological situation. So,

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I think that that has to be put out there. That it takes technologists --

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: I agree
totally with you. I mean, it's a very
technical area and field we're working in.
But the buck has to stop somewhere. If
doesn't stop with the Department of
Assessment, then the county executive is
ultimately responsible for the failures that
occurs within the administration.
So, I guess it would be fair to say
that this is the county executive's fault
because she's the overall top administrator.
MR. MILES: I don't think it's
the county executive's fault.
LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Who can we
hold responsible for the continued errors in the Department of Assessment?

MR. MILES: I've stated it
before, the exemption was applied correctly.
LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: I'm asking a very specific question. Who is stepping up to take responsibility for these such errors?

MR. MILES: It's not errors.

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> It's a singular issue that occurred.

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Who is taking
responsibility -- you're not answering the question or you don't want to answer the question. Who is responsible for the error of 4,000 veterans. I'm a veteran. If I don't stand up for veterans then shame on me. It's our responsibility as elected representatives to our constituents to stand up for them and ask what they're all asking. Who is responsible?

MR. MILES: Some of us are
veterans. Some of us have family members who are veterans and we stand on the shoulders of our veterans. That's how we're here. So, I don't think it's fair to say that only this body is representing veterans and cares about veterans. We are veterans here. We support veterans here. We have a good relationship with veterans affairs and $I$ think it's an unfortunate computer error. We are veterans. We appreciate veterans. Our family members are veterans.

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: The error is

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computer error. The computer lies within the Department of Assessment. The Department of Assessment, by your own testimony today, doesn't want to take or admit they made a mistake and I can understand that. But somebody has to be held accountable.

MR. MILES: I don't want to put
blame on staff members who did the right thing.

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Then I blame
you. You're in a leadership position, correct? Obviously you're not the first in charge, maybe not even the second in charge but you're close to the top in a leadership position. Why doesn't anybody from the Department of Assessment in a leadership take responsibility for the actions of the department? We've got a $\$ 5$ million mistake that the rest of the taxpayers have to pay for. Who is responsible for the $\$ 5$ million error?
MR. MILES: I think we're
discussed this ad nauseam.
LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: You don't
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think it's the Department of Assessment, you
think it's the computer. Somebody's got to
pay \$5 million. Hang on for a sec. The \$5
million should come out of the Department of
Assessment's budget in my opinion. But where
do you propose the responsibility lies for the
\$5 million mistake that the Department of
Assessment's made?
MR. MILES: Legislator, I've
talked about this ad nauseam.
you don't want to answer the question. That
nobody from the Department of Assessment wants
to take responsibility for its own actions.
system utilizing market sales.
said, I talked about this ad nauseam.
effect, your statement that assessment is
based on a case-by-case basis isn't
necessarily true. As computer spits out; is that correct?
mR. MILES:

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    ultimately the computer spits out a value, is
    that correct?
    MR. MILES: We develop a value
    and then the Adapt system produces taxable
    value and tax information. But we produce the
    assessments and, as I stated before, the
    assessments are highly accurate.
    LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Except for
    4,000 errors that went out.
    MR. MILES: That's not an
    assessment issue. That's a taxing issue.
    LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: We mentioned
    that veterans were going to get a refund by
    legislation you were going to introduce or a
    resolution; is that correct?
    MR. MILES: That there will be
    correction of error resolutions coming
    shortly.
    LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: For those
veterans that couldn't afford to pay their
    taxes the administration will waive the fees
    or penalties that may be imposed?
    MR. MILES: I think that's
    something to be discussed with the treasurer's
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office. I'm not sure of the laws surrounding waving penalties and fees. That might also go to the towns as well. I'm not fully aware of that body of law.

LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: If you find out an answer to that could you let us know? MR. MILES: Yes. Thank you. LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Because I don't think there should be any impact to the veterans at all for an error that we made or somebody made in the form of fees or penalties because of, as you call it, a computer error, would you agree?

MR. MILES: We're doing everything we can to make sure there is no impact to them.
LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: I thank you
for your testimony. That's all I have.

## LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you

Legislator Gaylor. Legislator Birnbaum.
LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: I'm just
looking forward now to the 2022-2023 roll and I know the letters have started to go out to all homeowners with their property taxes and

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their valuations. So, if there was a separate letter from the county executive saying that everything was being held flat, there were going to be no changes to that roll; is that correct?

MR. MILES: There's no tax
information on it but there is valuation
information. I believe you're correct that there's something stating language about the paused roll.

LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: Right. The pause in the roll. So, would that translate into being that whatever we determine is the roll now and the valuations they are going to stay flat for one more year?

MR. MILES: Yeah. The market values are going to remain flat.

LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: Will that
greatly decrease the amount of challenges given that most people have challenged this year and if nothing changes between this year and next year would you surmise that it would greatly decrease?

MR. MILES: It may. I'm just not

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sure.
LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: Then in
terms of the five year phase-in, if people are now getting the first of the five years 20 percent and there will be no changes it should just be 20 percent more of what their change was, is that how you interpret it?

MR. MILES: The '21-'22 is the trended roll. So they'll see changes in the upcoming roll. You're right, the following roll after that the market values are paused. LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: But if people are now trying to figure out and plan for the next five years is there a way they can tell now what their taxes will be in five years?

MR. MILES: Pretty difficult to estimate at this point because we haven't even received the '21-'22 budgets and '22 and '23 is after that. It would be tough to estimate. More likely than not tax rates will be going down because the assessed values are going.

LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: What you

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were saying before was just because your
assessment changed that doesn't necessarily
mean your taxes are increasing?
    MR. MILES: Yes, that's correct.
    LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: So, people
who are seeing the five year phase-in and are
getting nervous that in five years their taxes
will be five times what they're paying now
that's not necessarily true?
    MR. MILES: That is correct.
    LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: I think
that is a very hard concept for people to
understand with the phase-in.
    MR. MILES: I understand. It's a
very complex system. I think this is a common
problem throughout the state is the
explanation of assessment and market values as
compared to your levies and your level of
    assessment. It's tough to understand. What
    we always try to say here is it's a comparison
    of your value to others in your districts.
    LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: Right.
    Thank you.
    LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Are there
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any other legislators that have any questions at this time? Any online? I know there are some on Zoom that haven't spoke.

Mr. Miles, just a follow-up. As we were going around asking you questions, just so you know, numerous legislators up here have been receiving text messages from receivers of taxes in Nassau County who are claiming as we speak there are residents calling saying they just got off the phone with the Department of Assessment and they are directing them to the receivers of taxes as it has been their error in this.

You have acknowledged that that's not the case. I would ask that you circulate a memo or do some actually tangible step to inform your staff of what we've discussed today and ask that they please acknowledge to the residents the truth, which is that this is a Department of Assessment computer error, not a receiver of taxes error and please stop sending them to the receiver of taxes office. Not just for the protection of the numerous receiver of taxes but this is causing a load

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of frustration on residents who are being sent all over the place. Can you do that? Can you send a letter to your staff or memo?

MR. MILES: Yes. I will follow
up with the staff.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: We have numerous public comments today. I was going to read them into the record. For the sake of time I'm not going to do that. But they will be made available to anyone who does want a copy.

I would finally just ask Mr. Miles,
I had asked a question earlier about the bill which puts the phase-in exemption back on the website. I asked who made the decision or who gave the order to remove that initially from the website. You indicated you didn't know. I would ask if you could please try to find out and let me know. I would like to know the answer to that.

MR. MILES: Thank you.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thanks.
From the Veterans Committee I will put the committee in recess.

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    LEGISLATOR KOPEL: I will do the
    LEGISLATOR KOPEL: I will do the
        same as well for Budget Review. I can't
        same as well for Budget Review. I can't
        really thank an empty room. But thank you
        really thank an empty room. But thank you
        everybody who participated and anyone who is
        everybody who participated and anyone who is
        listening on remote.
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        (Committees were recessed at 12:30
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## CERTIFICATION

## I, FRANK GRAY, a Notary

 Public in and for the State of New York, do hereby certify:THAT the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of my stenographic notes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 31st day of January 2021
$\qquad$
FRANK GRAY

