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NASSAU COUNTY LEGISLATURE

RICHARD NICOLELLO
PRESIDING OFFICER

LEGISLATIVE HEARING

County Executive and Legislative Building 1550 Franklin Avenue Mineola, New York

October 19, 2021
1:25 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: Call this
hearing of the Nassau County Legislature to order and ask Legislator Rose Walker to lead us in the pledge.

The purpose of today's hearing is on assessment. During the budget hearings there were questions being asked of Mr. Miles regarding certain errors that needed further elaboration, including Mr. Miles going back to the office and gathering information. I don't have a prepared statement. I know that we have Ms. Laveman and Mr. Miles here. Do you want to present to start off with or we can just jump in to questions? Your preference.

Actually, before you start we do have public comments. I would be remiss if I didn't call the public comment first. One slip, Mr. Margolis. Do you want to speak?

MR. MARGOLIS: Good afternoon everyone. It's been a while since I've been here. I kind of sat back and just tried to work to pay my taxes rather than complain about it. Unfortunately, I'm a landlord attorney so it's kind of hard to find work

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these days when the government doesn't really let you practice. But that's beside the point.

If I walked into an office and my clients didn't look at me it hurts. I have to look at my clients. Whether you're my legislator or not every one of you should be focused on me.

I'm here today not because of anything anyone did wrong. I've come to realize what the problem is. The problem was not the reassessment. The problem is with all the politics behind it. If the reassessment was done people had their chance to grieve and I've said this over and over again, they had their chance to say and file different proceedings and do what they needed to do. But instead, we had to talk about a phase-in because some people couldn't pay. And now we're talking about a new homeowner exemption that some people with new homes like myself don't get and you're next door neighborhood who was built six months after you gets and equates to the difference of about $\$ 200,000$

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over eight years. This is money that our children need to go to college with. This is insanity.

And anybody up there that doesn't call for the immediate resignation of Legislator Arnold Drucker should be ashamed of themselves. I read the ethics board finally what you have to file to have somebody removed as a legislator. The first box says did something for themselves. Used the public, used their position to do something for themselves.

This person lives at Country
Pointe. He had people knocking down his door when they received $\$ 40,000$ in taxes just like I told him he would. And he knew with the election coming up if he didn't make this change he was going to be out because the people that vote for him in his age bracket he was going to be out.

So what did he do? He reached out to his friends in the state and he got it. Not even a five year like the tax, you know, four more years, they get eight years now.

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Eight years. Did I get eight years? I was told by Legislator Drucker suck it up and pay it. 40,000 something dollars. But when it's his time to pay $\$ 40$ something thousand dollars his tax bill this year is -- excuse me, it was $\$ 44,000$ that $I$ paid. But when it's his time to pay he's only going to pay $\$ 6,000$ on his million dollar home this year. And then next year he'll pay $\$ 8,000, \$ 9,000$ while all of us hard working people with families have to pay $\$ 30,000, \$ 33,000, \$ 34,000$. This hurts all your jurisdictions.

Yes, new homes will be built. \$1.2 million. And someone living next door who lives in a $\$ 600,000$ house will be paying triple the amount of taxes than the person who lives in a $\$ 1.2$ million house. This is absurd.

This was done for self gain. Not only was it done for self gain it was done -well, two reasons for self gain. So he didn't have to pay as much in taxes because Mr. Drucker doesn't like to pay taxes.

And number two, it was done for the

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purpose so he'd be reelected.
But the third reason it was done, there's a third reason, because he's friends with the Beachwood Association. Him and Laura Curran taking pictures outside. Donating the stuff to Charles Wang. And those units weren't selling. So I'm sure, although I can't prove it, I'm sure there was a suitcase or something that changed hands because that's how it works, right? Okay. Enough is enough.

I work my -- I can't even tell you what I had to do to come up with my taxes. How hard I had to work. And this man is just going to drive around in a Mercedes in my neighborhood. Go on vacation. Live in a million dollar home. Buy an apartment in New York City. Be on the condo board. Can you even be on a condo board and live somewhere else and be a legislator in a district? There should be an immediate investigation into this. An immediate investigation.

And I'm just going to close with the fact how many people in Country Pointe

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even reside in New York as their residence? I would be almost half of those people are Florida residents. Now I'm subsidizing people that live in Florida. I'm subsidizing the people that were going up in taxes under the reassessment. I'm subsidizing the new construction and I'm subsidizing nonresidents of Nassau County. Who else should I pay for? I might as well just pay everyone's taxes. Give me all your bills. I'll take care of it. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Kevin
McKenna.
MR. MCKENNA: Good afternoon
legislative body. My name is Kevin McKenna and I live in Syosset and right now I am live streaming this event on a widely followed page called Town of Oyster Bay News. Just a suggestion before $I$ make a few comments. You're having a hearing today on a very, very important topic, the assessment. Look how many people are behind me in the room. I've already showed the public that there's nobody here. And the reason that

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nobody's here is because people don't go to the Nassau County legislative link, which is hidden inside the website, to find out that there is an assessment meeting.

So, my suggestion, especially to the Republican side of this body, is that when you have a hearing like this you guys all post on your Facebook pages. You talk about blood drives. You talk about all different kinds of things. Why wouldn't you, as legislators, why wouldn't you tell your constituents about this important hearing today? It's bizarre to me. It's bizarre that there's only, I don't know how many people behind me, a few.

As far as the assessment, I've heard lately -- I watched the debate between County Executive Curran and Bruce Blakeman and I watched Bruce Blakeman ask direct, pointed questions to the county executive about the assessment, and I watched Laura Curran completely avoid the question. Change the topic. He points out to her that there are mansions or houses in Nassau County that are paying no taxes. He asks her directly how can

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she deny that and she changes the subject.
I was going to vote for Laura Curran up until about two weeks ago and I've changed my mind. And now Town of Oyster Bay News we, or I, I have 15,000 followers right now that have the ability to watch this hearing and I am now endorsing Bruce Blakeman as the county executive.

As far as Mr. Margolis, it is
disgusting that Legislator Arnold Drucker is not here at this hearing. The man is a -last night $I$ live streamed the Meet the Candidates Night at the Hicksville Community Center. And I listened to this man when he went up there and made his opening statement. The man is a consistent liar.

The man last night on tape, on video, you can watch it, it's pinned on my page, $I$ isolated his statements, the man said that he is accessible, available and that he cares about his constituents. That can be nothing further from the truth. I have been trying to reach this man for the last few months over an environmental matter that got

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me on my mission six years ago, and Legislator Drucker completely abandoned the Syosset and Jericho residents over the environmental issues on the Amazon site and the property next door which is the Town of Oyster Bay's property. Which is a whole another story. Legislator Drucker is the most inaccessible legislator that sits up there out of the 19 legislators. And I will add that the most responsible and responsive legislator to me has been Legislator Rose Walker. I ask a lot of questions. And when Rose Walker last night told the people that her door is open and that she answers questions she told the truth.

Legislator Drucker is a liar. L-I-A-R. He is a self-serving individual and he does not care about his constituents within his gerrymandered district.

With my 14 seconds left I hope that everybody attends the October 25th legislative hearing because $I$ will be dropping a bomb, and I hope you're all paying attention, about the illegal hiring by Laura Curran and Patrick

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Ryder in the Civil Service Commission going back over the past ten years. I hope that News 12 covers that event. Thank you very much.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO:
Ms. Laveman, what capacity are you here today?

LEGISLATOR LAFAZAN: I'm here as
the acting assessor.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: You have officially been appointed as acting assessor? MS. LAVEMAN: Acting assessor. LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: There are certain qualifications for assessor. Do you have those qualifications? MS. LAVEMAN: Yes, I do. LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: I know there are certifications that you have to have. Do you have the certifications? MS. LAVEMAN: The certifications are required within three years after appointment as an assessor. I've achieved about three quarters of them already though. LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: What

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certifications do you not have?
MS. LAVEMAN: Pursuant to the
Office of Real Property Tax Services an assessor within three years is required to take certain classes. I have completed three quarters of them and by the end of November will have completed all of them.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Do you
have an IAO designation?
MS. LAVEMAN: No. That's not required.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: There's no
designation by the -- let me ask you this. Have you taken any exams to obtain an IAO designation?

MS. LAVEMAN: The IAO designation
is taken mostly -- the IAO exam is taken by assessors. I am not yet an assessor. Most people who sit for the IAO exam, which is just merely a designation, the exam is taken after you are an assessor.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Have you
taken the exam?
MS. LAVEMAN: Yes, I did. I sat

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out of curiosity in July.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: What are the results? Did you pass the exam?

MS. LAVEMAN: The test is based
90 percent on requirements in assessing outside of the Nassau County jurisdiction. The dates and all that. That's why I was curious because it's all about assessment in the towns outside of Nassau County. Upstate New York. Everybody that was sitting was from upstate New York at the time as they were and they were all assessors.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: So you took and did not pass the exam? MS. LAVEMAN: I took it out of curiosity. I was at the New York State Assessors Association program over the summer. I made very good contacts for Nassau County with all the New York State, many of the New York State assessors. So, since I was there and I was taking a class, I scored 91 on the test of the class I was taking. So I said you know what?, I'm just curious to see what the test was about because I heard it had

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nothing to do with Nassau County. So that's why I sat, out of curiosity. But I think at some point $I$ will sit, now that I'm the acting assessor I think I'd like to sit for the test.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: So you sat out of curiosity but did you pass the exam or not?

MS. LAVEMAN: I answered you already.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: You did not pass the exam?

MS. LAVEMAN: No, I didn't.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Now, the charter does require certain designations by the assessor to have, correct?

MS. LAVEMAN: No, it does not. It's one of the options. One of the options I think is meant to say is IAAO, International Association of Assessing Officers, it actually states in $I A O$ none of this is the New York State organization.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: You don't have those designations and you still have courses to take; is that correct?

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MS. LAVEMAN: I have courses
which are required to take by an assessor within three years after appointment. That's per ORPTS, Office of Real Property Tax Services.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: And you're here to represent the Department of Assessment?
MS. LAVEMAN: I'm here because I
was asked to come.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: We wanted
someone with assessing experience and
understanding of how the Department of
Assessment operates. Mr. Miles has done a
very good job as an attorney but we need
someone with experience and the know-how and
you're representing yourself to be that
person? acting position now for a week. I certainly have knowledge about our assessment, our assessment protocols more from being in this industry for over 30 years. I think I have a 360 degree view of our assessing world because

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I have sat as a small claims hearing officer. I have been the chairperson of the Assessment Review Commission. I've been counsel to Nassau County. I have been of counsel to Nassau County representing the municipality. I was the deputy county attorney for the Assessment Review Commission and I've represented property owners.

So I think I have a very varied and interesting 360 degree view of our assessment world.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: You're going to be asked some questions today that are going into great detail about the issues that we have uncovered with respect to errors. You're ready to answer those questions?

MS. LAVEMAN: I'll answer them to the best of my knowledge or I'll certainly research it for you. But, as you know, I'm sitting here for a week.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: That's the
point. Mr. Miles gamely answered the questions he wasn't ready for at that time

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because it was a budget hearing. The idea was to come back to have someone here to answer those questions in more detail and that is supposed to be you. Whether you're here for a week or not it doesn't matter. You're going to be asked these questions and we're going to expect answers.

MS. LAVEMAN: I'll do the best I can.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: That's fine but we'll do as many hearings as we have to until we get somebody here who can answer those questions. Anyway, you have a statement you want to make?

