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NASSAU COUNTY LEGISLATURE
RICHARD NICOLELLO
RICHARD NICOLELLO
PRESIDING OFFICER
PRESIDING OFFICER
LEGISLATIVE SESSION

## IEGISIATIVE SESSION

County Executive and Legislative BuildingMineola, New York
Monday, May 24, 20211:30 P.M.

County Executive and Legislative Building
1550 Franklin Avenue

Monday 24,2021

1:30 P.M.

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A P P E A R A N C E S:
LEGISLATOR RICHARD J. NICOLELLO
    Presiding Officer
    9th Legislative District
    LEGISLATOR HOWARD KOPEL
        Deputy Presiding Officer
    7th Legislative District
    LEGISLATOR DENISE FORD
        Alternate Presiding Officer
        4th Legislative District
    LEGISLATOR KEVAN ABRAHAMS
        Minority Leader
        1st Legislative District
    LEGISLATOR SIELA BYNOE
        2nd Legislative District
    LEGISLATOR CARRIE SOLAGES
        3rd Legislative District
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LEGISLATOR DEBRA MULE
    5th Legislative District
    LEGISLATOR C. WILLIAM GAYLOR III
        6th Legislative District
    LEGISLATOR VINCENT T. MUSCARELLA
        8th Legislative District
    LEGISLATOR ELLEN BIRNBAUM
        1Oth Legislative District
    LEGISLATOR DELIA DERIGGI-WHITTON
        11th Legislative District
    LEGISLATOR JAMES KENNEDY
    12th Legislative District
    LEGISLATOR THOMAS MCKEVITT
        13th Legislative District
    LEGISLATOR LAURA SCHAEFER
        14th Legislative District
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    LEGISLATOR JOHN FERRETTI, JR.
    15th Legislative District
LEGISLATOR ANDREW DRUCKER
    16th Legislative District
LEGISLATOR ROSE WALKER
    17th Legislative District
    LEGISLATOR JOSHUA LAFAZAN
        18th Legislative District
    LEGISLATOR STEVEN RHOADS
    19th Legislative District
    MICHAEL PULITZER
    Clerk of the Legislature
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LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Let's
start the meeting off as we always do with the
Pledge of Allegiance and I'd ask Legislator
Debra Mule to lead us in the pledge.
Mike, could you please call the roll.

MR. PULITZER: Yes. Thank you.
Deputy Presiding Officer Howard Kopel.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Here.
MR. PULITZER: Alternate Deputy
Presiding Denise Ford.
LEGISLATOR FORD: Here.
MR. PULITZER: Legislator Siela
Bynoe.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Here.
MR. PULITZER: Legislator Carrie
Solages.
LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Here.
MR. PULITZER: Legislator Debra
Mule.
LEGISLATOR MULE: Here.
MR. PULITZER: Legislator C.
William Gaylor the third.
LEGISLATOR GAYLOR: Present.

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MR. PULITZER: Legislator Vincent
Muscarella.
LEGISLATOR MUSCARELLA: Here.
MR. PULITZER: Legislator Ellen
Birnbaum.
LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: Here. MR. PULITZER: Legislator Delia

DeRiggi-Whitton.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON:
Here.
MR. PULITZER: Legislator James
Kennedy.
LEGISLATOR KENNEDY: Here.
MR. PULITZER: Legislator Thomas
McKevitt.
LEGISLATOR MCKEVITT: Here.
MR. PULITZER: Legislator Laura
Schaefer.
LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: Here.
MR. PULITZER: Legislator John
Ferretti.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Here.
MR. PULITZER: Legislator Arnold
Drucker.

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LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: Here.
MR. PULITZER: Legislator Rose
Marie Walker.
LEGISLATOR WALKER: Here.
MR. PULITZER: Legislator Joshua
Lafazan.
LEGISLATOR LAFAZAN: Here.
MR. PULITZER: Legislator Steven
Rhoads.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Present.
MR. PULITZER: Minority Leader
Kevan Abrahams.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Here.
MR. PULITZER: Presiding Officer
Richard Nicolello.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Here.
MR. PULITZER: We have a quorum
sir.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Thank
you. We have three items on the emergency agenda and I'd ask the clerk to call all three and the emergencies.

MR. PULITZER: Yes, sir.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Actually

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you can hold off for a moment. I have several slips for public comment. Three of them relate to one of the items on the agenda which we will call in a few minutes but one is just a general public comment so I will call that now. Richard Clolery.

MR. CLOLERY: To the members of the legislature. Hello again. It's been such a long time since we last saw one another and I here once again to plead my case for increased funding for the buses. Only now there is an increased reason for this.

As you may be aware, due to the pandemic and a recent cyber attack on a gas pipeline, there's been increasing gas prices may continue which will of course decrease public using their cars this summer for anything outside of work. Which means less recreational driving which will lead in its own way to less money coming into the Nassau County coffers.

Also due to the pandemic, there's been shortages of processing chips, which makes it impossible for me to get the latest

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video game systems and for everyone else who might want to get a new car, used car, also impossible due to increased prices at such a level that it's too expensive without a loan. Who they if they miss a single payment means that this person with this loan will probably default on it. Don't believe me? Ask your local repo man.

Look, I know that you've probably heard this all before but $I$ want you to think about this. With increased funding that means more buses for people who can't drive and increased connectivity to railroad stations, to recreational places like Adventureland, like the Nassau Coliseum, to places where they shop.

All I'm saying is this, don't look upon a well-run bus system as a cost but potential benefit for the people of Nassau County who, because of what is going on, can't drive to the places where they need to be or have to be or want to be.

Also, for the members of the local Republican Party who might want to impose on

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what $I$ am saying, I want to ask you
something. How are you feeling about the national party as a whole? Especially with the opposition to the January 6th commission creation? Creation of voter suppression laws for minorities all over the country. There attempts to override Rowe $v$ Wade, which won't stop women from getting abortions if overturned by the way. Their support for from right wing extremist news organizations like Faux news. Yes, F-A-U-X News. Their antics like Marjorie Greene's equating the Holocaust to mask wearing.

If I were a conscientious
Republican $I$ would be asking myself this. Should I still be one? Especially with what's going on lately. Or should I listen to my conscious and do one of two things. One, join the Democratic Party. Or two, either start a new political party that will require me to be more inclusive of people or join an independent party with the same philosophy like the Worker's Party or Independent Party. And by the way, for those of you

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who may drive and may be afraid of what I'm saying, I have nothing but great respect and admiration for those who drive carefully. Keep up the good work. Thank you for your time everyone.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Let's go to the emergencies.

MR. PULITZER: Thank you Mr.
Chairman. Emergency Resolution 3-2021. An emergency resolution declaring an emergency for immediate action upon a resolution requesting the legislature of the state of New York to enact and the governor to approve an act to amend the Retirement and Social Security law, in relation to disability retirement benefits for sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, undersheriffs and correction officers in Nassau County. The following ones are emergency
resolution number 4-2021. An emergency resolution declaring an emergency for immediate action upon a resolution requesting the legislature of the state of New York to enact and the governor to approve an act to

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amend the Retirement and Social Security Law in relation to providing death benefits for correction officers employed by Nassau County.

The next emergency is number
5-2021. Emergency resolution number 5-2021, an emergency resolution declaring an emergency for immediate action upon a resolution requesting the legislature of the state of New York to enact and the governor to approve an act to amend the Retirement and Social Security Law in relation to accidental disability retirement for deputy sheriffs. LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Thank you. We need a motion to establish the emergency. Moved by Legislator McKevitt. Seconded by Legislator Birnbaum. Any debate or discussion? All in favor signify by saying aye. Those opposed? The emergency is established.

I'm going to call the items. 178-2021 a resolution requesting the legislature of the state of New York to enact and the governor to approve an act to amend

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the Retirement and Social Security Law in relation to disability retirement benefits for sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, undersheriffs and correction officers in Nassau County.

Item 179. A resolution requesting the legislature of the state of New York to enact and the governor to approve an act to amend the Retirement and Social Security Law in relation to providing death benefits for correction officers employed by Nassau County.

Item 182 of 2021. A resolution requesting the legislature of the state of New York to enact and the governor to approve an act to amend the Retirement and Social Security Law in relation to accidental disability retirement for deputy sheriffs.

I think the titles provide most of the information that's necessary. I don't know if anyone is here from the administration who wants to speak on these but these are joint initiatives on the part of the legislature and the administration.

The last one, 182 of 2021, provides

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accidental disability benefits for deputy sheriffs to be increased from two-thirds to three-quarters final average salary. Which is in line with other similar positions whether it be the police department etcetera.

So, any debate or discussion on
these three items? Legislator
DeRiggi-Whitton.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I just want to say we were discussing I think this is the third time that we've tried this in my tenure. We do support and we hope it gets the signatures that it requires going forward.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: We echo
that completely. Any further debate or discussion? Hearing none, all in favor signify by saying aye. Those opposed? Carries unanimously.

Now we move on to the regular agenda. The first three items related to the capital plan are not being called today. Go to item four, which is a hearing on a proposed local law to amend Article 10 of the Nassau

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County Administrative Code to require written notification to towns, villages, cities and school districts of agreements proposed to be entered into by Nassau County for the operation of multiunit shelters to be located within such jurisdictions.

That item is moved by Legislator Walker and seconded by Legislator Schaefer. It is now before us.

This action we're taking with respect to this local law is in response to the administration's action with respect to the proposed emergency shelter to be located at 120 Jericho Turnpike and actions that they took before the public and before legislators and most people knew what was happening.

So, what the purpose of this is to provide greater transparency. It is a focused piece of legislation, narrowly focused on the issue of providing notice when such issues are being considered. So that at least ten days prior to the execution of a contract or agreement for shelter facilities in Nassau the Department of Social Services must provide

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written notice to the legislator representing the district where the shelter is to be located as well as town, villages, cities and school districts where the proposed shelter is to be located.

Again, rather than providing notice after a contract has been entered into, this legislation simply says before you enter into a contract for a shelter you provide all of the interested parties, especially the elected officials and office holders, of the proposed action to enforce greater transparency and allow the public additional information before you enter into the transaction for this.

Any debate or discussion on this proposed law? Legislator Drucker.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: Thank you very much Presiding Officer. I just want to reiterate some of the comments I made a couple of weeks ago when this bill was before the committees. I support this bill, I really do, but I also recall I really strongly supported the Jericho Family Support Center. I was extremely disappointed as this bill addresses

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the manner in which the community and the elected officials, like ourselves, myself, who represent the community were informed of this contract and this plan at the very last minute actually after the school district knew, after the community knew at school board meetings. So, I understand the need for it because the transparency is critical. But I also want -- I'm hopeful that this bill will not minimize or marginalize this county's obligation to legally -- we have a legal and moral obligation to house homeless men and women and children of Nassau County. It's a statutory obligation as well as a moral obligation.

Many of these people are seniors who have spent long, productive lives contributing to our communities or veterans even who have made extraordinary sacrifices for our nation.

I had filed an amended version of this clerk item that would ensure the notification of local officials regarding the placement of shelters but respect the legal

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mandates of confidentiality and will not contain identifying information of residents of the proposed shelter, nor disclose the address of any shelter housing domestic violence or abuse victims.

One of the most unfortunate elements about the debate about the Jericho Family Support Center was the level of dishonest vitriol that had been directed towards the concept and who the people were that would be residing there.

I really feel that our shared sense of humanity and decency makes it imperative that we as a united community reject some of theses toxic attitudes of a few who out of ignorance, racial or class prejudice, fear or just callous opportunism seek to obstruct these efforts.

So, I just would like to make sure that going forward we can operate under the guise of this bill in a manner so as to not to impede our ability to deliver lifesaving services or further jeopardize the safety or welfare of our most vulnerable population.