MR. MILES: Just Presiding
Officer, we did the research on the alleged issues that were proposed to us in the packet that was handed to me I believe last week and we do have the answers that you are looking for. And hopefully this hearing will provide you with the clarification that you are looking for.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: So before, I don't know if you have presentation or not,

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the Deputy Presiding Officer would like to say a few words before you start. I was mistaken. But if you have something you want to start the hearing with go ahead.

MR. MILES: Just a brief statement about what we've seen.

So, thank you for having us. Both of us are extremely happy to be here again. It is important to understand and recognize key dates in the assessment calendar when reviewing the $T P P$ calculation. I think it will enlightened this body once we go through it.

According to the Nassau County charter, the administrative code and the New York State Real Property Tax laws, the Nassau County Department of Assessment must publish a tentative assessment roll on the first business day of January.

On January 2, 2019 the Department
of Assessment published the 2020-2021 tentative assessment roll in accordance with Real Property Tax Law Sections 45 U and 1805, also known as the TPP exemption, and the 6 and

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20 rule respectively.
At the time of publication for the '21-22 tentative roll certain properties were subject to the 6 and 20 restrictions of the Real Property Tax Law Section 1805 as a result, the finalization of the 2018-2019 assessment roll.

Finally, in April of 2020 the 2020-2021 roll was finalized. Real Property Tax Law 45U clearly states that the taxpayer protection exemption is a five-year phase-in based upon the difference between the 2020-2021, and this is important, tentative assessment roll published as of January of 2019 and the final 2019-2020 assessment roll.

The 2021 tentative assessment roll, prior to adjustments being made through administrative grievance process and SCAR hearings and prior to the implementation of the 6 and 20 rule after those events occurred. That is key when you're looking at the calendar events in the assessment calendar.

Therefore, the TPP exemption was

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applied correctly when taking this view of the assessment calendar. That's the statement. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Let's jump
into questions then. Deputy Presiding
Officer, Legislator Ferretti and Legislator Rhoads.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: I will be very brief. Good afternoon. My question is, first question is, how many complaints, I should say how many protests have we seen so far in the current period?

MS. LAVEMAN: Are you talking
about for the Assessment Review Commission?
I'm not sure for '22-23. Maybe I can get some clarification on what you're asking. LEGISLATOR KOPEL: I'm talking about the initial protests, initial protests on the current period versus previous let's say two years ago or three years ago. MR. MILES: Can you specify the tax roll legislator? Which tax roll are we talking about? I'm sorry. LEGISLATOR KOPEL: The

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residential.
MR. MILES: Which tax year?
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: The current
tax year is 2021-22.
MR. MILES: That's the tax roll. That's the issue we're talking about here legislator. We work in three calendars almost at the same time.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: I understand.
So my question is the numbers of protests versus the protests made before the reassessment.

MR. MILES: I believe the
legislator is saying the 2019-2020.
MS. LAVEMAN: I don't have those exact numbers on me. The Assessment Review Commission already completed '21-22.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: How many complaints did they handle versus let's say '18-19 or '20-21?

MS. LAVEMAN: We actually had a decrease in some applications. I would say it was probably around, residential, must have been around 230, 240,000.

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LEGISLATOR KOPEL: And typical?
MS. LAVEMAN: I would say within
the past couple of years maybe there was a difference of maybe 10,000.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: So you would
say it's quite typical?
MS. LAVEMAN: Over the past
number of years, yes.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Just one or
two more things. You say you were at a recent meeting with other assessors?

MS. LAVEMAN: Actually twice
now. I was just at the New York State Assessors Association.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: So in New York State all those assessors how many of them were on the county level?

MS. LAVEMAN: Only one. Tompkins
County and us. Tompkins County is where Ithaca is I have learned. Everywhere else assesses on a town level.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: What would be
the percentage of, well, not percentage, forgive me. What would be an acceptable error

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rate or acceptable protest rate in New York State overall? What percentage of people would you typically expect to be dissatisfied with the assessment when it initially comes out?

MS. LAVEMAN: It's really hard to
say that. You'd have to almost talk on a percentage basis because nowhere else has --

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: I understand
that there are acceptable numbers or expected numbers. Let's just say it that way because I understand nothing is ever going to be perfect.

MS. LAVEMAN: What $I$ was saying was, nowhere else has 450,000 properties on their tax roll. When I meet with these assessors, you know, some of them have 5,000 properties on their tax roll and that's deemed large.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Correct. But once again I get that. That's where I'm going with this. What percentage would be an acceptable rate of dissatisfaction?

MS. LAVEMAN: I don't think I

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could answer that question. I wouldn't have that information. I don't know that anybody has done a study on what --

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: I believe there are studies like that and I believe there are numbers like that. I'd appreciate it if you could find out.

MS. LAVEMAN: I will certainly
try to look into it.
MR. MILES: I think what's
indicative of a good, fair and accurate assessment roll is the coefficient of dispersion, which clearly measures the level of accuracy. We have a coefficient of dispersion under ten and for a heterogeneous assessing jurisdiction and the most complex taxing jurisdiction in the state having a coefficient of dispersion under ten is remarkable. Under 15 would have been good but under ten is remarkable.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: That is
because of the complexity?
MR. MILES: That's correct.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Where I'm

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going with this is that would you say that it would have been possibly a better idea if we were able to -- I know that this is not up to us -- but if the entire job of assessment were done on a different level?

MR. MILES: I haven't reviewed that. I work for the county level.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Given what you see and given what both of you have said, most of these things are much smaller, therefore, probably the level of dissatisfaction is probably lower and the level of accuracy is probably higher because people are closer?

MS. LAVEMAN: Not necessarily
true.
MR. MILES: Many of the municipalities in the state have not performed the reassessment sometimes in the case of 50 years and their assessment rolls are incredibly inaccurate despite their size. A few thousand parcels per se. So, it's a great sign to see that the second largest assessing jurisdiction and the most complex assessing jurisdiction has an accuracy level that's

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better than the smallest jurisdictions in the state. So I don't know if that --

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: We can agree I think to disagree as to the general level of accuracy over here. I'm not going to -- I will let --

MR. MILES: The statistics speak
for themselves.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: -- Legislator
Rhoads to delve further into that. I think that the level of complaints that we see speaks to the level of dissatisfaction.

You know, I'll just say this. When my kids were in school if they -- I always use this example -- when they came home and complained about a teacher my instinct would be to say what are you doing there? What are you doing wrong in the class? Are you misbehaving?

But when I hear that the entire class is upset with the teacher I say wait a while, maybe that's the teacher.

You've got an entire industry about which you complain and which the

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administration, the success of the administration complains that they're going ahead and filing all these things and costing the county money but they're just a symptom of the issue not the issue. I think the level of dissatisfaction is the issue.

MR. MILES: But I think the response to that statement would be that this is a very litigious county. It is a county where taxpayer rights are promoted. And that's a good thing to promote the rights of our property owners.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: What you're saying, Mr. Miles, is it's the fault of the residents not the fault of the county? We're getting it all right but the residents are difficult people and like to fight?

MR. MILES: I don't think I'm blaming the county residents for exercising their rights.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: That's not what $I$ said. What you're saying is that we're right, the county is right, the assessments are right and the residents when they're all

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filing these protests that's just because they're litigious.

MR. MILES: No. That's not what
I said.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: I think that's
what you said.
MR. MILES: I said it's a county
that promotes taxpayers rights and they have the right to file their grievances.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Every county
allows that, thank you, I'm done.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Legislator
Ferretti and then Legislator Rhoads.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you
presiding officer. Good afternoon Mr. Miles and Ms. Laveman.

MR. MILES: Good afternoon
legislator. How are you doing?
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI:
Ms. Laveman, you said that you became the acting assessor a week ago?

MS. LAVEMAN: Yes.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Exactly a
week ago?

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MS. LAVEMAN: My first day was
the 12 th.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Exactly a week. Happy anniversary. What was your position prior to that?

MS. LAVEMAN: The chairperson of
the Assessment Review Commission.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: And were
you the chairperson up until October 11th?
MS. LAVEMAN: Yes.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You're an
attorney as well, correct?
MS. LAVEMAN: Correct.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You feel
you have the qualifications to be the acting assessor?

MS. LAVEMAN: I know I have the qualifications.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What do you see the job description as as to be the acting assessor?

MS. LAVEMAN: Again, the assessor's priority is to have a fair and accurate roll.

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LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You feel
you have the expertise to do that?
MS. LAVEMAN: Yes.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You said a
couple of times when the presiding officer was asking you some questions earlier that you were not an assessor; is that correct? MS. LAVEMAN: I'm an acting assessor.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Right. But
you said a few times I'm not an assessor.
MS. LAVEMAN: I don't think I
ever said I'm not an assessor.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: We're both
attorneys. If we were in a deposition I would ask the court reporter to read back what you said but $I$ can promise you you did say that a couple of times.

MS. LAVEMAN: I think the
reference was the time period that $I$ was at the New York State Assessors Association in July I said that I was not an acting assessor at the time.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So you

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weren't an assessor then but you're an assessor now?

> MS. LAVEMAN: I'm an acting assessor.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Let me ask
you. I think you would agree that as we sit here today there are many properties that are similarly situated that are paying drastically different amounts in property taxes. You heard from Mr. Margolis. You hear from residents every day on both sides of the aisle. You agree with that, right? MS. LAVEMAN: I think that there are some issues with taxes which result from assessments.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Big disparities in properties that are pretty similar paying different amounts in property taxes, right?

MS. LAVEMAN: The Department of Assessment doesn't calculate taxes. We calculate assessments. I can tell you that there might be some assessments that vary. I can't tell you anything about the taxes

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because that's not what we do.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So you
haven't heard from residents in your week as the acting assessor that they're paying drastically different amounts in property taxes as a result of the assessments? You haven't heard that?

MS. LAVEMAN: Other than from Mr. Margolis today $I$ have not spoken to any residents.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: How about you Mr. Miles, have you ever heard that claim, that people are paying drastically different amounts of property taxes as a result of their assessments? Is that new to you as well?

MS. LAVEMAN: You asked me in the past week have I heard from any residents. I haven't heard from any residents in the past week.

MR. MILES: I think there's just
been questions as how to review the taxes. What the school taxes were. And, I mean, 90 percent of the questions that the Department of Assessment receives are based upon

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exemptions which are based individually on the property situation. Some properties will have the full senior citizen exemptions. Some properties will have both the veterans and seniors and clergy. So each property is very unique to the next one. So, 90 percent of what I have seen so far, legislator, honestly is exemption questions.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Let me ask
you this. Would you agree that the reassessment was undertaken by this administration because there were wild discrepancies in what people were paying in property taxes for similarly situated properties?

MR. MILES: I don't want to speak for the administration or what was said prior to the administration coming into their current role. But what $I$ did see when $I$ was there prior to the administration coming in was the assessment roll, the market values did not match the real fair market values in the county. And, I mean, from my standpoint that's the reason why you produce an

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assessment roll and a reassessment because you need to try to get as close to the fair market value as you can.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Do you
agree with that Ms. Laveman in that the assessments were, as Mr. Miles said, drastically inaccurate?

MS. LAVEMAN: Yes. As a result
of the frozen roll, yes.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Was it just
the frozen role or was it also as a result of mass settlement?

MS. LAVEMAN: I think it was a
combination.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: As the commissioner of ARC, did you not oversee those settlement offers that went out for all those years?

MS. LAVEMAN: For the time that I
was there. For all those years --
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: How long
were you there? From when to when?
MS. LAVEMAN: I was the
chairperson starting in January of 2015.

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LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Your last
day was a week ago?
MS. LAVEMAN: Correct.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: For those
six years the system essentially was being broken by mass settlement and a frozen roll, correct?

MS. LAVEMAN: No, we haven't done mass settlement in many -- since the roll was unfrozen --

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Tell us
why. What is mass settlement?
MS. LAVEMAN: I should ask you.
You're asking me a question about it.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I'm not the assessor you are, right?

MS. LAVEMAN: Assessor doesn't do mass settlements.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So my
understanding is when you change the level of assessment for those that grieve they get essentially an automatic reduction. So when you use a different ratio and apply the assessed value you get a lower amount just by

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grieving and that's mass settlement. Is that how you understand it?

MS. LAVEMAN: Yes and no.
Unfortunately, we were bound by a settlement made by the administration at the time in a case called Halpern and as a result of the limitations put upon our assessment world, the county attorney, the Assessment Review Commission, by that Halpern settlement, level of assessment was settled over various years based upon ratio settings etcetera.

MR. MILES: I also think it's
important to note that Ms. Laveman didn't endorse or create the policy of freezing the assessment roll for a decade and that she was just handed what she was handed.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Is the roll
frozen right now?
MR. MILES: The roll is paused
right now but for --
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Frozen or
paused? Are they the same thing? MR. MILES: It is paused right
now.

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LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: It was
frozen back then but now it's paused?
MR. MILES: The reason being is
that there is a once in a century pandemic going on.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So it's different. Okay.

MR. MILES: I would think so.
Absolutely.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Now was
Superstorm Sandy a once in a century storm or was that common place in Nassau County?

MR. MILES: I'm sorry, can you
repeat the question.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Superstorm
Sandy that was a once in a century storm, right?

MR. MILES: I don't know if that
lasted ten years.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Let me ask
you this. What effect has the pandemic had on
property values in Nassau County? Are they on
the rise over the last year or on the
decline?

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MS. LAVEMAN: They're just
volatile. It's volatile.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I want to
get to this point. You indicated that mass settlement, I think agree, you said yes and no but --

MS. LAVEMAN: I can say that the mass settlement protocol started even before I came to the Assessment Review Commission. I walked in with that.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Understood.
MS. LAVEMAN: And that, coupled
with the Halpern settlement regarding level of assessment and the requirements of ratio settings, etcetera, to some extent dictated how level of assessment was handled.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: And it triggered these automatic offers of reduction, right?

MS. LAVEMAN: It triggered the reduction in the level of assessment or ratio, whichever term you want to use. And at the time the opinion was that the market was a steady market. It wasn't a rising or a

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declining market at the time. So, the protocol was ARC determined market value and once market value was determined the change was -- the only change at the time because the market wasn't changing was level of
assessment. That resulted in what people have called mass settlement.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So, back in
those days there was mass settlement because of the difference in the ratio. Isn't it true that this year we have a different ratio as well for those that grieve?

MS. LAVEMAN: Yes. Either way
but yes I'm not sure which year we're defining as this year.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So we have a frozen or paused roll this year and we have mass settlement this year.

MS. LAVEMAN: No. There's no mass settlement.

## LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You just

said mass settlement is when you have different ratio and we have a different ratio.

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MS. LAVEMAN: No, no, no. I said mass settlement only took place during the frozen roll. Once the roll was unfrozen we have not had mass settlements. The Assessment Review Commission I'm speaking.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: But we have a frozen roll now.

MS. LAVEMAN: We also now have a full staff. Back then, in the days that $I$ was there during the frozen roll and when the mass settlement programs were taking place we had three residential appraisers in the Assessment Review Commission.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I'm going
to move on to my next set of questions. And Ms. Laveman this is not anything personal against you. I've known you for years. I respect you as an attorney. I respect you as a person. But at the same time, I'm not naive to the fact that you oversaw the Assessment Review Commission when this system was being broken as a result of the Assessment Review Commission. You have not completed the testing or passed the testing that I interpret

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the charter to require for our assessor and just a few minutes ago you indicated that you're not an assessor. So I have serious concerns about that. But I'm going to move on to my questions.

Ms. Laveman, are you aware of
Resolution 186-20 which was passed last year by this body with regard to the reassessment? As background, I know it's a number, it required that the exemption for the fees and be listed on the website for residents to see.

MS. LAVEMAN: Yes.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You understand that that's a law? That it's required for the assessment department to put that up there?

MS. LAVEMAN: Yes. I understand that.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Is it up there right now for the ' $21-22$ tax roll for the school taxes?

MS. LAVEMAN: I don't believe so.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Are you

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aware that $I$ questioned Mr. Miles about this a couple of weeks ago and he said that it would be up within days?

MS. LAVEMAN: It's my understanding that it's very technical and it's being worked on and the plan will be that it should be up shortly. But it's very important to get it right and that's one of the things that my focus is is the $Q C$ process at the Department of Assessment. So, it is being worked on as we speak and it needs to go up the correct way. So our QC team is working on it.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I'm glad to hear that you're saying that things need to be done right and that it's very important. MS. LAVEMAN: It's very important to me.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I think
that's a breath of fresh air hearing that from you as the acting assessor because as you're going to see once Legislator Rhoads takes the microphone I'm sure that a lot things have not been done right and the taxpayers are

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suffering as a result of that.
I respect that, but at the same time residents have their tax bills now. They're looking at this website now. You have the numbers now. There's really no legitimate excuse, in my mind, as to why the law is not being followed and these numbers are put up there. Now you have the tax bills that go out that they show the taxable value and a lot more information that our own county assessor website shows.

MR. MILES: I'm sorry,
legislator, $I$ thought what was on the agenda was discussing the taxpayer exemption and how the exemption was applied correctly.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: At the last hearing I asked a lot of questions that you couldn't answer and you said you needed more time. I'm following up on those questions.

MR. MILES: I don't know about a lot of questions. I think the main question was a packet of printouts that I had to decipher and figure out how to respond to the questions at the last hearing. But my

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understanding was for this hearing we tried to get back on the page and tried to tell you how we did everything correctly.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: With all
due respect, I understand because you might not have the answers to my questions you don't want to answer them.

MR. MILES: No. I think we've been providing answers to the questions here today.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Why isn't
it up there? Why isn't the information up there as the law requires?

MR. MILES: I think the acting assessor just said that she wanted to make sure after quality review that everything was right and that she would put it up.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Why did you indicate at the last hearing that it would be up by the end of the week?

MR. MILES: It was my
understanding at that point but Ms. Laveman wants to perform additional reviews.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Why isn't

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savings due to exemptions for the general taxes for last year not posted on the website?

MS. LAVEMAN: Can you repeat
that?
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Why isn't
savings due to exemption for the general taxes not on the website?

MR. MILES: Right now these
questions are posed in litigation between yourself and Legislator Rhoads and the county attorney's office, and $I$ respectfully decline to answer these questions while this is in the middle of litigation. Please refer your questions to the county attorney's office. LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I think it's unfortunate it had to come to that. But okay, I'll move on. I want to make sure I understand the frozen roll or the paused roll. It's the tentative assessment that was frozen; is that correct?

MS. LAVEMAN: Correct.
MR. MILES: For '22-23 it was
paused, correct.

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LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So it's not the final assessment from '21-22 that's frozen it's the tentative assessment; is that right? MS. LAVEMAN: The tentative from '21-22 tentative to tentative '22-23. LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So if a resident grieved for the '21-22 roll, just for argument's sake let's say they were assessed at $\$ 500,000$ and they grieved and they were successful and they were reduced to 450. For '22-23 their frozen amount would be back up to 500, correct?

MS. LAVEMAN: Yes because the
tentative '22-23 came out before the final '21-22.

MR. MILES: That's right. I'm sorry, I heard counsel say something. LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: No. I want to make sure I understand.

MS. LAVEMAN: The '21-22
tentative was the same roll that was utilized for tentative '22-23. At the time the '22-23 tentative was published the '21-22 final hadn't come out yet.

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MR. MILES: And the assessor is not permitted to change the assessment roll due to a change in reduction from the previous roll if that roll is already published.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Okay.
MR. MILES: This is also a precursor to the TPP so I'm glad we're talking about this because now we can understand that the assessment calendar has an effect on everything, right? It's like a stack of dominoes. And if you produce a tentative assessment roll in January but then the previous assessment roll is only being finalized four months after that and that's what we're seeing here. That's why the allegations are incorrect. It's not because we didn't use the right roll. It's because what you are seeing is that the roll is being finalized after the tentative assessment roll is published.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So if Joe resident who had the $\$ 500,000$ assessment grieves, goes down to 450 , their frozen amount for '22-23 is back up to 500?

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MR. MILES: I wouldn't describe
it as back up because, remember, the assessment calendar controls.

MS. LAVEMAN: You have to
understand the 450 reduction doesn't hit until three months after the tentative is published. MR. MILES: And the assessor
shouldn't have the ability to touch the roll --

MS. LAVEMAN: No. Just -- it's a timing.

## LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I

understand what you're saying about timing and statutory requirements. My point I'm trying to make this is about fairness to residents. If someone has a $\$ 500,000$ assessment and they grieve it and they win and it's down to 450, that means that assessment was wrong and they were right.

Now they're being told that their
property is frozen. Their assessment is frozen. But it's not, at least to the layman. They don't know about your statutory deadlines. They don't know about tentative

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roll versus the final roll. What they know is they were assessed at an amount, they grieved it, they won and they're being told that that amount is frozen.

Mr. Miles, when you say it's just residents being litigious the reality is this system is forcing people to grieve to get their fair assessment. Would you agree with that?

MR. MILES: I believe you just said though I know, $I$ know it's statutory requirements. Yes, it's the law, right? I mean we were just talking about the law before.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What have you done to inform residents that the amount that they were ultimately told their assessment was is increasing based on what you're telling me? What has your office done.

MS. LAVEMAN: It's not that it's increasing. It's not that it's increasing. It was published before it decreased. It couldn't have gone up if it was published before it was decreased.

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LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: As a result of the freeze.

MS. LAVEMAN: The tentative freeze, yes.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Right. So you're doing it? The administration is doing it.

MS. LAVEMAN: But it happened before the reduction took place. The assessor doesn't know what the Assessment Review Commission is going to do.

MR. MILES: It's an independent commission. We also don't know what the SCAR hearing officer is going to do in a de novo hearing.

> LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Last
question. You would agree though that every single property in Nassau, with the exception of those who have done work on their property or those who are subject to six percent increase, their '22-23 tentative assessment should not be higher than their '21-22 tentative assessment due to the freeze, right?

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MS. LAVEMAN: '21-22 tentative
and the '22-23 should be the same absent physical changes and various things or operation of law. There are some other things, petitions, etcetera and operation of law and 6-20 etcetera.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Aside from
those exceptions they should be the same?
MS. LAVEMAN: Should be.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Okay.
Thank you.
LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Before
Legislator Rhoads goes, Legislator Ford had a question that she would like to ask.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Thank you very much Presiding Officer. Can you hear me?

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Yes.
LEGISLATOR FORD: Legislator
Rhoads, thank you very much for allowing me to go before you.

I have a question and I was listening to the questioning by Legislator Ferretti and I guess it's like the same line of questions on behalf of a resident who

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grieved his assessment. He originally, I guess, originally had an assessed value of 670 -- well, he ended up getting a reduction and his assessed value went down to 672. And I guess now with the new tax rolls because a freeze is not technically in effect for the next tax roll, he is being offered 678. And they told him that he should be happy it's 678 because originally it should have been 712 and they're automatically giving him a decrease.

I guess for me, and I'm asking for him, what do you base the assessments on? What is the actual data that you use in order for a resident to be able to determine whether or not the assessed value you assign to their home is absolutely accurate?