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And I urge the administration to consider the amendment that I had filed too. So thank you very much Presiding Officer.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Thank you Legislator Drucker. I would say this bill was very narrowly drafted. Just focuses on providing that notice before the contract is entered. In no way does it or could we ever minimalize or marginalize our legal or moral obligations. And in no way obviously does it require disclosure of any confidential information or identifying information because, again, that would be in violation of legal mandates.

Again, it simply requires that before the county executive enters into a contract for such a facility she provides the officials with notice. I know you've stated it many times you're in support of that.

Legislator Walker then Legislator Bynoe and then Legislator DeRiggi-Whitton.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: Thank you Presiding Officer. I agree with what has been said already this morning, and I really do

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believe that if this had gone in the right direction and we did know ahead of time and we sat down with all the parties involved I would hope that that shelter would have been there. We do need to do something different. We have families that are living in hotels with nothing for the children to do there. One bedroom where you have two beds and a mom and three children are there. No other services are there for them. A facility like this, it was my understanding, would have certainly helped and offered so much more to our families that have to live in a shelter right now. With training perhaps for the adults and childcare right there for the children, after school tutoring and so on and so forth.

Again, if things had been done properly and it wasn't at the last minute and no one knew about it and there wasn't so much confrontation regarding it $I$ would have hoped that that would have been operating.

So I hope, by passing this, it
stops that problem in the future and that we

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move on and find very, very productive shelters for those families that need it. Need it the most. And at a time when their lives are really dealing with a lot of struggles.

So, like I said, I hope that it is supported by everyone and we do move on and do things and be upfront about them right from the beginning. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Thank you
Legislator Walker. Legislator Bynoe.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Thank you
Presiding Officer. I'm not sure who I should pose this question to. Would it be Legislator Walker? Were you the lead sponsor on the bill?

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: I guess
any one of us can respond.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I'd like the definition for multiunit. I'd like to understand what would that capture? Because currently what we have proliferating certain communities are units, are shelters that house four to five families in one house. Is that

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considered multiunit?
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: We're going to try to get you an answer to that. It's potentially a term that's defined in state law. Why don't we leave this hearing open. Other legislators obviously can have their say at this point but we will get you an answer to that question before we conclude. If necessary, we will go on to the next item and come back.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I appreciate that.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Anyone else like to speak on this? We will leave -LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: Yes. This is Legislator Solages. Good afternoon. Thank you Presiding Officer. I would like to know what internal mechanisms the county has to ensure that this piece of legislation meant for notification is not meant for other purposes such as protectual purposes to keep certain people out of certain neighborhoods? Thank you.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: I mean,

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there's nothing that can be read into the text of this local law that could be used to imply that. It's very simple and straightforward and simply requires notice of these shelters, notice be provided to elected officials in the community in general when a contract is entered into to place one of these shelters in a community. Obviously the only purpose here, the only purpose that can legitimately be read into this is that under those circumstances when they are about to enter into a contract the community, the elected officials at least, should know about it. So, I don't think it can be used, certainly there's nothing in the language of the statute could support what you're suggesting.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: I'm not suggesting that Presiding Officer. It's a simple reality that these laws are used in this fashion. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: I
categorically reject that. This law could not be used in that connection.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: I hope that

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we are not devoid of reality here. That is exactly the way these laws are being used. LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: The alternative is that you don't want to let the community have notice of the placement of $a$ shelter in the community. Is it supposed to be kept a secret? All we're suggesting is, all we're requiring is that ten days before a contract is entered you tell the community you're about to enter into a contract. That's simple enough.

LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: And at that point that information could be used to encourage fearmongering to scare people from allowing these people who are in need to get the need that they help.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: But also on the contrary, it could be used to provide information to the community about the need for such and such a site or the circumstances of where it's being placed and it actually might build support for something before it goes forward. I fully believe that transparency is the better way to approach

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this.
LEGISLATOR SOLAGES: At
Georgetown and Boston College law school I have researched various laws during the reconstruction of the south in which Jim Crow laws were used to muster up a lot of hate and anger to make sure certain people were not allowed in certain neighborhoods. Do we know if this law will be used in that fashion?

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Look, I'm not even going to respond to that. If you're going to start raising Jim Crow in response to this legislation then there's no reasonable argument that can be made. There's no reasonable discussion that can be had. Legislator Walker.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: I just want to look back on our hearing that we had regarding this issue and social services. And the attorney for social services actually sat here with the commissioner and said that if he had been at the meeting with the commissioner he would have advised her not even to let the school district be aware of the fact that they

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were discussing this shelter.
We were in the throws of COVID at that time where every single parent, and Legislator Solages I know you are aware of this, that every single parent had to decide if their child was going to school in the district. If they were going to do remote learning. If the school had offered a hybrid what they were doing. The whole busing issue. If they were eligible for a bus were they going to be on the bus or were you going to drive them to school. It was an even crazier time than we normally have.

This hotel is not in my district but I do -- I am the chair of Health and Social Services. There were so many questions in regard to the hotel at that time. There was a pool that was in the hotel that just had like garbage in it. They emptied the pool and they threw garbage in it. I asked did we even see the site? Do we know what it's like?

I want to ensure the health and safety of the residents. These are our families that are going into these shelters

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and we have to make sure they're in a place where we should have our families.

Like I said, I totally agree with the concept of what the shelter was going to offer but $I$ just think it was done very quickly without any knowledge and there were certainly a lot of questions I wanted to ask and I wanted to know. Every time we had whether we had a hearing or whatever, a discussion about it, $I$ said this is not in opposition to the shelter. This is just regarding the way this was done dealing with this hotel. So, in no way would I look at this as being a way to keep residents, any of our residents out of any community. So, I can only share my information about it.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Any other legislators?

MS. MEREDAY: Good afternoon
Presiding Officer and legislators. I am concerned with regard to this legislation and hearing that you all have concerns about how this was put forth even heightens my concerns because coming from situations where I have
seen the plethora of these types of shelters both legal and illegal in communities of color with no jurisdictional resources, no supports, nothing, until something happens, there's a fire or some kind of incident where children's lives are in jeopardy or families.

I myself have moved a veteran's family out of a similar type facility as Legislator Walker stated that was unsafe for the veteran who was in that shelter and this hotel was located on Northern Boulevard. The fact that the north shore gets those very few circumstances but the south shore is inundated with them.

So, the concerns for these underserved communities, including communities of color and veteran communities, ties into finding out where will the public get to speak with regard to how they want their communities to be represented? Even when we had unescorted children who were summarily just dumped in our county. The Village of Hempstead received an increased number versus even Baldwin where I live. There were

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hundreds that were put into the Village of Hempstead and maybe 14 that ended up in Baldwin. And I don't think any crossed the threshold in Garden City or any place north of Northern Boulevard.

So, the disproportionate number of these shelters, however they're administered, however they're monitored or established, still creates a problem that yes, rings true to the same types of systemic and systematic racism that was engendered upon people of color through Jim Crow and other type laws, many of which are still indirectly on the books even in our illustrious state of New York.

So, I'm very concerned about how, one, this legislation was put forth to begin with and the fact that there isn't as much input locally with residents who are not able to attend these hearings. I myself literally have left a medical office where I've been assisting a critical care physician since COVID started to attend this full meeting because I'm continuously concerned about what

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is happening with my tax dollars when I have to travel along roadways and I read in the paper about certain residents who are going to get checks but then we have a medical facility that's going to get shut down, that people are using as a political jockeying position that they claim they may be putting in some type of veteran village. But I find it very interesting that all these ideas for homelessness and housing and veteran services come right before an election.

But to this issue right here where we're talking about multiunit shelters, I too concur with Legislator Bynoe as to what constitutes multiunit? What are we talking about in terms of the family? What are we talking about in terms of the support services that are going to go into these hotels.

We have many empty facilities. You have a structure that's being built right over here where Sears was. I'm pretty sure it looks like it's going to be yet another medical type of facility.

But we need to address the shortage

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of housing and resources for all of our residents, but particularly those who are the most vulnerable, the most underserved. That includes our veterans. That includes our seniors and that includes young people who can't afford to live here. They don't want to stay here. But if we do have families that are in crisis, that are in need, that need to be in a multiunit facility or a shelter or some type of supportive housing they should receive the same care, consideration, dignity and sense of decency and a place to live and guess what? It should be distributed across the board, across the county, across the borders and boundaries that are set up to keep it in significant numbers in the south shore. But everything on the north shore has to be a certain way. And we're all paying the same amount of taxes but we're not getting the same resources.

So, I'm hoping that it goes beyond this hearing that we can individually, in all of your respective legislative districts, you talk to your community residents and get an

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idea of how many of these shelters are in their own communities that they know about. Whether they know about them or not it's still is going to be an impact on their taxes in their breakdown.

So, the concerns are there and we cannot continue to just rush things through, throw it on the wall and see what sticks and think that the taxpayers are continuing to put up with that. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Any other public comment on this? I'm being told that the term multiunit is solely in the title to this legislation and the text of it actually refers simply to shelter facilities.

So, what we are going to do today is close the hearing and $I$ will not call the local law. I think we're going to need to make sure the terminology being employed in the legislation is as focused as possible. It's clear what we want to do but we want to make sure that the legislation is narrowly focused on those types of facilities such as the one in Jericho where you were placing a

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shelter that could accommodate 80 families. So, again, we want to make sure the language of the legislation is as clear as possible.

Anyone else have any comments or discussion during this hearing?

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Presiding
Officer if you will? I would like if our counsel was kept in the loop of what is happening before it shows back up on our agenda.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO:
Absolutely.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Because I have some thoughts.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: We would welcome those thoughts and we welcome the input.

We need a motion to close the hearing. Moved by Legislator Kennedy. Seconded by Legislator Kopel. All in favor of closing the hearing signify by saying aye. Those opposed? The hearing is closed.

We are going to jump to Item 8 since there are people here, several

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individuals, community leaders come to speak on this item. So we're going to do that first.

This is a local law to prohibit the smoking or vaping of cannabis in all county-owned properties. We had a hearing several weeks ago on this. What we're going to do at this point is going to amend the statute to decrease the penalty for violation from $\$ 200$ to a maximum amount not to exceed \$25. Why we are doing that is because the state legislation sets a penalty with respect to the use of cannabis products of $\$ 25$ and the county's legislation cannot be inconsistent with that amount.

A motion to amend by Legislator Ferretti. Seconded by Legislator Schaefer. All in favor of amending this legislation to reduce the amount of the penalty from $\$ 200$ to \$25 signify by saying aye. Those opposed? The amendment passes unanimously.

Is there any further debate or discussion on this legislation or anyone who wants to speak on its behalf? Deputy

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Presiding Officer Kopel. I'm sorry. We have public to speak on this. Let's bring up the three speakers. First off we have Elizabeth Boylan.

MS. BOYLAN: I want to thank you for passing the ordinance. I'm disappointed in the penalty. But the fact that you have the vision to post all these signs on Nassau County properties, over 6,000 acres of parks, beaches, golf courses, beautiful preserves. Which my family, friends and guests we take advantage of and I know that many people in Nassau County and the surrounding area take advantage of. I hope that this will reduce or eliminate people smoking anything on the Nassau County-owned properties.

Especially the way the secondhand smoke affects our most vulnerable, our children and our elderly. We just stopped wearing masks because we're vaccinated with the pandemic but we still have an epidemic which is only fueled by the legalization of marijuana. Thank you.

I also encourage you if you could

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get to your colleagues in the Town of
Hempstead, Town of North Hempstead, Town of Oyster Bay and encourage them to opt out. The pot bars, the pot sales that will be problematic for the towns. I know people say well, they can go to the next city. You know what? Go to the next city. Let's make it difficult.

We have a beautiful county. We don't want to be New York City. That smell is not only horrendous it's also dangerous to people with compromised systems. Thank you.