MR. MILES: In what context are you asking the question legislator? In terms of how assessment values properties or are you asking how the grievance process works? We just need a little clarification.

LEGISLATOR FORD: First, it's going to be based on for a resident, I have a resident who is familiar with -- he can read

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all of the data about his house. I guess he's been grieving over the years. But based on that, even for me, if I take a look at My Nassau property tax dot com and I see that my house has an assessed value of say 672, where can I look at -- what is the information that I can look at so that when I look at this I'll say well, the assessment was absolutely accurate and that my house that assessed value was right?

MS. LAVEMAN: The appropriate thing is to look at the market values in your area. Everything is based upon market value.

MR. MILES: Also the land record viewer also houses inventory data.

LEGISLATOR FORD: So if he looks at that -- but if it's skewed then he has to then -- then he then will go to the grievance procedure, correct? He will grieve his assessment.

MS. LAVEMAN: I apologize
legislator but I missed the first part of your question.

LEGISLATOR FORD: So that's the

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case. If he takes a look at this and he says when he looks at other houses, the market value of the houses that have been recently sold in his area they have to be houses that are equivalent or similar to his, correct?

MS. LAVEMAN: Are you talking
about for the grievance process?
LEGISLATOR FORD: First in
determining what the assessed value is. So he can confirm that his assessed value is -- he can understand what his assessed -- how you came to his assessed value, right? So you're saying that it's based on market values of the homes that are in the area where he lives, correct?

MS. LAVEMAN: Correct.
MR. MILES: Also part of the formula of an assessment is what kind of exemptions the individual has. That will affect your assessment. But your market value is based on the value of properties in your neighborhood comparable to your property's characteristics.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Correct. So

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that if he lives by -- if he did not live by like let's say Lido Boulevard but somebody who had a similar house to his did that person probably would get a lower assessed value because that person lives by a busy street, correct?

MS. LAVEMAN: Correct.
LEGISLATOR FORD: Then also with certain exemptions. If somebody is a military veteran they would pay less taxes, correct, based on the exemptions?

MR. MILES: That's exactly right.
LEGISLATOR FORD: That's what he
would look at. So then he goes to the grievance procedure, correct? He would grieve his assessment and give all this information in the hopes that you would agree, if he could prove that you did not use the right properties in assessing his house, correct?

MS. LAVEMAN: The burden is on the taxpayer to show that his house is, I guess, worth the market value is less than what the county has listed. And that he can do that by supplying comparable sales or if he

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recently purchased it he could provide his deeds and his closing documents to indicate what he paid for the house etcetera.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Okay. So then if a person does that and they grieve their assessment or they go to ARC and ARC agrees that -- and you talked about this -- that because the tentative roll and then the actual roll. So if somebody actually grieved their assessment they had to go to the Assessment Review Commission in order to have a hearing and then $A R C$ then determines that yes, the house should be reduced by like from 672 to say 650 , correct?

MS. LAVEMAN: Yes. It's possible that the Assessment Review Commission might make them an offer to reduce their property value.

LEGISLATOR FORD: I'm not saying this happened. I'm just giving examples. So what you're saying, because I'm not putting in the actual data that this resident gave me, if they grieved and they reduced his assessed value to 650 and now he's gets this new tax

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bill, he gets a letter from the assessment to say that his assessment jumped up to say 660 or 665, all right? That value that he was given by the Assessment Review Commission doesn't carry forward and so then he has to grieve his assessment again, correct, in order to be able to get it back to what the assessed value that ARC gave him?

MS. LAVEMAN: If he feels that the market value didn't increase. All facts and circumstances might be different. But at any time the customer service division of the Assessment Review Commission would be available to discuss and explain this to him if he had any concerns. He could either go into the customer service area if he had questions or he could call or email and they would clarify if he had any specific concerns.

LEGISLATOR FORD: How many people are working there? Because it seems that he may have tried and was not able to get through or get his questions answered.

MS. LAVEMAN: At the Assessment Review Commission we don't have any back --

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last I knew, we didn't have any backup of any voice mails. We're current on our phones, our emails, our walk-ins. There is no backlog as of seven days ago at the Assessment Review Commission customer service center.

LEGISLATOR FORD: What about the assessment department? Is there a backlog of voice mails?

MS. LAVEMAN: That I don't, as this moment, know. I'd have to make inquiry and let you know.

MR. MILES: Last I heard it was minimal but $I$ have to get the upcoming week's call logs.

LEGISLATOR FORD: But there still
is a backlog for people to call because I think you're going to get a lot more calls because my office now is getting inundated with call from residents in my school district that just got their tax bills.

But one final thing then with all this is that from what $I$ understand -- and you can correct me if I'm wrong -- that when we have a tentative roll, okay, that is not the

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actual roll. So the tentative roll can be carried forward but it will be different from when you do the actual roll, correct? MS. LAVEMAN: By actual you mean the final assessment roll?

LEGISLATOR FORD: Right. The final assessment roll.

MS. LAVEMAN: The tentative roll
is published in January and then 14 months later the final assessment roll is published. Because that allows times for the Assessment Review Commission to review any grievances before the roll goes final.

LEGISLATOR FORD: If somebody grieved their assessment and went to the Assessment Review Commission and were given an assessed value, they agreed that 650 was their assessed value, then shouldn't that carry forward to the next assessment cycle? Why would his assessed value go up by like 15 or 20 points if he grieved his assessment, he got a settlement and now he's being told that no, now that's completely different. Now your values went up based on something else, on a

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new tentative assessment.
MS. LAVEMAN: There are two
reasons for this. Number one, as we discussed with Legislator Ferretti, the final roll is published after the tentative roll is established. So, there's a timing issue number one.

And number two, every year stands on their own. Every year is based on fair market values etcetera. So every year the Assessment Review Commission will review based upon market values. So, we have appraisers that do the reviews. So, I assume we're talking about residential. What assessment Review Commission staff will do from one year to the other is not necessarily the same.

LEGISLATOR FORD: So then if somebody grieves their assessment then they -because I'm wondering about this annual assessment. Whether or not because of the overlap or whatever with the tentative and when people go to the Assessment Review Commission when a new roll comes out $I$ don't know whether or not an annual assessment is

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really the answer, whether or not we should go to, whatever, two years, which would then allow residents to be able to take a look, grieve their assessments, work out, talk with the Assessment Review Commission so that they have a better understanding. So when the next tax rolls come out maybe these values can carry forward and they wouldn't have to go through the process of grieving again.

MR. MILES: I think the issue you'll see, legislator, it's still based on what the statute is saying and the state and local laws tell us that we have to produce a tentative assessment every January. But meanwhile, there's a calendar lag for the following year and the previous roll will be published three months or four months later. There are instances of cyclical reassessments in the state. But $I$ still think you'll hit the same issue which is the assessment calendar set the way that it is and you know. LEGISLATOR FORD: So, in essence, what happens is with the overlap and with the way the tentative values change that this

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resident will indeed have to grieve his assessment again, correct?

MR. MILES: It's all dependent on each taxpayer, like I said previously, I said it probably in the past, each person has to determine what they want to do with their bundle of tax rights and their position in the county and their market value.

LEGISLATOR FORD: All right.
Thank you very much. Thank you presiding officer.

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Legislator
Rhoads.
MR. MILES: Legislator, can we take a quick rest room break?

LEGISLATOR NICOLELLO: Sure.
Legislator Rhoads.
MR. MILES: Are you happy to see us?

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Of course.
MS. LAVEMAN: Good afternoon.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS:
Congratulations.
MR. MILES: Or I'm sorry.

Regal Reporting Service

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LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Accuracy and transparency.

MS. LAVEMAN: Absolutely. I agree with you 100 percent.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Just to
follow-up on $I$ guess one more question so I make sure $I$ understand what $I$ think the Department of Assessment's answer was with respect to the frozen roll or pause. Pause seems to be the fashionable term now. The frozen roll.

So we -- the administration made the policy decision to freeze the roll so that homeowners who successfully grieved their taxes, grieve their assessment, either through ARC or through SCAR will then have to grieve their assessment again in order to achieve the result that they already won for the '22-23 year?

MS. LAVEMAN: I don't think that
was -- you linked the pausing of the roll to an intent regarding grievances and I don't think that was -- I'm not speaking for the administration, but as far as $I$ understand,

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the reason for pausing the roll was because of the pandemic and the resulting volatile market and untrustworthy market at the time. Having nothing to do with grieving one way or another.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Whether it's the intent or the consequence from the individual taxpayer's perspective that doesn't matter. Because essentially what we're saying to them is you won, there's a frozen roll for '22-23 but you didn't really win. You have to grieve again in order to get to where you were after you won last year.

MS. LAVEMAN: Once again, it's as a result of the way assessment laws are written for Nassau County. Right now we have to publish a tentative roll before the prior year's final roll is published. There's no way that the assessor can know of that information prior to publishing their tentative roll.

MR. MILES: I think also, legislator, just really briefly, I think it was overwhelmingly the case, and I don't know

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want to rehash everything last year and how horrible it was, the fact that there was such uncertainty and we had experts review the residential and the commercial data and our experts coming back and saying we just don't have enough stable certain data to give you what you're looking for. I mean, that is the overwhelming reason why -- I mean that's what we reported to the administration is that our experts looked at this data and I don't have to probably say it to you, you saw how uncertain the market was last year.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I understand
the rationale that was employed by the administration. I also understand the rationale that was employed by the previous -I mean, living south of Merrick Road during Super Storm Sandy where our property values essentially were cut in half overnight. That sustained until you had a period of rebuilding.

MR. MILES: My family was also. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I think we understand the rational behind that.

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MR. MILES: I don't know about
ten years. My family suffered for a few years in Merrick but we came out of it okay and I don't think -- I think it was a bad idea to degrade the roll.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We also know that this reassessment process started back in 2015. This isn't something that started during the Curran administration. One of my first votes was the contracts to do the reassessment.

MR. MILES: Legislator, from 2015 to 2019 there's a couple of years between that point and now.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: In any event, Mr. Miles, the issue that $I$ had is, again, transparency. Homeowners hear that there's a frozen roll, think that they won their grievances and think hat they're set for '22-23. The administration made the policy decision, right or wrong, I suspect it was probably the right policy decision to freeze the roll in this particular instance, made the policy decision that they were going to freeze

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the roll. And as far as $I$ can tell, there was no effort to notify homeowners of the fact that with a frozen roll that didn't mean that what they won in '21-22 was going to stay. MS. LAVEMAN: Once again, it's a timing unfortunately. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I'm talking about notification. I understand the consequence, right? But where was the attempt to notify homeowners of the consequence? Because if I'm sitting there as Joe Q Public and $I$ won my grievance for '21-22 and I see okay, the roll is frozen for '22-23 I don't have to do anything. I'm good. Nothing's going to change. That's not true, right? MS. LAVEMAN: I guess it depends on the numbers. How it plays out. Most of the homeowners that filed for '21-22 did file for '22-23. That's the reality.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: If the roll is frozen the roll is frozen. But it's frozen at the old value before they won. Was there any attempt, simple question, was there any attempt on the part of the Department of

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Assessment to notify homeowners of that fact? MR. MILES: But the Department of Assessment, which is separate and independent from the Assessment Review Commission, does not know what the independent commission is going to determine. And at that point we don't know that Joe $Q$ is going to receive a reduction from an independent commission or small claims.