I hope to see that those signs are posted at all the facilities that you have because that's clear and you are supposed to be as strict or more strict than the Clean Indoor Air Act. Thank you for your vision for protecting Nassau County and keeping it beautiful for all our families, friends and surrounding neighbors. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Next we have Susan Blauner, who is from Savings Lives and Five Towns Coalition.

MS. BLAUNER: Good afternoon.

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I'm here as well to echo Liz and to echo Ruthanne who will be stepping up in just a moment. We are grateful, we are thankful for the local law to prohibit the smoking or vaping of cannabis. As you know, we are here to protect the youth and families of our community. We work long and hard hours to do that. We're greatly appreciative of all that you do at the legislature here. Thank you very much.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Thank you
very much. Ruthanne McCormack, Rockville Centre Coalition for Youth.

MS. MCCORMACK: Good afternoon.
Thank you for passing the ordinance to protect our communities and the health of our youth. I just wanted to go over some data that we have from our Rockville Centre youth, from our 2019 youth survey results. Rockville Centre youth displays some of the highest rates of underage drinking and marijuana use where adolescents have become the stepping stones for future addiction and life threatening behaviors.

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When comparing Rockville Centre court measures to county, state and national data, passed 30 day use of marijuana and alcohol often exceeds Nassau County and the state.

Future survey rates of use and RVC's parent-youth focus groups further confirm why underage drinking and marijuana use are prevalent in our community. Older siblings and friends purchase beer for school-age children and parents would rather have kids drink in their house. Parents are also talking about providing marijuana to their youth now that it's been legal and partaking in marijuana use as a family. This is very disturbing to us and to our school officials and to our medical professionals.

I would hope that Nassau County steps up their education, prevention and just basic messaging of the dangers that marijuana use can do to the teenage brain. It also drops the $I Q$ points as much as eight points for a heavy marijuana use and also t affects our youth and their mental health by increasing suicide and psychosis in our

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youth.
As far as the revenue fund for the state, only 20 percent will be left for drug treatment and public health education. We're hoping our schools will enforce prevention education with our youth if they are found with marijuana in school. We're also hoping that our social host laws will be adjusted to include marijuana. When a person 21 or older in the county and the state provides marijuana to a youth underage there are stiff penalties for this. We have our own social host law in Rockville Centre and they are adjusting that in our village and we thank our mayor and town board for that.

I just want to hope that the county steps up their educational about the dangers of marijuana use to further protect the future of our youth that are already suffering so with suicides, mental health issues and peer pressure. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Thank you
very much. Deputy Presiding Officer Kopel.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Ruthanne and

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all of you actually. All three of you. Thank you so much for what you do. The Rockville Centre Coalition has been a leader for as long as I've been involved for the protection of youth. This legislation is focused on protecting our young people. Older people we're going to do what we want to do. We can't do much about that at this point.

But we certainly can set examples for our young people and show them that at least where we're in charge we're not going to allow this to be going on. The efforts that you all put in, the tireless work that you put in for so long, not only on marijuana but on drugs in general, on tobacco and just in general to protect the young people who after all are our future is wonderful and admirable.

And once again, just thank you. And I hope and I expect that pretty much everyone is going to go along with this legislation. We only wish that we could do more.

MS. MCCORMACK: Thank you. I

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appreciate everything you do Howard and the support you provide to us. My colleague at Long Beach Aware, Judy Vining, also thanks you for this and is hoping that further education will come out at the county level for our youth. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: We will
look to doing further education on a countywide level. I did attend a program last year from CASA, the Community Against Substance Abuse, in Manhasset. The program was given by Dr. Jeffery Reynolds from the Family and Children's Services Association. It was truly an extraordinary and eye opening program. To the extent that if you haven't had him in as a speaker yet you may want to think about doing so.

MS. MCCORMACK: We are strong colleagues of him and he does support us. We welcome his expertise and education. He really is the best.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Thank you. MS. BOYLAN: Just want to say we're also members of the Nassau County Heroin

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Prevention Task Force which is chaired by Rene Fichter under the auspices of Madeline Singas. It's an incredible task force. Over 500 people on that list. The individuals that are involved, the professionals, social workers, law enforcement, people, former addicts, recovery, they are a phenomenal group of people. They work very hard. We're all very disappointed about this legislation, but we're pursuing prevention and education and there's all sorts of events happening to educate our public. Especially with the heroin, the Fentanyl. The marijuana with the poly substance use it's becoming a big problem.

That is an incredible group that I would ask that each legislator, if you can, take time out once a month to attend one of those meetings and listen to the members on that task force and their subcommittees. It's an incredible, amazing source of support and recovery and help and I encourage you to do that.

> LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Thank you

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Legislator Ferretti.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you
Presiding Officer. Thank you ladies for coming out and for your words. I'm going to, of course, support this legislation but I just wanted to put a comment on the record.

The fact that this fine has to be reduced and amended, this bill has to be amended to be reduced to a $\$ 25$ fine is a travesty. I mean, Ruthanne, I believe you spoke about the messaging we need to have for our children. I agree 100 percent with you. What kind of message does it send that this body's hands are tied and we can only fine somebody $\$ 25$ for violating this? You could have two people standing next to each other in a county park. One smoking a cigarette, one smoking marijuana. Both are not permitted. And the one smoking the cigarette is going to get a ticket for $\$ 200$ and the one smoking pot is going to get a ticket for 25. What message does that send to our children?

The fact that our hands have been tied by Albany on this is a travesty. It's

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the wrong message to children. And as the deputy presiding officer said, as long as we have anything to say about it we're certainly going to do everything we can to protect the community from this. But the people up in Albany really need to get on the right page on this. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Legislator
Walker.
LEGISLATOR WALKER: I agree with
Legislator Ferretti, and I want to thank you ladies for all you do to protect our young people and I really can't thank you enough. It's truly my hope that once September starts and things are a bit more normal than we've had for the past year, year and a half. Our police department does a great job with educating our youth, our school children. They get into the schools. They do various programs. They've tried to keep up with them as much as they possibly could during COVID but that's been an issue.

We've seen those results. We've seen the opioid addiction rise again and

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various problems that we've had that we were really attacking full strength ahead and it hurt us. COVID hurt us in many ways that $I$ think people don't even realize.

But again, I'm sure that they
hopefully will get back in the school buildings and the more we can educate our young people the better. And again, I thank you for everything that you do.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Any other legislators? Hearing none, I'm going to call for a vote on this item. All in favor signify by saying aye. Those opposed? Carries unanimously.

I should have done this at the outset but I'm going to go the consent calendar and call those items now so that those members of the administration who are here waiting to hear these we can take care of this right now.

These are all items that went through committees a couple of weeks ago. They've been agreed upon by the Majority and Minority that they can pass without any

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further debate or discussion among the legislators. Here we go.

Item 13, Ordinance 45. Item 15, Ordinance 47. Item 16, Ordinance 48. Item 17, Ordinance 49. Item 18, Resolution 73. 19, Resolution 74. Item 20, Resolution 75. 22, Resolution 77. 23, Resolution 78. 24, Resolution 79. 25, Resolution 80. 26, Resolution 81. 27, Resolution 82. 29, Resolution 84. 30, Resolution 85. 31, Resolution 86. 32, Resolution 87. 33, Resolution 88. 34, Resolution 89. And that's it.

Moved by Legislator
DeRiggi-Whitton. Seconded by Legislator Kennedy. Any debate or discussion? Hearing none, all in favor signify by saying aye. Those opposed? Carries unanimously. They carry unanimously.

Now we go back to item five which is a hearing on a proposed local law further postponing the date of the 2021 sale of tax liens pursuant to Article 2 of Title B of Chapter 5 of the Nassau County Administrative

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Code.
Moved by Legislator Mule. Seconded by Legislator McKevitt.

I don't know if there's anyone here on behalf of the administration on this item. By the way, that motion was to open the hearing. I should have a vote on that. All in favor of opening the hearing signify by saying aye. Those opposed? The hearing is open. Katy, do we have a speaker on this item?

MS. HORST: The treasurer is on his way over. He was just waiting for the consent calendar to be called.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: When you say he's "on his way over" he's coming from which building?

MS. HORST: Coming from One West.

MR. JEFFERSON: Just want to catch my breath for a minute. I was listening in.

Good afternoon legislators.
Beaumont Jefferson, county treasurer.

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The item before you is a postponement of our annual tax lien sale. And in light of the continuing economic difficulties caused by COVID-19, the New York State Legislature recently adopted Chapter 104 of 2021 which further postponed or delayed the tax lien sales for COVID-19 hardship declarations from May 1st to August 31st of 2021.

So, the item before you is to
further postpone our county sale for a date to be determined by the treasurer's office beyond August 31st of 2021. So, after August 31st of 2021 we are proposing that we will set a date for the annual lien sale. Sorry about that.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Thank you very much. Any debate or discussion?

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: I have a question. This is Laura Schaefer. Hi Mr. Jefferson. I'm just curious, what's the reason for the process? The state has already enacted this? Do we just have to follow and sort of approve it on the county level?

MR. JEFFERSON: Yeah. So, the

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state -- actually their approval of 104 of 2021 sets a date that allows taxpayers to file a hardship. So, as a result of that we have to notice taxpayers or delinquent taxpayers and we cannot sell their lien until after August 31 st.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: Okay. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Anyone else? No other legislators? Sorry. Legislator Ferretti.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Just a
quick question while you're here, Mr. Jefferson. You weren't here for the vote but on the consent calendar we had passed the reimbursement for the resident, the 95 year old resident, who had the issue with the assessment, the exemption. So now that that's passed, do you have a time frame as to when she'll be reimbursed?

MR. JEFFERSON: Once we get that signed resolution we will reimburse her. The resident in question we mailed the affidavit and the $W-9$. We received that. We have it on

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file. As soon as we get the signed resolution we can issue a check.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So, it should be pretty instantaneous once you get the signed resolution?

MR. JEFFERSON: Once we get the signed resolution. We have everything else in place.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Legislator
Walker.
LEGISLATOR WALKER:
Mr. Jefferson, I'm going to take advantage of the fact that you're also here in front of us today. Can you tell us, we've been told time and time again that the reimbursement checks to veterans and those who had the errors on their tax bills that those checks were being sent. We've told our residents over and over that they were being sent. We're being sent in this many days. Have those checks started to go out? Because obviously I'm still getting calls from the residents that they have not received a single check.

MR. JEFFERSON: In anticipation

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of that question being asked, I checked just before I left the office, the checks for Oyster Bay went out. North Hempstead those should be going out this week and we're working on the Hempstead file, which we have about maybe 500 more properties to review.

But Oyster Bay they do have them in their hands. In fact, today we received a call from a resident who received a check and we have to reissue it because of a death in the family. But I can say Oyster Bay definitely those checks are out the door. North Hempstead is right behind.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: And if you received a call that someone got them, if they didn't get them yet they should be getting them any day?

MR. JEFFERSON: If they haven't gotten a check yet they should be getting them. They should call my office and we can research and we can tell them when it was mailed and if they don't receive it within a couple of weeks we can reissue the check. But they're in the mail.

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LEGISLATOR WALKER: I would hope that they would receive them in a couple of weeks.

MR. JEFFERSON: Hopefully in five days. But just in case it gets lost in the mail we usually want to wait.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: All of Oyster
Bay's have been sent out?
MR. JEFFERSON: Yes.
LEGISLATOR WALKER: And now
you're working on North Hempstead. Should be --

MR. JEFFERSON: North Hempstead was in the comptroller's office last week. They were reviewed. We expect to have a run, a check run on those either today or, I'm sorry, Tuesday or Thursday.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: Hempstead will be next?

MR. JEFFERSON: Hempstead is in the queue?

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Anyone
else? Thank you Beaumont. Meta. I was going to say any public comment but it looks like

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you're it today.
MS. MEREDAY: Meta Mereday, Baldwin resident and a strong advocate for veterans. And I appreciate Legislator Walker's question because $I$ too have gotten some calls and I'm concerned. I support this legislation as far as the liens being put on hold. I'm still concerned about what actually is being done for any resident that is facing this possible situation of having their home sold from underneath them. I'm concerned that there are a number of residents again on the south shore. And the fact that Hempstead, again, south shore, seems to be always the ones bringing up the rear and usually, in most cases, we have the most numbers in terms of seeking these exemptions and needing those exemptions.

But we also have residents in the south shore who were impacted from Superstorm Sandy. Many of them were still living in rental facilities. They did not receive any of this rental income that was set up with regard to the COVID assistance. Research has

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shown the limited amount of money that actually went to rental assistance. Many of those families were impacted.

So, I'm concerned about what is actually being done as opposed to just a brief delay to address the issues that caused these residents to be in these situations to begin with. Including a number of veterans who are possibly within that pool. I myself have sat with veterans, older veterans, again, coming across the county not just the south shore. I've sat with them at these hearings and these sales. It's also an embarrassment that our veterans who have served our country, that we will proudly walk around and put on a lapel pin and as soon as you can get back to those parades and the pancake breakfasts you'll be standing there and saying you're going to do all the things you claim that you're going to do and they're still living in fear in their homes because they have this type of situation waiting for a judgement to come up.

So, I'm hoping that there is some type of directive, some type of proactive

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resource planning in place to do something to help these residents to stay in their homes as opposed to just delaying the inevitable for them to be put out and among the homelessness.

Because again, if we don't have a proper facility, because we still have not determined where we can actually shelter folks in place, because we just don't have any more room on the south shore to actually house people if we're not focused on providing home support and resources.

Again, I support this for the most part but I still have questions as to what is being done for the residents. These are not just statistics. These are taxpayers. These are residents. These are veterans. These are families. Mothers, fathers and children who run the risk of being put out of the home, probably the only home that they've ever known and I'm just concerned as to what is being done to address those issues. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Thank
you. Any other members of the public? Any

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other debate or discussion? Hearing none, we need a motion to close the hearing. Moved by Legislator Walker. Seconded by Legislator DeRiggi-Whitton to close the hearing. All in favor of closing the hearing signify by saying aye. Those opposed? Carries unanimously and the hearing is closed.

We go to item number 10 which is a vote on the proposed local law further postponing the date of the 2021 sale of tax liens pursuant to Article 2 of Title B of Chapter 5 of the Nassau County Administrative Code.

Moved by Legislator
DeRiggi-Whitton. Seconded by Legislator Walker. Any further debate or discussion? All in favor signify by saying aye. Those opposed? Carries unanimously. Now we go back to number six. A hearing on a proposed local law to impose certain requirements on the Department of Assessment with respect to evidence presented at Small Claims Assessment Review hearings. Moved by Legislator Rhoads.

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Seconded by Legislator Ferretti. That's a motion to open the hearing and second to open the hearing. All in favor of opening the hearing signify by saying aye. The hearing is now open.

This is an effort to create greater transparency and fairness as part of the SCAR process. And these concepts in this local law stem from conversations that we have had with numerous constituents who have participated in these pro se hearings. Again, in particular it's pro se hearings, it's not claimants who are represented by representative law firms but by individuals doing it themselves. There are a number of issues that they are facing at these hearings.

One of which is they are being presented with comparable values for the first time by representatives of the county for houses that are supposedly comparable to their own. Having seen these comparables for the first time and no ability to check them, the constituents are unable to provide distinguishing characteristics which we think

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would help to receive a fairer, more just outcome to these proceedings. That's just one of the examples.

But anyway, what the proposed legislation does it states that not later than 30 days prior to a hearing the Department of Assessment must mail a notice setting forth the evidentiary proof that the pro se petitioner may present at such hearing. That is just giving the petitioner an idea of what type of proof as an individual and someone who's not an attorney for the most would like to know as to how to present their case at the forum.

Also, not later than 30 days prior to a hearing Assessment must disclose the evidence it will present to the pro se petitioners. Assessment can only present evidence that it used to determined assessed valued in dispute and cannot offer any other evidence to support its determination.

I know the administration has submitted a couple of memos. One from Mr. Ray Orlando, deputy county executive for budget

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and finance, as well as a memo from the county attorney's office. Do we have anyone here from either OMB or the county attorney's office?

MR. DENION: Conal Denion, county attorney's office.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: And the gentleman in the seat over there?

MR. MILES: Robert Miles, deputy assessor.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO:
Mr. Denion, you weren't the author of the memo from the county attorney's office, correct? MR. DENION: No but I am familiar with it.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Why isn't the county attorney who wrote it here?

MR. DENION: The county attorney asked me to appear in his place. He was unable to attend.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Actually,
I meant the deputy county attorney who actually wrote the opinion. Why isn't he here?

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MR. DENION: I'm sorry,
Mr. Kasschau --
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Not
Mr. Kasschau. The deputy county attorney. The individual who actually wrote this thing. MR. DENION: I think you're questions about internal processes in the county attorney's office.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: It's not an internal process. You didn't right the memo, correct?

MR. DENION: I assisted
Mr. Kasschau and he directed and oversaw the process of the memo.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Who else worked on it in the county attorney's office? MR. DENION: I don't know if I'm the right person for you to ask those questions. I'd prefer someone in either the county attorney himself or the chief deputy county attorney to answer.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: The
purpose is not to trick you or to get overly complicated. We simply wanted to know,

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there's somebody in the office, and I think probably gleaning from the content of the memo, that somebody from your office actually wrote it. I think that's the person we'd prefer to have here. Actually, Mr. Scott. His email address is on the bottom. Is he here?

MR. DENION: I believe that's
just an error.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: So then you assisted in the process. Who else wrote it with you?

MR. DENION: Again, I don't think these are proper questions for me. They're for Mr. Kasschau or the chief deputy. I can ask her to come over. I answer to Mr. Kasschau and others in the county attorney's office.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Here's why I'm asking that question. We wanted to have the individual whose opinions are represented in this letter. I understand it comes from the chief of the department but we wanted to speak with the person who formulated these

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opinions. It's very simple. MR. DENION: Again, I assisted, I took part in this. But Mr. Kasschau is the person who delivered the opinion under his name as all county attorney opinions are. I think those are types of questions that are properly directed at him or to the chief deputy.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Go ahead
with what you were going to say.
MR. DENION: I'm here to answer
any questions you have.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: You don't
want to present the argument that's in this memo that was delivered to us? You simply want to answer questions?

MR. DENION: I'd be happy to go through the memo if that's what you prefer.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: If you want to give us the gist of the memos.

MR. DENION: Certainly. The county attorney is of the opinion that the local law is not authorized for a number of reasons. Because without state law

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authorization, it would improperly relate to the judicial review of taxes and would be inconsistent with state general laws.

It would also require county employees to take certain legal actions or violate a rule of professional conduct. And it would also present the county with additional refund liability and other cost. The judicial review of taxes, the county would be violating provision of the New York Municipal Home Rule Law which requires that a law such as this not supersede any general or special law of the legislature because it relates to the judicial review of taxes and the inconsistency with state general laws. Article 7 is a state general law. And this law would prevent judges and hearing officers from obtaining the evidence that is permitted to be presented under Article 7 of the Real Property Tax Law and whatever is permitted by state law and prohibited by local law is inconsistent and if it deals with a statute where the state has expressed its intent to control the field, which it has in

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this case, Article 7 is the exclusive law, the county would not be able to enact this without state law authorization.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: What is your concern about the financial impacts?

MR. DENION: Well, from a legal perspective, if the county is not able to present evidence that it otherwise could, we would lose more cases, there would be more refunds. It could open us up as well to claims of perhaps waste under the general municipal law or maybe impermissible gifts under the constitution because we would have, in effect, be allowing people to get refunds without presenting a defense that we could otherwise present.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Shouldn't the focus of the entire process be on a fair outcome in determining what the actual assessed value of property is?

MR. DENION: I couldn't agree with you more. The state has set up Article 7 to do that as a de novo process. And therefore, it's in the hand of a judge or

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hearing officer at that stage. It's no longer about the assessment. It's now a judicial review of the assessment, which is a different thing, and it's governed by state law. It's not an Article 78 type review of the action of the assessor. Again, it's a brand new look at what the value is and what the other issues are based on the grounds that are in the statute and that's governed by state law.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Let me ask you this. If I'm a resident and I challenged my assessment and I'm going to SCAR, not an attorney, and then $I$ show up at a SCAR hearing and the county attorney is offering comparable properties' values shouldn't I have the opportunity to look at those properties if they're in my neighborhood and to point out the distinguishing features? Wouldn't that be fair?

MR. DENION: It may be a good idea, it may not be, but it's just governed by state law.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: You keep going back to state law and you keep referring

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to the state laws with respect to taxes. These hearings don't involve taxes, correct? They involve the assessed values of homes? MR. DENION: They involve the judicial review of assessments and if found to be improper result in a refund of taxes.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: That's a different thing. Obviously there are laws regulating taxation and taxes. But again, these hearings involve assessment.

MR. DENION: I would say that there's no effective difference. I think that the judicial review of assessments and taxes are effectively the same thing.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: So, every
action the county takes with respect to assessment has to be consistent with laws with respect to taxation, is that what you're telling us?

MR. DENION: Judicial review.
Laws that would relate to judicial review.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Judicial
review of assessment. Why is that different
than an ARC proceeding on assessment?

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MR. DENION: ARC is also governed by state law.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Right.
But specifically the state laws that you've pointed out involve taxation which is not what this is. This is assessment.

MR. DENION: Again, I think that
it is effectively the same thing.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: What's the
basis for your thought?
MR. DENION: Again, because it's
a judicial review of assessments and assessments will lead to a refund in taxes if the court finds that the assessment was improper.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: But if ARC
determines that the assessment was incorrect and leads to a refund of taxes it's the same principle. So then doesn't your rational apply to ARC as well?

MR. DENION: ARC is governed by
state law that allows the county to --
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: But laws
respecting taxation, $A R C$ is bound by laws with

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respect to taxation?
MR. DENION: ARC is bound by its
statute which authorizes it to do that administrative level of review.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: We're going around in a circle. I'm trying to find out where this inconsistency is and you keep bringing up laws with respect to taxation trying to make a connection with a judicial proceeding with respect to assessment.

MR. DENION: ARC is not a
judicial proceeding, it's an administrative proceeding and it's governed by --

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: I'm saying
that that's what your argument is. But what I'm saying is that there is no difference practically between what $A R C$ is doing and what is being done at SCAR.

MR. DENION: Actually there are two different things. One is administrative review under its own section of the RPTL and the other is judicial review under separate section, separate article.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: That's

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very true but they are both dealing with the assessed value of a home, correct?

MR. DENION: Yes. To some
extent, right. There are other things.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: To some
extent. What else are they dealing with other than determining a fair assessed value to a home?

MR. DENION: Exemptions. Whether the property is misclassified. Whether there was a ratio issue, which is an inequality claim. So, there are other things that go into it besides what's the value of the home.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Ratio is involved, correct.

MR. DENION: That's part of the review.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: But in terms of making laws relating to taxation applicable to these hearings, why isn't it applicable to a SCAR hearing and not an Assessment Review Committee determination?

MR. DENION: Because the state legislature has separately authorized

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everything that ARC does.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Is that under the taxation laws? MR. DENION: It's under 523B of the RPTL. As authorized to be our administrative code.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: So that's not under the taxation laws? MR. DENION: It is but it's also authorized by the state legislature, as opposed to this proposed local law, would not be authorized by the state legislature.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: I think there was a term that Legislator Ferretti used but I'm not going to use it right now. Anyone else have any questions? Legislator Rhoads. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Thank you for your presentation Mr. Denion. Just a couple of follow-up questions.

Essentially it sounds as though the county attorney's point in all of this is that somehow by this legislation we are attempting to change what state law says the process should be for the SCAR hearings. That's

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essentially what the county attorney's opinion is?