MS. LAVEMAN: And furthermore, when filing a grievance for '22-23 the homeowners are all notified and we did our best during the pandemic to provide our workshops for the legislators and the public knew that they were grieving the number that was the tentative '22-23. So the public knew that, all those workshops that we did online and the public was notified that that's the number you were grieving, the '22-23 tentative.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: In the notice of tentative assessment was there any attempt to notify homeowners of the fact that if they won their grievance in '21-22 that successful

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result would not be frozen?
MS. LAVEMAN: That information wouldn't be available at the time that the '22-23 notice went out.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You knew the roll was frozen, right? And you knew that there would be some people who won their grievances in 2021 --

MS. LAVEMAN: But that didn't come out until four months later.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: That the roll was frozen?

MS. LAVEMAN: No. That they won their grievance. But we did let all the parties know, all the homeowners know via all our mailings, our Facebook page -- talking about the Assessment Review Commission -- all the workshops that we did for all of your offices that the number that you were grieving was the number on your '22-23. If you don't agree with the number on your '22-23 tentative roll notice that's the number you're grieving.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But in the notice that went out from the Department of

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Assessment, the notice of tentative assessment that went to residents saying this is what you got for '22-23, was there any explanation in that notice of tentative assessment saying hey, if you won in '21-22 -- I'm not saying a specific number, a specific notice to a specific homeowner in anticipation of them -in knowing that they successfully grieved their taxes, but a notice on the bottom of it saying hey, if you won your '21-22 grievance understand that you'll have to grieve again because that successful outcome does not carry over?

MS. LAVEMAN: I apologize but I don't agree. That would just lead to confusion because they didn't know they won at that point. So they'd be given a notice in January saying if you won then da, da, da. But they hadn't won yet. So that would serve to confuse the public. You're sending them a notice in January talking about if you win ultimately in April.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You mean more than homeowners thinking that they won and all

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of a sudden they didn't in a frozen roll that wouldn't be more confusing?

MS. LAVEMAN: They didn't know that at the time. They were just told your tentative assessment is 500. If you don't agree with that number then you should file. That's what we did at all of the workshops we did for most of you.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So instead
we're relying upon the homeowner to understand that information?

MR. MILES: I think what the
acting assessor is trying to say is that it depends on each homeowner making their own determination and then making a blanket statement on a standard form that has been standardized for many, many years now and then saying something about another assessment roll affecting this. I don't know how that wouldn't cause confusion.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Mr. Miles, I guess my concern is and you made the comment that Nassau is a litigious county. Nassau is a litigious county because the information

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that we get from the Department of Assessment is confusing. It's often incomplete. It's often erroneous and homeowners have no alternative but to protect themselves through the grievance process because that's the process that's been set up for them.

MR. MILES: I have testified here before that Nassau County is one of the most transparent counties in all of the state in terms of assessing. I have not seen any other department that provides the level of information that this department provides whether on the land record viewer site or on the Department of Assessment and that is a fact.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You do realize that myself and Legislator Ferretti on behalf of the legislature is actually suing the Department of Assessment because it's been almost a year and there's information that's still not on the county website after it was promised to be up there within weeks.

MR. MILES: I'm not discussing, I've said this before, I'm not discussing

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active litigation. You have to refer that to the county attorney's office.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We've already
think we've discussed it at previous appearances the --

MR. MILES: I'm not going into
detail about it.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Why not?
MR. MILES: Because -- you're an
attorney sir.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You're a county employee. We're legislators. MR. MILES: No. You're an attorney legislator and you know this. I'm not going to speak about active litigation. Please refer your questions about active litigation to the county's attorney. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: That's funny because the county attorney is supposed to be the attorney for the legislature.

MR. MILES: I'm sorry. You can
bring that up to the county attorney.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: That didn't
take place here. So, again -- it's actually

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an interesting question.
MR. MILES: Whose question?
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: If homeowners
do receive a reduction in September or
October, November will they be lowered for the bill the following January for the notice of tentative assessment?

MS. LAVEMAN: Can you repeat
that?
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Sure. If you
do receive a decision later, we incorporate changes to the roll on a regular basis. Why is it that once that information comes out we can't incorporate that into the roll?

MS. LAVEMAN: Maybe I can try to understand what you're asking. You're saying that if the Assessment Review Commission sends an offer in September why isn't that hitting the roll earlier? I'm trying to understand.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: If you have an accepted offer why does a homeowner have to wait?

MS. LAVEMAN: Because ARC final
determinations are issued at the end of March

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for the final roll April 1st.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Why?
MS. LAVEMAN: Because homeowners
have the opportunity to change their mind. It's not uncommon that a homeowner will make one decision in September and then contact us in February and change their minds. Or contact us in January and change their mind. Especially pro se litigants, pro se grievants, we offer them complete latitude with the ability to change their minds. It's not uncommon that they will come to customer service, speak with someone and change from one way to the other.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: How often is it the case that an accepted offer from ARC would be later rejected?

MS. LAVEMAN: Happens quite
frequently.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: How
frequent?
MS. LAVEMAN: If you want
statistics I will ask them to provide. It happens enough.

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LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Are we
talking about a dozen cases?
MR. MILES: You probably have to
ask the Assessment Review Commission.
MS. LAVEMAN: I can ask them to
provide stats.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I'm asking
somebody who up until last week was the
chairwoman of the Assessment Review
Commission.
MS. LAVEMAN: These are not
statistics I necessarily have at my
fingertips. If you had asked me to bring that with me I certainly would have complied. As I have always told you, my office is always open. Your counsel's office knows they can contact me. My door is open. My phone is open. I can provide you with any information. I just don't certainly have that information on my fingertips right now.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I'm not asking for an exact number but you must have some sense. Are we talking about thousands? Are we talking about hundreds? Are we talking

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about dozens?
MS. LAVEMAN: I would say of the 240,000 approximate residential filings it could happen to hundreds and we can't predict.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Mr. Miles,
can you tell us, I know you won't answer questions with respect to the information up on the website, do we at least know what the reason for the now ten month delay is?

MR. MILES: I'm confused too.
You're talking about the '21-22 just
published?
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: The ten-month
delay in compliance with 186 for the '20-21.
MR. MILES: I think that's a
question for active litigation. It is.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Here's my question.

MR. MILES: Also I believe this --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But I have a resolution, Mr. Miles, that has been passed by the legislature, that has been signed by the county executive, signed back in December of

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last year by the county executive on December 28th, and you're telling me that in order to ask a question why it is that they haven't complied in ten months with a law that we passed and the county executive signed that $I$ have to go speak to the county attorney? That is absurd. Why is that the case?

MR. MILES: Legislator, you know
the case. You are an active attorney. I'm sorry legislator.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: All I'm
asking is, if there's an explanation as to why you can't produce the information I want to know what the explanation is.

MR. MILES: Legislator, I provided you with the answer. You are an attorney in Nassau County and you know the answer. And I believe this hearing --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Unfortunately the answer is $I$ won't tell you. That's the answer.

MR. MILES: No. That's not the case. You, through your counsel, have the ability to talk to the county attorney.

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Please, let's not raise our voices here. Let's try to go to what this hearing is about. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Accuracy and
transparency, right? Transparency right here. Why does the Department of Assessment have information that the homeowner doesn't have access to to make them understand the impact of the phase-in? That was the purpose of the legislation Mr. Miles, which was agreed to by the county executive.

MR. MILES: I'm not going to
raise my voice. What I'm going to say is once the quality control is performed for the '21-22 roll that information will be up.

In terms of what's going on with the litigation, as you know, your counsel and the county attorney are in discussions about this. That is the appropriate forum. This is not the appropriate forum. Right now we're here to discuss the TPP exemption. I believe we've gone off topic.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So the
quality control is the accuracy of the phase-in? The same phase-in you now used to

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produce the '22-23 tentative roll?
MR. MILES: The quality control
is the difference between whether the TPP exemption existed for the '21-22 roll and what is actually in place now where the exemption does exist and you have to create the difference between a roll, a hypothetical staged roll where there's no TPP and compare it to what we currently have now.

As the acting county assessor said, when she came down she wanted to perform extra review to make sure that everything was up to snuff. That's where we are right now.

In terms of what happened in the past, please refer that to your counsel and your counsel can talk to the county attorney's office because that is the proper forum. I'm not raising my voice about this and that is the appropriate forum for this.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So, Ms.
Laveman, Mr. Miles is saying that the reason that there is a delay at this point is because you wanted to conduct an extra review of the information?

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MS. LAVEMAN: I think you know my
track record at the Assessment Review Commission and my concern for having everything done properly, to have a QC. I don't think ARC has ever made errors etcetera. I want to have the same successes that I had at the Assessment Review Commission at the Department of Assessment. If my name is on that website $I$ want our QC staff to make sure everything is accurate. I don't want any errors that have occurred -- that might have occurred in the past. I want to make sure that we are doing everything that needs to be done to provide accurate information to our taxpayers.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: When you assumed the roll of acting assessor did you make any inquiry of your staff as to what steps had been taken in the preceding ten months to guarantee the accuracy of the information before it goes on the site?

MS. LAVEMAN: That conversation
has not yet taken place. Needless to say, there was a lot discussed. I was aware of

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Mr. Miles coming before you. I wanted to make sure we had all the information before us today calculated to make sure we could answer the questions that we thought would be taking place today about the documents provide to Mr. Miles.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Are you
suggesting today that we are starting from scratch in terms of a review?

MS. LAVEMAN: Absolutely not. We're just having QC go through the numbers. I just want to make sure it's all good.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Considering the fact that we are now ten months past this bill having been signed by the county executive and becoming law, do we have any reasonable expectation as to when we can expect the information to be placed on the website in the interest of transparency?

MS. LAVEMAN: Absolutely. I
would expect that $Q C$ should be done shortly and it is the plan to have the information available as soon as possible.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Mr. Miles

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told us, at this point $I$ think months ago, that it was going to be up within a week.

MS. LAVEMAN: I'm sorry, I wasn't
here. I might have been watching him on my computer at the time. I want to -- you know through the years I've heard all your concerns. You know we have talked about the system though the years whether I was attending one of your workshops before the pandemic and we've always had an open communication. I think I'm going to take a lot of your concerns back to the office that I've heard the last time and hoping to move forward and provide you all and the homeowners what they are entitled to.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I guess the frustration that we have is that our offices continue to receive telephone calls on a regular basis from residents who do not understand the phase-in because the information is not provided for them to be able to understand.

So, what I'm looking for is some sort of reasonable outside date, now that they

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have been waiting ten months for this
information to be produced as a matter of law, when can we expect the information to be done?

MR. MILES: I believe there's
some issue with the back year. But the '21-22 school TPP exemption will be produced once the additional QC has been performed.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Except you're using the information to produce a tax roll. How can you not know whether it's accurate? You're using the phase-in information to produce a tax roll.

MR. MILES: Legislator, we have created a staged roll, a roll in which TPP did not exist, to develop the TPP exemption numbers. That's what we're talking about here for the '21-22 roll. It is developing for 54 school levies an entire ecosystem where there is no TPP and try to compare it to what we have now. And I think it's fair to say we want to do additional QC to make sure that is correct.

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In terms of the back year, in terms
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of the general roll for '20-21, I really, really ask, please, do not bring it back to the litigation right now. I've asked very nicely please stop bringing it up. Counsel is there. He has the ability to talk to the county attorney. I'm asking very nicely please stop asking that question.

In terms of the '21-22 roll, the ecosystem wherein there is no $T P P$ is being compared to a system where there is TPP and it's a very complex system. There's 50 plus school districts with different levies and the county assessor just wants to make sure that is right.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Sort of like when you were generating the tax impact notices?

MR. MILES: I'm sorry?
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Sort of like when you were generating the tax impact notices?