MR. DENION: Yes. That's part of it, yes.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: However, when you look at what we're actually attempting to do in this law we're simply governing what is disclosed by our own internal county
employees. We don't change the process of state law at all. The SCAR hearings still proceed the same way that SCAR hearings would proceed. We're just controlling the information that's provided by our own employees and disclosed to participants in that hearing.

MR. DENION: I don't necessarily agree with that because what the law does is say that if the county fails to provide the information required by the local law it would be prevented from offering the evidence that it otherwise could under the state law. And therefore that is different from the state law. There's nothing in the state law that says that the county would be barred from

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presenting evidence in a de novo proceeding that the hearing officer or the court would need to determine that assessment for the first time.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But why wouldn't we have the ability, just as any client would of any attorney, why wouldn't we have the ability to control that information we present at a hearing?

MR. DENION: For one thing, the law not only requires that a disclosure of what the county's evidence would be, but also requires what the county attorney has concluded could be legal advice to the other side which would present issues of --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Let's deal with the first issue first. Why don't I have the ability as the client to direct our employees as to what information they may or may not present at a hearing? Understand, in this legislation we are not preventing the court or the hearing officer from receiving any information. We're simply making a determination as to the ground rules that our

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department is going to operate under as to what information is provided.

MR. DENION: I do think there is a restriction on the ability of the evidence to be presented to the hearing officer because the law says it has to be done 30 days prior to the hearing. When the real property tax law requires them to only send a notice out ten days before.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Let's say we made the 30 days seven days, does that fix the problem?

MR. DENION: It would take care of that particular part of it. But again, the failure to --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: No, no. Conceptually, because we keep bouncing around to different topics here, what I'm trying to understand philosophically is why us giving direction to what county employees are going to do somehow violates state law?

MR. DENION: Because it's under state law that you're not allowed to do that local law making because it would interfere

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with ultimately the evidence that would be presented in the forum where the hearing officer or the judge would want to get the evidence that the state law allows.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So, if in a normal court proceeding let's say any personal injury case for example, let's say we make a determination that $I$ don't want to take the witness stand as a witness, right? I'm not preventing the court from receiving that information, right? The court would still be able to receive it. If the law says that we're entitled to get it you would still be able to get it. I'm just making a strategic decision that $I$ don't want to present that particular piece of evidence. How does that violate state law?

MR. DENION: I think the difference here is you'd be making a local law that said that. Whereas, if the county attorney or the county executive wanted to direct employees in course of a SCAR hearing what to do or not do that's a different issue. But it's the law making that makes a

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difference.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Here's a philosophical question. The county executive doesn't get to do whatever she wants whenever she wants. The legislature has a role to play here. So, we have a role in setting some of these grounds rules as well. We have the ability to tell the county executive these are the ground rules that $I$ want you to play under. That's law making. That's kind of what we do.

MR. DENION: To the extent that you're not prohibited by state law.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We're not prohibited.

MR. DENION: I think the county attorney has a different opinion, again, for the reasons stated.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But again, I'm trying to understand why the county attorney has that opinion.

MR. DENION: Because it would a law related to taxes which $I$ believe is tantamount to assessment in this context.

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Plus there would be an inconsistency with the general law and the county is not allowed to make local laws inconsistent with state general laws.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I'm still
trying to understand how it's inconsistent. I'm not changing what evidence the judicial hearing officer is able to receive. I'm controlling what evidence our own employees are able to offer. By the way, making it more restrictive for the county as opposed to broadening it.

MR. DENION: I respectfully disagree because, again, the ultimate penalty on the county through this law would be not being able to present evidence that otherwise would be presented in a hearing under the RPTL.

So, a judge who is looking at a case, again, a brand new proceeding, it's not a review of the assessor's work, getting evidence from the petitioner and getting evidence from the government, that judge is not going to get evidence from the government
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under certain circumstances in this law. Certainly not evidence that is normal and expected of three comparables say in a SCAR hearing. Because this law says that the only evidence that can be presented is what the assessor did. Which is a computer-assisted mass appraisal based on all the factors that you know very well, the ladder and all the rest. How the assessor builds a model assessment is much different from a review of that assessment asking for three comparables. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But that's actually not what the law says. What the law essentially says is that all we want the Department of Assessment to do is whatever we're going to rely upon in a SCAR hearing we want disclosed to the petitioner in advance of the hearing. We may have a discrepancy with respect to 30 days and the hearing is only noticed ten days before. So, that's something that we can adjust and address.

I'm trying to understand why it is that us simply saying, look, whatever information we're going to rely upon for the

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sake of fairness and transparency we're going to disclose to the petitioner so that they're not getting sandbagged at the hearing with something that they don't know about and haven't prepared for and can't prepare for and can't react to at the hearing.

MR. DENION: But, respectfully, it does more than that. I will read from the proposed law. The Department of Assessment shall only present evidence that it used to determine the assessed value in dispute. It is precluded from offering any other evidence.

So, it does say that they can only present evidence that they used to determine the assessment. Which is a different process from what goes on at SCAR.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So, what would the county attorney's opinion be if we were to modify that language? Because I understand that there's some ambiguity there. If $I$ were to modify that language or we were to modify that language simply to say whatever evidence the Department of Assessment intends

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to present at the SCAR hearing must be disclosed to the petitioner within whatever time frame is reasonable?

MR. DENION: I'm reluctant to
discuss a hypothetical and $I$ don't want to give the county attorney's opinion but I think that would be different than this.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Really it's
not because if the basis for the county attorney's opinion is that somehow we're impacting state law by requiring this that opinion should be the same, right?

MR. DENION: Again, the various
facets of the law that the county attorney has pointed out that are inconsistent it deals with, again, not allowing evidence that otherwise could be presented. So, if you change the law to say any evidence that could be presented under the state law must be disclosed I think that's a different question.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Out of
curiosity, what would be the penalty? Because I think we all have experience on this board and I know certainly Legislator Ferretti and I

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have experience with laws being passed and adopted by the county executive that she simply decided not follow for a period of time.

My question is, what exactly would be the sanction on the Department of Assessment for not complying with the requirement to disclose the information to the petitioner in advance of the hearing?

MR. DENION: It's what I just read to you. That they're limited to the proof of that -- also failure to timely disclose the proof precludes the department from offering evidence, any evidence at the hearing. That's your penalty.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I understand what the legislation says. But in the county attorney's opinion what sanction is permissible?

MR. DENION: I don't want to address a hypothetical like that.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So, the county attorney can only tell us what's wrong he can't tell us what's right?

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MR. DENION: I think he can
address legislation that's before him, before this body and that he's been asked to review. Again, a hypothetical is a different thing. You want to see it in writing. There could be nuances. You're an attorney. You know hypotheticals are dangerous things.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I understand
that Mr. Denion, but again the larger point and the thing I'm still having difficulty understanding though is why it is that setting the grounds rules for our own employees impacts state law?

If we're saying, look, in the interest of fairness and equity we're requiring that the Department of Assessment provide to the other side in an adversarial proceeding disclosure of our proof in advance of the hearing so that they can react and respond to it. And if you don't do that, we're making a decision as the county that we're not going to present proof at all at the SCAR hearing if we fail to do that. Why can't I, as the client, voluntarily do that? How

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does that violate state law? We're not changing state law. We're just setting the ground rules that our own employees operate under.

MR. DENION: Under this proposal those ground rules result in the county not being able to present evidence that it would otherwise ordinarily do and that the court would expect to see as in three comparable properties in the case of a SCAR hearing. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: The simple way to avoid that is doing what the law requires, right? MR. DENION: Which is?

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Which is disclosing. That's only a sanction if you fail to abide by the law.

MR. DENION: But the law says
that you can't offer three comparable properties because it says you can only do what -- can only present evidence of what Assessment did in setting the assessment. Which is different. That's not three comparables. That's a computer model that

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generates an assessment.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: For the moment, let's look past that. Let's say there's an amendment here to the law which simply -- again, the point of the law is simply whatever proof we're relying upon at the hearing we've got to disclose in within $X$ number of days prior to the hearing so that the claimant, the petitioner, has full disclosure.

MR. DENION: I would reserve the right of the county attorney to review that when he sees it in writing. I don't want him to address it as a supposition or a hypothetical if the law were changed.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Would that satisfy his concern?

MR. DENION: It may or may not and I don't want to speak for him but I don't want to speak to a hypothetical. It's not the law we've been asked to review. Can only review the one that's before us.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But that seems to be the basis of the objection,

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right?
MR. DENION: Again, there are a number of bases of objection here. Not saying that things couldn't be improved or things could eventually be different. I don't know. But I can't speak for the county attorney and we'd have to see what those changes were before offering an opinion.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Conceptually, it seems as though the county attorney would agree that we do have the ability to direct our own employees, right?

MR. DENION: I think there's probably some room for that to the extent it doesn't interfere with the state general law or any other prohibition on the county's local law making ability.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So, I think we're in agreement that if we were to move this to seven days that would alleviate the county attorney's concerns about the timing.

MR. DENION: That one particular concern.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I think that

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if we were to modify the language, it sounds as though, if we were to modify the language that we must simply provide the -- to make it clearer -- that we don't have to provide the information we initially relied upon. We have to provide the information that we intend to use at the hearing in advance of the hearing.

MR. DENION: I think you can take
a look at that and see what it looks like.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: That seems as
though that would, conceptually, that would satisfy that concern.

MR. DENION: Potentially.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So, now with
respect specifically to the issue of preclusion from offering evidence, the county attorney's opinion is that the reason that we can't preclude the Department of Assessment from offering evidence if they fail to disclose it is because we're denying the state the opportunity to receive the evidence?

MR. DENION: The hearing officer and the court. That's the standard practice and that's the scheme, that's the framework of

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Article 7, it's an adversarial proceeding like any other and evidence is presented on both sides. Out of that, again, it's a de novo proceeding to determine the assessment in question. It's not a review of the assessor's work. So, if the county is not able to present evidence to the court in this brand new proceeding the court can't do what it's supposed to do under the statute.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: It simply
would mean that the claimant would win. MR. DENION: That leads to like any other issues about is does that raise a question of waste? Does it raise a question of improper gift where there is a defense to be made?

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I don't know
how it would raise the question of it being an improper gift. But essentially what we're talking about is that if the county fails to abide by our own internal procedures that we set up, we, as a penalty that we're imposing on ourself, are going to say that we're not going to present evidence.

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MR. DENION: Again, I think it rises to the level of interfering with the state framework and that's --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: To our own disadvantage.

MR. DENION: Maybe so, of course. But, again, that's not what the law is. The law is whether or not we have the power to enact a local law that does that. If the state has preempted the field then you can't enact a local law that has the effect of changing state's plan for Article 7.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So, under no circumstances, according to Mr. Kasschau, are we able to direct or control the evidence that we present in any judicial proceeding?

MR. DENION: I think it's too broad a question. Again, the law before us I think fails in that test.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But there are conceptual parallels to this. Again, for example, in any tax certiorari case, in any auto accident case involving a county vehicle, in any premises liability case we don't have

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the ability to control what evidence we present?

MR. DENION: You have to look at -- if you passed a local law to control that evidence to see whether or not it interfered with the application of a state general law. And if it did, then those questions would have to be addressed. It's not the question of administratively the county attorney decided to do something, it's whether the county legislature has the power under the constitution and under the municipal home rule law to enact a law that interferes with the state general law. Does it interfere with the operation of a state general law is question you would have to ask in all those situations.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I guess the issue that $I$ have is, how does it interfere? MR. DENION: Because, again, it it's a de novo proceeding where there's evidence presented on both sides. It's adversarial proceeding that the county would be saying the county is not allowed by law to

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do that even though the state law permits it and any time a local law prohibits what the state permits it runs afoul of the laws against interfering with the state general law.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I guess my philosophical difference is that we're not changing the information that the state can receive we're making an internal direction as a matter of policy and as a matter of law as to what evidence we're going to produce. There's a difference between what evidence is being produced and what evidence can be received, right?

We're not changing what information the state is able to receive. We're changing the information that we're actually going to present.

MR. DENION: I do believe that the state is not going to receive any evidence from the county to counter the evidence presented by the petitioner. In general, petitioner will present evidence favorable -LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So, in other

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words, would it be more clear if we said that if we don't comply with the disclosure requirement we're simply not going to contest the petition?

MR. DENION: Again, I think
anything that interferes with the operation of the -- the state has set up Article 7 as a way to determine the assessment. The way it does that is it gets evidence from both sides and looks at the assessment brand new. So, if the county is passing a local law that interferes with that operation, how that's envisioned to work and play out, that the court is looking to get evidence from both sides, if it doesn't get evidence from both sides, why? because a local law has changed the rules and changed ground rules. That's what the problem is.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: It changed the rules for only one side.

MR. DENION: Which changes the rules for the state law.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: It didn't change the rules for both sides. It changed the rules for one side.

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MR. DENION: But for one side is interfering with how the law contemplates that the judge or the hearing officer arrives at the assessment by hearing new evidence from both sides. Not what the assessor did but new evidence from both sides.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: It's making a determination that under certain circumstances we're not going to contest the petitioner. That's the equivalent of a preclusion from offering evidence. It means that we're simply not going to contest or we're going to argue based solely upon the information that's provided by the petitioner. Why can't we make a decision on behalf of the county, that's what we do, why can't we make a decision on behalf of the county as to what we're going to produce? Or whether we're going to produce evidence at all?

Under what you're saying essentially, if the Department of Assessment made a decision that they weren't going to contest a particular petition that was before SCAR we're not allowed to do that. What's the

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difference between the Department of Assessment making that determination and the legislature, which controls the activities of the Department of Assessment, just as it does with every other department, making the determination that under certain circumstances we're not going to contest a petition?

MR. DENION: I think the
difference is local law making and whether it's allowed.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Let me ask this question then. Every year it seems the deadline for $A R C$ is extended. We don't have the ability to actually extend the deadline ourselves, right?

MR. DENION: I believe the way that's done is a grace period provided by the Assessment Review Commission.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: The state is the one that actually sets the deadline. What we simply say is, we have made a determination that we're not going to enforce the deadline for a specific period of time. So, if you're supposed to file your grievance by March 1st

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we're going to give you until the 31st. It doesn't mean that that deadline isn't March 1st. It just means that we're not going to raise the defense of timeliness of your petition until we reach March 31st, right? MR. DENION: Are you asking about what the Assessment Review Commission is doing or what the legislative action was in those cases?

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: What I'm asking is, how is it that we're able to turn around and simply say we're making an internal policy determination that we're not going to raise the defense of timeliness for an application that's made, whatever the dates happen to be, in this case in my example you're supposed to file it by March 1st, you filed it on March 30th, but you know what? we're not going to raise the defense of timeliness because we internally extended the deadline or we simply said we're not going to enforce the deadline up to March 31st. What's the difference between that and this?

MR. DENION: When you say we --

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that was the question $I$ was trying to ask -when you say we if you mean the Assessment Review Commission has provided a grace period that's again --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Every year the Assessment Review, well, the Assessment Review Commission is directed either by the county executive or we have attempted to direct the Assessment Review Commission, as a legislature, but the county has taken an action to direct the Assessment Review Commission that it's not going to raise the defense of timeliness for whatever the period of time is. Whatever the grace period is. What's the difference between that and us legislatively saying to the Department of Assessment, hey, you know what? if we violate our own rules we have decided that we're not going to raise a defense at SCAR?

MR. DENION: The difference is
that the Assessment Review Commission is acting administratively. It's not enacting a law, it's not passing a law that's conflicting with the state law. It's providing a grace

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period. And to the extent that the county attorney does not raise that as a defense, that's also an administrative decision. Those are not local law making actions.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So what you're essentially saying is that if the county executive were to direct the Department of Assessment -- if the county executive were to direct the Department of Assessment to do exactly what this law does that would be permissible. But if the legislature passed it by local law that would not be permissible?

MR. DENION: Again, it's a
hypothetical. I don't want to answer.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I really need
the answer to that question, Mr. Denion, because it goes to the heart of what we're trying to do here. What you're telling me is, it sounds as though that the county executive has the ability to direct the Department of Assessment to do whatever it is that she wants to do, waive whatever laws she wants to waive, create whatever restrictions she wants to create but the legislature, doing it by

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operation of law as a coequal branch of government does not have the ability to do that?

MR. DENION: Not at all. That's
not what $I$ said at all. Again, it's not the county executive in your other question directing ARC I believe the county executive requests and ARC itself decides to provide a grace period. Whether the county executive can do exactly what's in this law $I$ think what's exactly in this law is problematic in a number of fronts. But, again, that's a hypothetical. I'm not here to talk about what the county executive's powers are. It's a question of what this law purports to do. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Mr. Denion, the question is simple though. If the county executive were to make a decision today saying to the Department of Assessment hey, look, you've got to provide whatever information you're going to rely upon at a hearing seven days before the hearing to the petitioner so that they can have that information. If you don't, we're going to waive our defense at

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SCAR. Does the county executive, in the county attorney's opinion, have the ability to do that?

MR. DENION: As we talked about earlier, that's an area that if the legislature did that, that said, if the law was not interfering with state law, changing the evidence but just saying that you have to present it to the other side within a certain amount of time, again I'd like to see that in writing but as you and I talked, that could be an area where perhaps the legislature could legislate.

So, if the legislature could do that, I mean, again, without addressing the hypothetical too directly, that the county executive is able to, of course, direct the departments that report to her in certain ways. But just telling what you're going to give the other side it's allowed and permitted by state law it's a different question. That's something that could be looked at. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I don't mean to sort of usurp your authority here but do

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> you want to continue with questions if anybody else has questions for this witness or do you want to see if we have anyone from Finance?
> LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: I just have a couple of follow-ups.

MR. DENION: I believe someone from OMB is available virtually.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: We'll transition to that in a moment. Is there anything in the law that prohibits the county from providing a pro se petitioner with a description of the type of evidence that they're going to need at a SCAR hearing?

MR. DENION: I think that raises some troubling issues that the county attorney has identified. For a non-attorney at the Department of Assessment to do that it would require knowledge of both the statute that governs the evidence and case law that has interpreted a statute which could be seen as the improper practice of law which carries consequences. And for an attorney to do it it raises ethical issues of providing advice to both sides in a litigation.

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LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: So,
there's no way that the county attorney, Department of Assessment can sit down and write down a list of the type of evidence that a pro se petitioner can bring to court because it violates ethical obligations on both?

MR. DENION: It's legal advice. It's governed by statute and case law. Where do you start? Where do you stop?

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: To be honest with you, our approach here is we have identified what is an unlevel playing field at these SCAR hearings and we have identified that by talking to the people, individuals who go to these hearings, and it seems to me that the administration likes the unlevel playing field and they like it because of financial reasons. You set forth that one of the main reasons to oppose this is because the county would lose revenue.

Every suggestion we've given you you've given us a reason why you can't do it. That in particular seems flimsy. I don't for a moment believe that this government couldn't

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put together a fact sheet and provide it to a resident who's going to a SCAR hearing and that that would not be a violation of an attorney's duties. It would not be illegal practicing of law. I believe that's done all the time. Agencies across the state, if you have challenges to those agencies, will tell you what you have to present at a hearing. The fact that you're resisting that is kind of stunning to me.

MR. DENION: I can't speak to the other statutes but $I$ will comment that the whole point of the SCAR statute is to be as informal and friendly as possible and representatives do not have to be attorneys. So representatives are eager to represent everyone who's out there who wants to do it pro se. Who wants to, I'm sorry, challenge their taxes. I think they're out there trying to represent people. Attorneys are obviously trying to get that business. I don't know if it's the county's business to represent or try to make legal representations to someone on the other side of litigation.

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LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: It's not a legal representation. They're simply providing a general description of the type of evidence that an individual can present. And it's not a friendly proceeding. The representative from the county is trying to defeat the claim of the petitioner. So it's not a friendly -- it's not a helpful procedure. All we're trying to do is give someone who's challenging their assessment, who goes to this length to a SCAR hearing, give them the simple tool to determine what $I$ can come in with and what $I$ can present to the judicial hearing officer.

Does the county have the power to determine what evidence it's going to present at the SCAR proceeding?

MR. DENION: I believe that the administration does. But again, it's back to the question of whether the county legislature can enact a local law that changes the evidence that the court --

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: So when
this proceeding is taking place it's the

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county that's defending, correct? You're making a distinction in response to a very simple question. When the county of Nassau is participating in these proceedings it has the ability to determine what evidence it's going to rely on, correct?

MR. DENION: The departments that are involved are the Department of Assessment and the county attorney's office. And there is discretion to determine the scope, right, and the breath of the defense, sure.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Do those
departments have the power to determine whether in advance they're going to provide these pre se petitioners the comparables sales that they're going to rely upon?

MR. DENION: I don't believe that they have that authority. I think it raises ethical and the other issues that we discussed.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: You're an
attorney, correct?
MR. DENION: Sure.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Your

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office handles civil discovery every day, correct?

MR. DENION: Sure.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: And your office is providing to plaintiffs every day information about the county's case as much information as possible, correct?

MR. DENION: Again, I think we agreed on that point that what the county's evidence is is something that probably could get done under a different version of this. But --

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Right.
So, it's different from what you just said. I think we can agree then that the county can decide that it's going to disclose its comparable sales if it wants to.

MR. DENION: Just to be clear, what I'm being consistent on is that the county could disclose its evidence but it's a different thing to say it's going to provide advice what the other side can present. That's a different thing to me.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: We had

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that discussion and $I$ think, I mean, I think that position has utterly -- is unsupported. Again, there is nothing that would ever prevent this county from putting together a fact sheet and sending it to pro se petitioner before the event and say here's the type of evidence you need at this hearing just in a general way. There's no way that violates anybody's ethical, legal, professional responsibility.

Again, the resistance of the county to this leads me back to -- I think this is why we're gong to need someone from Finance -that it almost seems as if the county enjoys the unlevel playing field and enjoys the fact that it can defeat Joe who comes in trying to get his assessment correct because Joe doesn't know what he's doing. The county has all the power. It seems that that's what the real resistance is not what you're suggesting.

MR. DENION: I respectfully
disagree. Again, the county spends a lot of money and time at ARC to make sure that those pro se petitioners have the ability on the

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administrative level at no cost, to file at no cost at ARC, to get a resolution at that level. As you know, you've been here forever, it's been a big process with ARC to improve ARC over the years. About a year's worth of time to do that. Increase staff. Increase budget. They're doing their best for pro ses. I believe maybe Mr. Miles can address the outreach to pro ses at ARC. But I think the county is trying to help pro se petitioners get a resolution as expeditiously and as inexpensively as possible. But when it gets into a court proceeding then these issues do unfortunately come up.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Is there anyone here Finance?

MR. DENION: I believe it may be remote. Phil Wasserman from $O M B$ is on remotely.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: All
right. I guess Mr. Orlando is not available but actually the memo we have is from him. MS. HORST: The request for DC Orlando came in as this meeting was starting.

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So, he was not available. But Phil did make himself available.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Thank you.
Mr. Wasserman, you're familiar with
the memo that was submitted by DCE Orlando?
MR. WASSERMAN: Yes, I am.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: You want
to just summarize what that memo says?
MR. WASSERMAN: So, what we
looked at was basically what would be the implications for the county financially if we were to lose 100 percent of the pro se cases, 80 and 60 percent of the pro se cases. This was an estimate based on previous year and we just sort of scaled up the cost to the county assuming those losses.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Legislator Ferretti. Are you finished Mr. Wasserman?