MR. MILES: You're talking about when the --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: When the

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Department of Assessment was generating the tax impact notices --

MR. MILES: The ones that were based on the '19-20 or the '18-19 budgets?

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Where we were creating a roll where there was no phase-in that existed versus one where there was a phase-in.

MR. MILES: TPP was not involved in that $I$ believe. I believe that was just a tax impact notice. TPP became a later notice. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: The tax
impact notices were required by this legislature to be sent out so that people can understand the potential impact of the phase-in before it was created.

MR. MILES: Tax impact notice not a TPP calculation.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: That's what the impact notice was. With a cap and without the cap. We've got a copy of the notice here. I can show you. I don't know if this was before you were assigned to the Department of Assessment but that was one of the things

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that was --
MR. MILES: I don't think you're right.

MS. LAVEMAN: What is that relevant to what we are talking about today, a notice that went out a couple of years ago? I'm trying to understand.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We were told at the time by David Moog that they needed six weeks to produce those tax impact notices to be able to compare what it would be with a phase-in and without a phase-in. So essentially for each of those districts you're now creating the same thing but it's taking ten months and not six weeks and I'm trying to understand why that is.

MR. MILES: There was a difference between the general and the school. That is 300 complex taxing jurisdictions. This is a little bit better and slightly easier but it's still complex when compared to other assessing jurisdictions and you want to make sure it's right.

MS. LAVEMAN: But I'm sure,

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legislator, you would agree that accuracy is the most important thing. All I'm saying to you is I'm there, as Legislator Ferretti said, seven days and I want to make sure before we put anything out to our homeowners that everything is accurate. That's paramount.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We do recall
that the tax impact notices were widely inaccurate.

MS. LAVEMAN: That has nothing to do with where we are today and the questions you're asking us.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: It has nothing to do with where we are today but I just want to know what multiplying factor is it going to take until we can get answers? They were able to produce those tax impact notices in six weeks, right?

MS. LAVEMAN: This has nothing to do with that though sir.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We are now a multiplying factor of seven at that point, six and a half at that point, of that six week period of time. How much longer do we have to

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wait in order to get accurate information?
MS. LAVEMAN: This is the final roll that just went final. We're not talking ten months. This roll just went final April 1st.

MR. MILES: I think at this point, legislator, I think you have your point that you are making, we are making our point. There is active litigation and we are respectfully requesting that you move on to the next subject.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But in the meantime I want to make the larger point that the taxpayers continue to wait for information that they should have.

MS. LAVEMAN: But this is only information based upon the school tax bills and we're talking about right now is the school tax bills that really you just passed that roll -- Lawrence a few weeks ago.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: That's only
because we've been tied up in litigation to get it for the previous roll.

MS. LAVEMAN: But I'm just saying

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that you're saying ten months. This has not been waiting ten months. It's matter of weeks.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I'm sorry. With all due respect, the bill has been waiting -- it was signed ten months ago.

MS. LAVEMAN: But the data we're talking about is only a few weeks.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You want to update it now for the most recent data. I understand that. We've lost an entire tax year where homeowners could have had that information so that they can understand the phase-in and because for whatever excuse the administration wants to come up with they've been engaging in litigation instead of producing the information that they agreed to produce when the county executive signed the bill.

Homeowners are still without that information and all I'm trying to find out from you Ms. Laveman, and I understand you've only been there a week, but what I'm trying to find out from you is now that we're doing this

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analysis for the new tax year how long is it going to take? How long -- when I get a homeowner calling me and saying I don't understand, what can I tell them in terms of how long it's going to take until they can get that information? Are we talking about some time in 2025? How long is this going to take just out of curiosity?

MS. LAVEMAN: I think I already
say within a few weeks we'll have it done. I just want to make sure it's accurate. We're talking about school tax bills that just went out a week ago. So, this is the information everyone is seeking the information from. The tax bills just went out. We need to have time to do the calculations just like if I sat there and manually calculated it for your house. But $I$ want to make sure that it's accurate. So, in a matter of weeks it should be done. I certainly think it would be worse if inaccurate information was provided. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Can I ask you, where on the website is it that an individual taxpayer would be able to find out

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that there even is a TPP?
MR. MILES: It's on the land
record viewer.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Where?
MR. MILES: If you look back at
'20-21 it's on the land record viewer.
MS. LAVEMAN: It's also in the $Q$ and A.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You would have to go back to '20-21 to find --

MR. MILES: It's is on the '20-21 school.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: There's
nothing on the '21-22. There's nothing on the '22-23 information that's on the site that would tell a homeowner that the TPP is even a factor in what's happening with respect to the --

MS. LAVEMAN: There's an entire section on the general Department of Assessment page about $T P P$ of the law, number one. That's how they're notified.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But it's not on the land record viewer.

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MS. LAVEMAN: The land record viewer '21-22, the first tax bill just came out for '21-22. There's no other tax bill that's just came out. You all got in your homes a week ago.

There is no '22-23 TPP.
MR. MILES: We're not even close.
MS. LAVEMAN: TPP we're just in
the tentative roll period for '22-23. So how could there be anything about TPP for '22-23? But there is generic information about TPP to inform the homeowners that it exists.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Since you raise that point, you would think that the ultimate fail-safe would be on the tax bills that are actually generated that go out -- on the tax bills that are actually generated to go out to homeowners.

MS. LAVEMAN: We don't generate the tax bills.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I understand
you don't generate the tax bills but you provide the information to the receivers of taxes that are used to calculate the actual

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tax bills. Everything else, every other exemption for taxpayers is listed on the tax bills with the exception of the TPP. Why is that? Is that information being provided? MS. LAVEMAN: I don't believe that that's even a line item for the receiver of taxes.

MR. MILES: We haven't been
approached by the receivers for the TPP information.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: It's an
exemption, isn't it?
MR. MILES: The receivers haven't approached us about including the TPP.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So the
receivers have to ask you to provide transparency? I get it.

MR. MILES: We don't produce the
tax bills. We're not in that system. They are a separate elected office. They print the bills the way they want to print the bills. I'm sure there's statutes and rules and regulations that govern how they produce the bills. But $I$ don't want to comment on how a

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separately elected office produces something that's statutorily and, you know, legally required.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Just so I understand, the Department of Assessment provides exemption information and the value of an exemption on every other tax exemption? That's not information that the receivers ask for?

MR. MILES: We provide data. If something looks like it's missing the receiver's offices will ask us and talk to us. Their staffs communicate with our staff.

Like I said, we're not here to discuss what a separately elected office does and does not do. My understanding and the reason why we're here, legislator, if you just don't mind if $I$ could finish my point, the reason why we're here $I$ believe is to go over why our calculation for the $T P P$ was correct.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You can try to.

MR. MILES: I believe I received
a packet and documents and printouts

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describing the TPP -- actually not really -it's just images but $I$ made my assumptions as to --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Before I allow you to change the topic, good try, does the Department of Assessment currently provide to the receivers of taxes the value of the TPP exemption along with the information used to calculate the bills?

MR. MILES: I don't know.
MS. LAVEMAN: We have to check with our staff what they provided. It does affect the tax payment so $I$ don't know exactly what is -- it certainly does affect the tax payment.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Of course it does.

MS. LAVEMAN: Obviously some calculation that is provided to the receiver is the -- that information. The receiver has to be able to account for the amount too. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: The purpose for -- well, we provide them ultimately with a taxable value.

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LEGISLATOR RHOADS: No, it doesn't.

MR. MILES: It's in the land record viewer but $I$ do not believe the receivers produce it. Regardless --

MS. LAVEMAN: We have to look into it. I don't know. The answer is we don't know and we'll be more than happy to get that information and provide it to you.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: If the information is not being provided to the receivers of taxes as of now, can we get the assurance that the information will be provided to the receivers of taxes?

MS. LAVEMAN: I have to speak to our staff and find out the mechanism in which it is provided and then my recommendation would be to speak to the receivers and see what their system will allow as far as printing on a bill. So, certainly we can have

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conversations with them before they issue the next tax bills.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: As we sit here now, $I$ just want to make sure that we understand, that counsel to the Department of Assessment and the acting assessor do not know what information is actually provided to the receivers of taxes with respect to the $T P P$ exemption?

MS. LAVEMAN: As I said to you, I will get the information and get back to you.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I assume that means you don't know today? You're going to get the information?

MR. MILES: It's never been asked before by the receivers. MS. LAVEMAN: As I told you, I'm in the office now seven days. And that was not something in my first seven days that $I$ asked our team.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You get a pass Robin but it's not going to be forever. I'm just saying.

MS. LAVEMAN: But you know what?

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I will get an answer for you. I'll shoot you an email. You have emailed me before and I will be more than happy to shoot you an email with the information.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: If it turns out that answer is no, because why would every other exemption be produced on the bill except for that one, can we get the assurance that we'll actually provide that information? I know you said you're going to speak to the receivers of taxes.

MS. LAVEMAN: I think that's the appropriate forum to speak to the receiver because all their tax bills are different. You get a tax bill from Town of Hempstead. A tax bill from Town of Oyster Bay. They don't look the same. They're different. So I think the appropriate answer would be we will certainly be in communication with them. LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Because all over Nassau people are opening up their tax bill and they're getting 1500, 2,000, \$4,000 increases and they have absolutely no idea why they're receiving them. And providing the

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information regarding the $T P P$, which seems to be the culprit in much of this, would actually be helpful in allowing them to at least understand what's happening. They still may not be happy about it, which I guarantee they're not, but at least it would help in them being able to understand what's happening.

MS. LAVEMAN: I understand your
question and $I$ will be more than happy to research it. But as I said, I think we need to get all the receivers in the room together and make a plan and see what they can accommodate.

MR. MILES: Their systems are very sensitive and we know this. Whenever there's an inclusion of another exemption, exclusion of an exemption or the like we know that their system is very sensitive. If there's reductions for SCAR that happen later in the year. So, it would be very beneficial for us to, before we provide them with any information that would affect their internal systems and we have firsthand knowledge of

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that, we'll talk to them and see.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I don't mean to belabor this point but in those exemptions all you're doing really is showing the math, right?

MR. MILES: I think the issue is this exemption is more of a transitional than a classic exemption. We don't know what the effect is that that transitional value would have on their system. I think before we give them information that may affect the way they run the bills I think it would be beneficial to --

MS. LAVEMAN: But, legislator, more importantly and one of the things that was always my goal coming into this was establish a line of communication with the receivers. I think it's important. This was something $I$ was, in general, going to open up the door of communication with the receivers anyway. So this is just something I can incorporate with some of my future plans.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I appreciate
that. I just want to impress upon you the

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sense of urgency.
MS. LAVEMAN: I've heard you loud and clear.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We've been attempting to get this information to residents for about 36 weeks at this point. MS. LAVEMAN: I've heard you loud and clear and $I$ will do as best $I$ can to expedite and to get the accurate information out.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: It's difficult for me not to surmise that the reason that it's been so difficult to get that information out there has less to do with accuracy of the information and more to do with a desire not to provide the information, not on your behalf, you've been there a week, not to provide the information in light of what's coming up in a couple of weeks.

MS. LAVEMAN: I can't say that that's the case but I think you know any time you've asked of me, I think you know me well enough anything you've asked of me in the past I've provided to you and I will look into it

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and get back to you. And, as always, my door, my phone, my email is open to all of you.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I appreciate
that. Are the phones being answered, by the way, in the Department of Assessment now? I know $I$ can reach you directly.

MS. LAVEMAN: The phones are being answered.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: One of the complaints that we've had is that it has been very difficult to get questions answered from the public.

MS. LAVEMAN: The phones are
being answered and for any extra volume the return calls are being made.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So,
Mr. Miles.
MR. MILES: Sir, what do you need from me?