MR. WASSERMAN: I'm sorry?
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: I thought you had stop and you started talking again. I wasn't sure if you were done or not.

MR. WASSERMAN: We also looked at what would happen if this law was extended to

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all SCAR hearings and there we showed what would happen on a hearings basis and then for all filers, assuming all SCAR filers would basically push for a hearing with this law in place.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Legislator Ferretti.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you
Presiding Officer. I have questions kind of for probably for all three of you, Mr. Wasserman, Mr. Miles and Mr. Denion. Mr. Denion, if $I$ could start with you. I might kind of like go from one to other. It's just easier. Mr. Denion, the county attorney opinion who requested it?

MR. DENION: I believe it could have been OLBR. Maurice I believe. OLBR. LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: That's who it was provided to, right? MR. DENION: Yes. It was given to me.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: But who
actually requested it? Was it the administration or the county executive's

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office? Who requested it?
MR. DENION: I believe the
administration. I don't know if Maurice wants to address that.

MR. CHALMERS: Maurice Chalmers, OLBR. We reached out to the administration to ask them for an impact, projected impact on this local law and we got those two memos back.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: From who?
MR. CHALMERS: From the county executive's office. The administration.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: The county executive requested this county attorney opinion, is that correct?

MR. CHALMERS: That would be correct.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Mr. Denion,
I see there are three questions presented. The Presiding Officer, Legislator Rhoads they've kind of dug into questions one and two. But I'm just looking at question three and maybe this is a question for Robert. I'm trying to understand why a question from the

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county executive's office as to this financial
impact would go to the county attorney's
office to begin with?
MR. DENION: I think it's to
address the legal aspects of do we think that this would have an effect on, in general, if we don't speak to the numbers of course because that's an analysis that OMB has done, but, as you read, we think that more cases would be lost and therefore more refunds would be had and additional potential claims of waste or gift issues which could lead to other damages if this had a disparate impact is another potential claim that's raised in the memo. I think there are legal aspects which would tend to have an impact on the county finances that were proper for this memo to address.

> LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Let's just
talk about your opinion as to number three.
The negative impact on county finances. Just reading the section in the middle of the first paragraph. Additionally, represented petitioners would almost surely demand that

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the county amend the local law to expand its provisions to them in the interest of equal treatment under law and fairness to all taxpayers.

What basis do you make that assertion?

MR. DENION: I believe that it's seen as if pro se petitioners had this ability to go into court without evidence on the other side that perhaps the represented taxpayers would say well, we'd like to have the same benefits of the law that if the county doesn't do what it's supposed to do it could result in this very favorable treatment to them as well. If so, that would lead to greater refunds.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Number
three your opinion is based on a hypothetical?

MR. DENION: I think it's based on a natural result that would come from this law being passed.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So that's a natural result?

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MR. DENION: I think it's an extrapolation of what's going on here. Of what would happen.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Are you also extrapolating that this body will vote a certain way to appease those non-pro se filers?

MR. DENION: I don't believe the memo says anything like that.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: But your opinion is taking a position based on a hypothetical. Just about a half hour ago you told Legislator Rhoads that hypotheticals are dangerous. This entire opinion is based on one.

MR. DENION: I wouldn't consider this a hypothetical. If something happened that happened. I think this is, again, an extrapolation of a likely result of the law. I think this is an extrapolation of what would happen as a result if this law passed.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI:
Hypothetically? Yes?
MR. DENION: I don't know if I

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would use the same word.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What word would you use?

MR. DENION: Extrapolation.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: How many, and this may be for Mr. Miles, how many SCAR petitions were there this last year.

MR. MILES: 80,000.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: How many
were pro se?
MR. MILES: Approximately 550.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Is that
about five percent of the filers were pro se?
MR. MILES: Potentially. I
didn't do the math.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So really
what we're talking about here is about five percent of the filers that are actually -MR. MILES: Potentially, yeah. LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So, from
that, Mr. Denion, you're extrapolating that 100 percent will all of a sudden turn and demand that they have this disclosure as well?

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MR. DENION: Again, the memo says
that they would likely demand this. Like it says 100 percent, but it's the likely result of this law being enacted.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Let's
assume for a second that your extrapolation my
hypothetical as $I$ read it is correct and 100 demand it. Let's also assume that this body was to vote for that. Why is it assumed that the county would lose every single case?

MR. DENION: It's the risk I
think that this is talking about. That the risk that if, as the law is written, with ten day notice from the court or 30 days notice required by the law, all those cases would be loss because we could not comply, then those would be just a series of lost cases.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So the, quote unquote, most accurate assessment ever we would lose all the cases?

MR. DENION: At the judicial review stage it's not an issue of whether or not what the assessor did. It's a brand new look at it. If there's only evidence on one

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side what the assessment is that's all the court has before it.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I think we've talked ad nauseum about the first and second questions presented to the county attorney's office and it sounds like that the bill can be tweaked to appease the concerns at least listed in here, although I'm certain there will be more once those concerns are fixed, but if they were we still have this number three. This issue of the financial impact.

Now, if those concerns in question presented one and question presented two were appeased then the county should be able to give the same exact evidence that they always could have. It's just they have to disclose that evidence to the other side. Just like every other court proceeding that I can think of you have to exchange evidence, right?

So, if number one and two could be rectified in the county attorney's mind, would that change the financial impact? Not a hypothetical just extrapolating.

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MR. DENION: I agree with you if you change one and two it's going to change three to that extent. Whatever that might be.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Mr.
Wasserman.
MR. WASSERMAN: Yes, sir.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Just
reading through the memo here. I want to understand what the administration's position is on SCAR hearings. What's the point of them?

MR. DENION: I don't know if
that's a question for --
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: No. Mr.
Wasserman.
MR. WASSERMAN: I would assume you send out a tax bill that you believe is the best representation of what the taxpayer owes and the responsibility to the other taxpayers to defend that.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What we're looking for is fair and accurate assessments, right?

MR. WASSERMAN: I believe so,

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yes.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: As a
threshold question, is the point of a SCAR hearing to win at all costs or get the assessments right?

MR. WASSERMAN: I'm sorry. I'm a budget person. You should be asking the people who try these hearings.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Mr.
Wasserman, the reason I'm asking you is because you're speaking on behalf of Mr. Orlando, correct?

MR. WASSERMAN: Yes, that's correct.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I'm
referring to Mr. Orlando's memo where he indicates that as written the legislation could result in the county losing almost all pro se cases with the resulting liability of $\$ 800,000$.

Now, I would hope that that's not the case considering we just had a reassessment and supposedly it's the most accurate in the history of the world. But

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just assuming that that's true for a second, my question is -- and I hate to be frank -- so what? If these people were not assessed properly and these residents go to SCAR and the evidence that we use is disclosed to them and we nevertheless lose, God bless, you weren't assessed properly. You went through the system and you won. What's the problem with that?

MR. WASSERMAN: I think in a fair
trial if the taxpayer proves that the assessment was incorrect then matzel tov.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I agree.
We all agree. But then why does this memo seem to indicate that that's a major concern when in fact this memo only addresses that?

MR. WASSERMAN: I believe our understanding that the impact of this law will impact the ability of the county to properly defend the roll. Properly defend the assessments that were made.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Look, I think it's pretty clear that three questions were presented for this opinion but really it

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sounds to me like all they really care about is number three, the financial impact. What we should be shooting for is that residents of Nassau County are taxed and assessed fairly and accurately. What we're trying to do is make a level playing field here. And it sounds like the administration is doing everything it can to keep an advantage. That shouldn't be the goal. The goal should be fair and accurate assessments. That should have been the goal throughout this entire process. It seems like every step of the way when we try to make that the goal we get some other -- I'm going to say it Rich -gobbledygook thrown at us to tell us why we can't do it. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Are there any other questions? Legislator Walker. LEGISLATOR WALKER: I really didn't have a question and I guess I really am just summing up again what Legislator Ferretti just said. Yes, I'm a legislator but I'm also a taxpayer. I'm a widow. I struggle every day to make ends meet and if I'm fighting my

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assessment $I$ want to go there and I want to be able to have everything presented that I can present but know what I'm up against. Know what I'm fighting against. Like you would in court. Know what you're up against.

From everything that you've stated it's just reinforced over and over and over to me as a taxpayer and as a legislator that we don't really care if the assessment is right when you get to that point, we just want to win and take their money. That's what it points out to me. And I think any resident that might be sitting here is going to feel that same way. They're not on a level playing field. And yes, the county might lose money but then it's because their home was assessed improperly.

Many of our homes are still assessed improperly and $I$ think we know that, and we can say this is the best assessment ever and it's fair and it's wonderful, but many of our homes are still being assessed improperly. That's a problem and it's a problem now that all we care about really is

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worrying about losing all those, you know, ARC or whatever it is. I'm so confused at this point. The SCAR petitions. You're concerned that we could lose basically all of them. Well, too bad if we do because then the houses weren't assessed properly.

Those people there that weren't represented by an attorney, they're doing it by themselves, they barely understand the whole assessment process to begin with and now it's just another way to say gotcha, you lose we win. That's my perspective of what all has been said this afternoon.

MR. DENION: Can I have a chance to respond?

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Sure.
MR. DENION: I would say that the county is just trying to have obviously fair and accurate assessments at the Department of Assessment level. It's done a great job over the last two years with the reassessment. ARC is doing its best. And also when it comes to the court procedure, when it comes to judicial review county attorney, Department of

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Assessment are doing their best to be fair to both the petitioner and to the taxpayers who have to pay the refunds.

It has to be a process that is the one that is respected, I'm sorry, is based on the current state law procedures that ensure fairness and that the truth does come out at the proceeding so it does result in a fair and accurate assessment.

But I think the core of the problem here is this changes that state operation of law to arrive at that truth by changing the inputs, changing the evidence and therefore it presents an unfair advantage. The county shouldn't have an unfair advantage and the petitioner should not have an unfair advantage. The state law properly balances that. This tips the balance a little too much in another different direction which harms all the county taxpayers who have to pay those refunds.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Legislator Drucker.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: Thank you

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Presiding Officer. I think this entire body recognizes that we all want the same thing. We want a fair and accurate assessment. But once this SCAR matter gets to a hearing it becomes an adversarial proceeding. It becomes trial. It's called a trial de novo. And the person responsible for obtaining the truth and accuracy is the hearing officer. Or the judge. So, I think we all want the same thing.

But once it gets to that point we're talking about a judicial proceeding. It's not policy. It's not process any longer. It's a matter of which side is going to prevail and both sides try to present what they have in the most favorable light.

But I think that to summarize here, Legislator Rhoads and the presiding officer after a very brief period of time, after an hour and half of this though their line of questioning shifted to hypotheticals. It was always if. If we did this, if we did that, if we did this and if did that why can't we do it? Those are fair questions but they're not

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fair questions today. Because isn't it true, Mr. Denion, that this bill before us is trying to do indirectly what we can't do directly, which is to change the SCAR process? That's why it conflicts with state law; isn't that correct?

MR. DENION: I agree, yes.
LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: We've spent
a lot of time discussing hypotheticals and I understand we should know what our parameters are as legislators but it's not before us today. This bill is fatally defective on its face and it can't go forward. I think the Majority recognizes that because their line of questioning shifted early on to if. If we do this and if we do that. Would you agree with that?

MR. DENION: I'd rather you characterize the nature of the questions. LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: I just wanted to make that point. But you agree thought that what this bill does on its face is patently defective because of what it's trying to do indirectly what we can't do

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directly?
MR. DENION: For the reasons discussed, yes.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: I have no further questions. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Thank you. Legislator Rhoads.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Just in response to that. Look, the whole idea behind a hearing is to give voice to concerns on both sides of legislation. There's absolutely nothing wrong with asking, okay, let's assume that a point is being made or what happens if we address it in this way. Talking about hypotheticals or talking about extrapolations or whatever the terminology is that you want to use, I don't know how one is somehow good and the other one isn't, that's part of the law making process.

So, I don't have a problem with asking those questions, getting feedback and trying to find areas where there's common ground that where we might be able to reach a resolution. My whole question in this process

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is, is there is common ground to reach a resolution? I think what we're seeing here is that we have a county executive who does not want to do this and is using the county attorney's office to come up with reasons for why it cannot be done simply because she does not want to come out and say we don't want to level the playing field when it comes to SCAR. That's my concern.

Whether that bears out remains to be seen if there are amendments made to this legislation and it passes, it remains to be seen what the county executive winds up doing with that.

Ultimately, this legislation is
about leveling the playing field and it is
about fairness. It's about disclosing as you would do in any other court proceeding, disclosing the evidence that's going to be presented to the other side so that both sides aren't surprised at the time of trial. That's not anything earth shattering. That's something that's done in virtually every other area of the law except for some reason at

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SCAR.
Our legislation has no broader implication state-wide than Nassau County. And we do have the ability to control what happens in Nassau County and how we respond and how we react to that we still have the ability to control what our own employees do even with respect to what they present at the SCAR hearing.

So, I appreciate your testimony here today Mr. Wasserman, Mr. Miles and Mr. Denion. I think it's given us some food for thought, and I know we will be revisiting this very shortly.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: I want to echo what Legislator Rhoads said. I want to thank you for your comments and, again, it gives us some food for thought going forward. I would like to invite Mr. Kasschau down for a hearing on Friday afternoon if he's available. Just kidding. I know that's his last day. I think there would be a revolution if $I$ did that. Thank you.

We will close the hearing. Motion

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to close. Legislator Rhoads makes a motion to close. Legislator Ferretti makes a second. All in favor of closing the hearing signify by saying aye. Those opposed? Hearing is closed. We will not be calling the proposed local law today, so we have one other hearing.

It's a hearing on a local law to amend the Nassau County administrative code with respect to vendor integrity and disclosure documents for municipal corporations and districts as defined by Section 119-N of the New York State General Municipal Law.

Legislator Walker moves that. Seconded by Legislator Drucker. That's a motion to open the hearing. All in favor of opening the hearing signify by saying aye. Those opposed? Hearing is now open.

Let's see. This is a legislation intended to facilitate one aspect of the CRP process that the county undertakes and these revisions that we're going to be making in a few moments when we get to the vote on the law

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it was a collaborative effort between the Majority and Minority caucuses. And I thank both counsel who worked on this.

This legislation is intended to end the requirement with respect to municipalities who submit IMAs with the county for various grants to prevent those municipalities from having to come back every six months to file new disclosure statements when nothing has changed.

The legislation will require that a municipal corporation or district will submit updated vendor integrity and disclosure documents when a principal, as defined by the charter, is newly elected or appointed. It also requires municipal corporations or districts to provide vendor integrity and disclosure documents every five years.

Again, it's trying to avoid having the repetitive requests from municipalities to submit these documents when nothing has change in the course of six months.

Any debate or discussion? Motion to close the hearing by -- sorry.

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LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I
just want to say this was a bipartisan effort and I appreciate both sides of our caucuses here. It was good to work together with our legal teams as well as all the legislators. I really think that this will hopefully help make this process a little bit smoother for each one of us. It was good to do together.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: There's another item coming later on that was worked on by both sides as well.

Motion to close the hearing by
Legislator Bynoe. Seconded by Legislator McKevitt. All in favor of closing the hearing signify by saying aye. Those opposed? Carries unanimously.

Move on to item 12, which is a vote on a local law to amend the Nassau County administrative code with respect to vendor integrity and disclosure documents for municipal corporations and districts as defined by Section 119-N of the New York State General Municipal Law.

Moved by Legislator

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DeRiggi-Whitton. Seconded by Legislator Ford. That's before us. We need to make an amendment in the nature of a substitution. And as stated before, the amendment clarifies that a municipal corporation or district must submit updated vendor integrity and disclosure documents when a principal, as defined by the charter, is newly elected or appointed and further requires a municipal corporation or district to provide vendor integrity and disclosure statements every five years. Motion to amend by Legislator

Ford. Seconded by Legislator DeRiggi-Whitton. All in favor of the amendment signify by saying aye. Those opposed? Amendment passes.

On the amended item, any debate or discussion? All in favor of the amended item signify by saying aye. Those opposed? Carries unanimously. Move on to item 14. This is Ordinance 46. An ordinance to amend Ordinance 105 of 1985 as amended by Ordinances 154 of

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1989, 103 of 2000 and 203 of 2001 with regard to maintenance and guarantees associated with road openings in Nassau County.

Moved by Legislator Rhoads.
Seconded by Deputy Presiding Officer Kopel. Legislator Rhoads you want to make comments? LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Sure. The bill itself is rather simple. Nassau County spends in 2020, 2021 will spend approximately almost $\$ 80$ million for road resurfacing projects. All throughout the county and one only needs to travel on Franklin Avenue right outside of these chambers you saw a perfectly good roadway that was opened up by a utility who then placed a temporary patch. And as a result, anybody that's traveling right now northbound on Franklin Avenue one would think that you're driving -- hopefully you're driving an all terrain vehicle in order to get over the roadway.

What this legislation seeks to do is to hold utilities accountable for the patchwork that they create. Does a couple of things. If a utility opens up a roadway it

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has 60 days to replace its temporary patch with permanent restoration. Unless there is some sort of exigent circumstances which are brought to the attention of the Department of Public Works that they would have to agree that those exigent circumstances exist.

If the utility does not make the repairs within 60 days, the permanent in-kind restoration, so, in other words, if it's asphalt they have to replace it with asphalt, if it's concrete they have to replace it with concrete because we've seen that as well. Concrete roadways where they put in a permanent patch that's asphalt. Not good enough. You got to put what was there. If you broke it you got to replace it.

If they don't make the repairs within 60 days it gives the Department of Public Works the ability to come in and actually make the restoration ourselves to our specification and bill back the utility for the cost of those repairs.

It also enables the county to charge the utility a per diem fine for the

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length of time that it takes to make that restoration. It seeks to hold the utility accountable and responsible. As well as for the patches that they actually do put in, they are responsible to maintain those patches for the useful life of the roadway as determined by the DPW commissioner.

Again, it's an issue of fairness for the utility and an issue of fairness for taxpayers. The useful life of the roadway is determined by the commissioner because if a roadway that is going to be replaced in 18 months is what's disturbed obviously the utility shouldn't have a ten-year period that they're responsible for it when we are replacing the roadway.

Conversely, if it's a brand new road and they are opening up the roadway they should be responsible for maintaining it for however long it is that we expect that roadway to exist.

Again, this is about protecting the investment that county taxpayers are making in county roads that are disturbed by public

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utilities and at the same time making sure that those roadways are passable as quickly as possible once that work has to take place. LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Thank you. Any other legislator want to comment? Legislator Drucker.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: Thank you
Presiding Officer. I have no problem with
this bill per se. I really think it's a good bill. However, I have a question for Legislator Rhoads or anybody else on the Majority. For full disclosure, did you discuss this bill with the public utility companies and is 60 days enough time to conduct the necessary permanent rehabilitation to the road? I just want to make sure. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I did have some conversations not related to this bill but I did have some conversations with New York American Water with respect to roadway restorations. I have had conversations with respect to National Grid regarding some clarifications that they wanted with respect to the bill. The timeliness of

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it was not a concern that was raised. So, the 60 days, I didn't ask that question specifically, but the 60 days doesn't seem to be a source of any concern.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: They raised it with me. So, I just wanted to know if you had any further discussion on it. They did raise that 60 days could be potentially problematic. But you know what? it is what it is.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: That's why if there are exigent circumstances they can certainly explain that to the Department of Public Works. And it gives the Department of Public Works the flexibility to be able to adjust that time frame based on circumstances on the ground.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Anyone else? Hearing none, all in favor of this item signify by saying aye. All in favor signify by saying aye. Those opposed? Carries unanimously.

Item 21 Resolution 76. A resolution authorizing the county to execute

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an agreement with American Traffic Solutions, Inc. d/b/a Verra Mobility and two agreements with school districts in relation to the county's bus Stop-Arm Photo Enforcement program.

Moved by Legislator Walker.
Seconded by Legislator Mule.
MS. MALHAME: Allison Malhame, deputy commissioner of shared services.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Thank you for coming today. The IG has informed us that she is still undertaking an investigation into the contract which she has not completed yet. I don't believe the legislature will be passing this today. We have meetings coming up, both committees and full legislature in June, we can always defer action until that time.

I had one question. I'm sure a lot of other legislator have questions. The warning time period in the agreement $I$ guess with the vendor is 30 days, correct?

MS. MALHAME: Yes. That's the amount of time that's stated in the local law

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is 30 days.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: My
understanding is that Suffolk extended theirs to 60 days. I think Katy would like to say something.

MS. HORST: We're going to be
introducing legislation to extend that warning period to 60 days.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: The local
law that you were referring to is the local
law that's before us or a local law passed by the state of New York?

MS. MALHAME: The law passed by
the legislature here.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Katy, you want to clarify? Or somebody?

MR. GREGWARE: Dan Gregware, deputy county attorney's office. Yes, that's correct. Allison had stated that correctly. It's the local law that the county legislature had approved. They had a 30 -day warning period in that local law legislation.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: So it has to be changed by local law to 60 days,

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correct?
MR. GREGWARE: Correct. As Katy just confirmed, the administration is going to be proposing I guess a new local law or an amendment to that local law extending it to 60 days. I think the agreement itself is pretty flexible with respect to the warning period. It doesn't specifically state a 30 -day warning period. I think we should be okay on that front. It's just a matter of amending that local law.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Thank you. Anyone else? Thank you. As I said, the IG is completing her investigation and report, so we are hopeful that we can take action on this in the very near future. But for today, we are bound to wait until she finishes. Thank you.

Last item is Resolution 83. It's
item 28. It's a resolution authorizing and directing the Nassau County Department of Information and Technology to provide legislative staff read only access to the county's electronic contract routing system,

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ECRS.
Moved by Legislator
DeRiggi-Whitton. Seconded by Legislator Ford. Again, this was a collaborative effort between the Majority and the Minority. The item is going to be amended and the amendment will do the following. Will specify that the information that must be provided by access to ECRS including but not limited to the status of departmental approvals of agreements pertaining to CRPs. Departments that approved such agreements and the date approval was given as well as the department for which approvals are pending.

Legislator Ford makes a motion on that amendment. Legislator DeRiggi-Whitton seconds that. Any debate or discussion on the amendment? All in favor of the amendment signify by saying aye. Those opposed? The amendment passes unanimously.

Again, this relates to the county's CPR grants. It will give the legislature the opportunity to look at the ECRS system, without making changes, to identify where a

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particular grant is in the process. If it is still pending approval for some length of time with a specific office we can make inquiries of what the delay is. But the motivation is to try to streamline the process and get these through the system more quickly.
As to the item as amended, all in
favor signify by saying aye. Those opposed? Carries unanimously.
Motion to adjourn? Legislator
Rhoads. Seconded by Legislator Mule. All in favor of adjourning signify by saying aye. Those opposed? Carries unanimously. We are adjourned. (Meeting was adjourned at 3:55 p.m.)
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particular grant is in the process. If it is
still pending approval for some length of time
    with a specific office we can make inquiries
    As to the item as amended, all in
    Motion to adjourn? Legislator
    Rhoads. Seconded by Legislator Mule. All in
    favor of adjourning signify by saying aye.
    Those opposed? Carries unanimously.
            We are adjourned.
        (Meeting was adjourned at 3.55 p.m.)
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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 second day of June 2021.

FRANK GRAY