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: 136 Lynbrook Avenue in Point Lookout for '21-22 has a taxable value of 321 . Why?

MR. MILES: Combination of
exemptions looks like being included in this

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property. For this property the TPP was calculated based on the tentative assessment roll published as of January.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Which one?
MR. MILES: The one that was the correct assessment roll.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: It was on the corrected roll?

MR. MILES: It was on the correct roll.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Because the numbers don't work if it's on the correct roll.

MR. MILES: It does.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You want to walk me through those?

MR. MILES: As you all have pointed out in this printout because this was corrected, the notices of tentative assessment were based on the correct assessment roll and we confirmed with the IT staff that worked on the publication of the assessment roll that the erroneous publication was discarded and destroyed and the correct roll was put in

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place and utilized for the tentative assessment and that has been confirmed unequivocally.

But you can see here that as of 1-2-19 the tentative assessment was 4012. That's the effective assessment as of January 2nd. But as we were saying before previously, early in the hearing, when an administrative grievance resulted in a reduction or a SCAR hearing resulted in a reduction it reduced the taxable value. That taxable value was also affected by the 6 and 20 rule.

However, that's not what you use to develop your tentative assessment -- it's not what you use to create your TPP calculation. For 4012 you use that and the final assessment that was produced after the administrative grievance process or the small claims assessment review process and you find that difference and phase it in over five years.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You're
talking about the final value as a result of the '19-20 grievance process?

MR. MILES: That's right.

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LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You take the fair market value --

MR. MILES: '19-20 is the final, right? And you will compare that to the tentative that was published, the correct tentative that was published on January 2 nd later that evening.

Additionally, the TPP -- or your taxable value is affected by any additional reductions that you receive and it's my recollection that Lynbrook Avenue is one of those properties that was affected by an additional reduction that occurred later in '21-22 either through a grievance or a reduction.

So, you produce your TPP by taking the final after a reduction was provided, or if there was one or wasn't one, for this case there was, you take the tentative that was published as of later that night on January 2nd, create that exemption base, exempt 80 percent of that and then apply any additional reductions that the individual did or did not receive for the tentative '20-21 assessment.

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That is the case for this one.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Let me ask
you a couple of questions on that. You're saying that the $4,012,000$, which was the market value that was estimated by the Department of Assessment that was produced on the original tentative roll, the purpose for the correction was because that figure violated 6-20, correct?

MR. MILES: No. We published a different roll that shouldn't have been published.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Well --
MR. MILES: The correct roll produced the 4012. This is part of 18,000 parcels that are capped by 6 and 20 because of a previous reduction that occurred in the final '19-20 year.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: These are the same properties though that, and again, I'm just trying to understand, these are the same properties though that were identified by the assessor in response to questioning here in November of 2018 as notices of tentative

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assessment that had to be corrected because the application of 6-20 was not applied in the notices of tentative assessment, correct? This is one of those properties.

In other words, when the county executive made the decision, in violation of her agreement with the county legislature, to change the level of assessment and artificially deflate the assessed value of every property in Nassau County by 60 percent that effectively bought her room to be able to raise assessed values and bypass the application of 6-20 for 95 percent of Nassau County homeowners. This house happens to fall into one of the five percent where it didn't. MR. MILES: Right. There's approximately five percent of the parcels still. But $I$ think if you, and I'm just speaking in terms of just assessment not in terms of policy, if you have more parcels that are capped it affects your exemptions more greatly. It affects the accuracy of the roll more greatly. So having more capped properties creates greater inaccuracies in the

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your assessment roll than not.
So, that is part of the reason why assessing jurisdictions would drop a level of assessment also. The level of assessment is tied to a ratio or comparison between the market value in the real world versus what you have for your assessments. That is generally why you would adjust the level of assessment.

But in terms of this parcel, I
don't recall if there was a violation of 6 and 20. I just know that there was a version issue. The incorrect version was put in place and the correct value was put up. The old roll was discarded and that has been confirmed by the staff that worked in producing the roll. So, that roll does not exist in any form in our system and would not have been used to create the TPP exemptions.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But if it was corrected, and just to clarify I'm going to read from -- this was back on November 28 th of 2018. That approximately 20,000 properties were identified -- assessor Moog said we will have to correct 20,000 tax disclosure notices

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because they included assessments that
increased by more than the six percent allowed by state law.

So, the 18,400 homes that we're
talking about are those homes that were identified back in November as being subject to the 6-20 but that wasn't included on the disclosure notices. Is that your understanding?

MR. MILES: My understanding was
just simply a version control issue. And that if that was part of the issue potentially but --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: That was what
was reported by the assessor at the time that it had to do with the cap.

MR. MILES: Regardless, the
correct assessment roll was eventually produced and the correct assessment roll was used to produce the TPP.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: However, our understanding is that the capped roll would not have been 4,012,000. MR. MILES: No. It eventually

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became --
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: The capped roll would be $2,671,000$.

MR. MILES: That's once it's capped after the final 2019-20 roll is published.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But we knew back in November that a cap applied.

MR. MILES: It's an existing
statute.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Right. And we knew in January that a cap applied.

MR. MILES: But we didn't know in '19-20 the existence of a reduction and that's what we're talking about here in terms of the way that the statutes and the local laws interact. So, there is no issue with the corrected tax roll. The correct publication of the tax roll specifically. The issue is once '19-20 is published you use what is currently on the final '19-20 unless they get a SCAR reduction, which is later in the year. Then you use whatever is published as of January. You cannot use what is capped

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eventually after the '19-20 is finalized. And that's for the 100 Sheeps Lane. Actually, that's a double capping issue where there was a '18-19 capped parcel. That roll was finalized. Then the '20-21 roll was published. So that had to be adjusted for six percent. And then it's adjusted again in another calendar year because of the '19-20 finalization. So it's capped twice that property. A little bit more complex than you see here.

But the '18-19 created a cap on our '20-21 which eventually comes into effect again when there's an additional cap in '19-20. A little more complex with the 100 Sheeps Lane. The same process applies. You have to use what is published as of the tentative publication on January 2nd and then doesn't matter in terms of the finalization of the roll in terms of its effect on the tentative value that you use for your TPP calculation. It affects the back year. It affects the '19-20 year. That's what we confirmed when we looked back at the

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exemptions. That's what we confirmed when we did sampling. And that's what we confirmed when we talked to our IT staff about the whereabouts of the incorrectly published roll.

The fact that it was completely discarded and removed from the system it means that it was not used for the calculation.

I can run over Sheeps Lane with you if you want just to further -- I also haven't seen evidence of there being -- where's the incorrect roll? I haven't seen evidence of that. I didn't see that in the packet. If you could provide that that would be great but I haven't seen that.

Legislator, do you want me to move on to 100 Sheeps Lane? Legislator, can I go over Sheeps Lane do you think?

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We're still on Point Lookout.

MR. MILES: Sure. This one's more complex so.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: While this discussion is going on Legislator Ferretti has

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a question.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Is this property that you're speaking about with Legislator Rhoads what was their tax -- do you know what their tax was? Is this one of the properties of the seven that were identified that paid zero?

MR. MILES: I'm just looking at the packet that was provided. I see 2020. This was not zero in 2020. I think this one of the -- I don't see it in the packet that was provided, the one that the Majority provided, but I think you are correct legislator.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I asked the
question. Correct that it was one?
MR. MILES: You can just tell me.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I don't
know the answer.
MR. MILES: I believe this is
part of that seven.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So it's one of the seven that paid zero?

MR. MILES: Yeah. I believe

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they're paying taxes in '21-22.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I think
Legislator Rhoads is going over some numbers and I think he's going to dispute your calculations. But let's assume for a second that everything you're saying is accurate. MR. MILES: I would love if you'd assume.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Let's
assume it. Was this contemplated when the county executive and the assessor proposed -by the way, $I$ don't call it the taxpayer protection plan. I think that's a fraudulent name for it. It doesn't protect anybody. I call it a phase-in. Was this contemplated that this could happen when the phase-in was proposed by the county executive?

MR. MILES: I'm not the county
executive. I'm not the former assessor.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You were
deputy assessor when this was proposed, right?

MR. MILES: I believe so. Yes.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: As deputy

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assessor, when the phase-in was proposed was it contemplated that this could happen? And by this I mean properties paying either zero or next to zero as a result of the phase-in. MR. MILES: I think I explained in $I$ don't recall which hearing at this point, the one before the budget hearing I believe, that that was a rare anomaly that homeowners would be paying zero because of getting -- you can't -- I'm sorry, I'm trying to focus.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I know it's
rare. My question is, was it contemplated that there would be rare instances of multimillion dollar mansions paying zero? Was that something you knew could happen?

MR. MILES: I don't think it's contemplated that in a de novo SCAR hearing that a hearing officer would give such a great reduction.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What was
the reduction? You valued it at over \$4 million, right? 4,012,000?

MR. MILES: No. That was the
original.

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LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: When you
say that was the original one that was what the assessor --

MR. MILES: It was in the two millions and then it was eventually capped following the 6 and 20 rule. But it was a reduction $I$ think of approximately $\$ 2$ million.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: What
percentage was it reduced?
MR. MILES: That's probably about
15 or 20 percent I believe. Maybe higher.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Wasn't it
like 50 percent?
MR. MILES: No.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Wasn't it
reduced to $1,008,000$ ?
MR. MILES: No, no.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: And we're
talking about the Lynbrook Avenue property.
MR. MILES: The taxable was
reduced to 2003 from a taxable of $I$ think it was above -- it might have been in $\$ 3$ million. It's likely 20 to 25 percent.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So the

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assessment department valued it at over $\$ 3$ million and it was reduced to approximately $\$ 2$ million? Approximately.

MR. MILES: That looks like.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: How do you
justify that?
MR. MILES: It's a separate,
independent process. There's a de novo hearing and everything. I can't assume what a SCAR officer is reviewing. It's a de novo hearing. It was a rare anomaly. I know that the county attorney's office is working on a solution to make sure that that anomaly is -okay.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I just want to make sure I understand. When you say the county attorney is working on a solution you're talking about the deviation between assessment's number and the eventual number?

MR. MILES: I think the issue of the $S C A R$ reduction reducing the taxable value.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I guess
that's confusing to me because the goal here should be to get the assessments to be

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accurate, right? Why would we need a solution to the -- I think the solution is for the Department of Assessment to get it right. MR. MILES: The market value is right in the mind of the assessor. We can't come up with a reason for what the hearing officer says in a de novo hearing. But I believe the county attorney's office is working on a statutory solution to the issue. I don't know where that is in terms of -- I'm sure there's a lot going on in Albany right now.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I see that
Legislator Rhoads has done his calculations and I certainly don't want to hold him up anymore. I have dinner reservations tonight. I don't know actually. I'm happy to stay as long as Legislator Rhoads wants to.

MR. MILES: You want to get a drink?

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: But I do want to ask a question before $I$ hand it back to Legislator Rhoads to assessor Laveman. You indicated, going back to the number on the

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land record website that is not yet up, the savings due to the exemption that will be probably a couple of more days to a few more weeks, right?

Has the assessor recommended to the administration or the county executive that somebody propose a modification or an amendment to the law that would allow -because the law requires that information be put up immediately and it seems like what we have going on is that you need time to do these calculations. Under the current law it has to be immediate. When I say you, I know you've only been there a week, but the Department of Assessment is essentially saying tough, we're get to it when we get to it. When we can get to it.

What about an amendment to the law that gives you some amount of time that can be mutually agreeable that you can provide this information? Because right now it's essentially endless and when we have a situation like the general taxes last year it's been ten months. Perhaps we can work on

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an actual date where we don't have to keep doing this every year as the new rolls come out and say why isn't it up yet? Some kind of deadline where the numbers have to be up. Would you be open to that?

MS. LAVEMAN: It's something that
I think we should explore and discuss.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Back to
Legislator Rhoads. Thank you.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Thanks
Legislator Ferretti.
What I'm having difficulty
understanding is that you have a home that was valued at -- that had an effective market value of $\$ 1,008,000$ in '19-20. The value of that home was raised to $\$ 4$ million, just over \$4 million, which we know violated the cap because the most the value of that home could have risen would be $\$ 1,111,728$ for a taxable value of -- the most the assessment could have been is 2622 plus 157 which would have been six percent which would have given you 2779 which at one percent is $\$ 2,779,000.00$. MR. MILES: What was the

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tentative value in 2020? This looks like the final values here.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I'm sorry.
Tentative value was 1,048,800.
MR. MILES: That's probably a final value.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: On the
website it's listed under tentative value.
MR. MILES: I don't think so.
I'm looking at the land record viewer right now. It doesn't specify it's a tentative value. It says final as of $4-1-19$ on the land record viewer. Right there. If you look at land record viewer and I'm reading it directly and I'll read it into the record, final as of 4-1, 2019. You know what? I'm going to go over the more complex one for everybody so we have an understanding of what's going on.

MS. LAVEMAN: Might I suggest we
sit down in work session and we can sit down at some point and go through the numbers? You guys are sitting with your phone and calculating and he's sitting with his phone and calculating. If we really want to help

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the homeowners and the taxpayers and if you think there's an error why don't we sit down in a work session and go through the numbers jointly?

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We know
unfortunately that there's an error because we see the result.

MS. LAVEMAN: We don't see the
error in the numbers.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Hold on. But
you see the error --
MR. MILES: Legislator, if you
don't mind, if you can indulge me for a second. Let's go to the more complex one. Let's go to 100 Sheeps Lane just for a second.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I want to make sure that we understand the Lynbrook property before we move on to a different property and all other sorts of issues that are going on.

MS. LAVEMAN: The Point Lookout.
Lynbrook Avenue, Point Lookout?
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Yes. Not a property in Lynbrook. I'm not trying to add

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another property to this equation.
MS. LAVEMAN: I just wanted to clarify.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You have a house where the value is changed. Let's use the fair market value. Even if you're waiting for the effective market value after the grievances would have been heard you have a property that went from $104088, \$ 1,048,800$, and the fair market value was brought up to $\$ 4$ million. You can't do that all at once at six percent.

MR. MILES: You can do that for the fair market value. Once it becomes effective so you couldn't. But I'm not seeing what the tentative value was for 2020 . Everyone keeps focusing on the finalized of 4-1, 2019.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: The
tentative --

MR. MILES: No, no. The final 4-1, 2019 is one million 48. That was not in place as of the publication of the 2019 tentative assessment. Remember, the 6 and 20

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applies to the market value.
But I want to do Sheeps Lane
because I happen to have the '18-19 value on here so you can see as part of the 18,000 that we're all alleging here that $I$ can give you the mechanics. So Sheeps Lane, the final assessed value in 2018-2019 that was the finalized --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Before we move on to Sheeps Lane.

MR. MILES: This is part of your 18,000, right? So they both would affected by the same problem.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Part of the
18,000, yes, but you still haven't answered the question. You haven't answered the question of why it is that a $\$ 4$ million house in 2020-21 had a zero tax bill?

MR. MILES: I told you why previously. Because the roll was published as -- the '19-20 roll was published as of April of 2019. The tentative roll was published three months earlier in January. The TPP exemption is a comparison between the

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tentative versus the final. Then they received a reduction during SCAR and that's how we got the zero. This has already been explained.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But the fair market value of the house is still $\$ 1,048,800$.

MR. MILES: The fair market value
does not get capped. The effective market
value gets capped.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You got the website open. What was the value that the Department of Assessment said the home was worth for the 2019-2020 roll?

MR. MILES: The final was 1
million 48. The fair market was 1048 and the assessed value was 2520 because the level of assessment was . 25 .

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Correct.
MR. MILES: Six percent to 2671.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: How can you get --

MR. MILES: Wait. Let me just do the math for you. 2520 times 1.06. 2671. That's how the 6 and 20 rule is applied.

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LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Except that 6 and 20 rule has resulted, according to what you're telling me, has resulted in the absurd result where you have a $\$ 4$ million house that's paying nothing in taxes.

MR. MILES: That's not the question we're here about today. We're here about whether the TPP was.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But why isn't
that --
MR. MILES: Legislator, we're
here about whether the TPP calculation was correct and it is. And I already described what happened with the mansions and there is a --

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: But with all due respect, Mr. Miles, the issue that we had with the TPP -- there were several issues that I had with the TPP. One of them was that you were using the tentative value as opposed to the actual value determined at the end of the grievance process to determine when the TPP was actually going to be calculated.

MR. MILES: So the issue is --

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we're reverting back to the seven mansions which I had previously testified to I think ad nauseum.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: It's not seven. It's 18,400 properties this is applying to.

MR. MILES: It is not.
Legislator, we said the seven parcels. Now we're talking about the 6 and 20 rule, right? It's two separate hearings that we're having about this.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Not two
separate hearings. What I'm trying to figure out is how on these 18,400 parcels, properties, mostly mansions, we have them paying either zero or we have them paying substantially less than they're supposed to be paying at a cost to other taxpayers.

MR. MILES: The issue is the previous Mangano administration decided to degrade the assessment roll and trying to catch up we're getting capped at 6 and 20 .

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Look, if there had been compliance with 6 and 20 would

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we have had anybody getting a zero property tax bill?

MR. MILES: We did comply with 6 and 20. Therein lies what we're talking about is that we did comply with 6 and 20. There is five percent of the roll that was still capped and that's what we're talking about here. We applied the 6 and 20 correctly.

The issue is when you start out with the very bad roll and where the market values are $\$ 1$ million compared to $\$ 4$ million and you're trying to catch up $\$ 3$ million there is no doubt that you will be capped. That's what we're working with here is a degraded roll starting from $\$ 1$ million and that's why the reassessment is necessary to try to catch up to that value.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: However, doing it over a five year period of time is what created a situation where you wound up with a property getting a zero tax bill.

MR. MILES: I cannot speak for the administration as to the policy for the TPP. What I'm describing to you is how

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assessment works. You had very bad roll in 2020. Highly degraded roll and you're trying to catch up to 4012 and you cannot get there like that despite trying your best efforts to reassess and that's because of where you're starting. We're trying to get there with an accurate roll and we're starting with \$1 million for a $\$ 4$ million home. How is that explainable? How can that be explained?

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: It certainly shouldn't be the case. But how do you wind up with a $\$ 4$ million house paying zero in taxes?

MR. MILES: There's the 6 and 20 cap. You cannot predict what happens in the small claims assessment world. It's a de novo circumstance.

If there's any other questions legislator let me know. Otherwise, I think it's just two ships passing in the night. All we're trying to do at the Department of Assessment is follow the law set out by the state.

> MS. LAVEMAN: Once again

Legislator Rhoads, if you would like to have a

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sit down work session where we can work through the numbers together with our calculators the Department of Assessment would be more than happy to sit with you and your staff and go through the numbers.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I'm
attempting to reconcile your numbers now.
MR. MILES: Legislator we can
have a separate work group with that. We've been sitting here for a couple of minutes now. Why don't we have a meeting, your office and our office like the assessor suggested, and we can hash it out. I think it's a great idea. Our offices are always open. We suggest that. We'd like to see you, I mean, I don't want to speak for the legislator but.

MS. LAVEMAN: I'd be more than
happy to set up a meeting where we can go through any of these calculations with the calculators in front of us and we'll just lay it all out. But to sit here and go through the same thing over and over again it doesn't seem like we're achieving anything.

LEGISLATOR MULE: Who is the

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presiding right now? Who's presiding?
Howard, can we move on with this? This is going nowhere. I have things that I would like to ask about and right now this is a waste of time. It's a waste of everybody's time.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: If you have questions Legislator Mule.

LEGISLATOR MULE: Thank you. All
right. I have a series of questions based on things that have been said. The first is, so, acting assessor Laveman, you mentioned several times that you are not an assessor. What will it take for you to become an assessor?

MS . LAVEMAN: It's an
appointment.
LEGISLATOR MULE: That's what I thought.

MS. LAVEMAN: I meet all the qualifications for the New York State Office of Real Property Tax Services and per the Nassau County charter.

LEGISLATOR MULE: What will it
take to appoint you?

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MS. LAVEMAN: The resolution
that's pending before this body to be called, voted upon and approved.

LEGISLATOR MULE: So we have a resolution?

MS. LAVEMAN: Yes. It was submitted in January.

LEGISLATOR MULE: And people have
been complaining that you are not the assessor when in fact we could solve that problem immediately?

MS. LAVEMAN: Correct.
LEGISLATOR MULE: Great. We've
been talking about the roll and one of the things was about contested assessments, grieved assessments, and there was a question of what is it compared to the past? And I believe that one of the things -- anyway, here's my question. In terms of numbers that are actually receiving reductions, can you talk about that? What numbers are receiving reductions in comparison to the old, very wildly inaccurate roll?

MS. LAVEMAN: Yes. During the

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frozen roll of the prior administration I would say 75 to 80 percent of properties received reductions. During the year of the reassessment, the '20-21 tax year, I think approximately only about 80,000 out of 240,000 received reductions from the Assessment Review Commission. And '21-22 only, if I recall, about 113, 120,000, something like that, only received. So less than 50 percent received reductions from the Assessment Review Commission. '22-23 is a work in progress right now so $I$ really can't speak of that. LEGISLATOR MULE: To me, as a layman, that says to me that the roll is much more accurate than it has been in the past. In terms of the amounts for people who were successful, can you speak to the amounts that they're receiving in terms of reductions compared to past amounts?

MS. LAVEMAN: Right now the prior
two years, not the year that the Assessment Review Commission is working on right now, the percentage of reductions was also substantially less than prior years.

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LEGISLATOR MULE: Thank you. Mr. Miles, you mentioned something about the coefficient of dispersion. I will tell you I don't really know what that is. Can you explain that please?

MR. MILES: It's a statistical
factor that used commonly to determine the accuracy of an assessment roll. We utilize that to test how accurate our roll was. And for a heterogeneous county like ours or assessing unit a COD of 15 is considered fairly accurate. Having one under ten is extremely -- it's just a great number for an assessing unit of our size. Even if you exclude the size of the county, having a coefficient of dispersion within ten, whether you're a few thousands parcels or the county of Nassau, you are extremely happy with that number.

MS. LAVEMAN: That's a number that's used -- coefficients of dispersion are used in assessing, it's countrywide but definitely also something we discuss at our assessor association conferences and things

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like that. The coefficient of dispersion is very important as a means of checks and balances to check and see if the roll is accurate. So when you hear of a COD of ten percent anyone in the assessment world is going to say well done.

LEGISLATOR MULE: That was kind of going to lead to my next question which is, using whatever metrics you have and professional standards how does our roll compare? I think I hear that question.

MS. LAVEMAN: I'd say asked and answered but yes. I think even other assessors were quoted previously by Newsday addressing that our coefficient of dispersion is a good number resulting in an accurate roll.

LEGISLATOR MULE: I'm going to repeat a question $I$ asked in the previous hearing with regards to the assessment. Is the department following all laws when they do all of their work?

MS. LAVEMAN: Absolutely.
Without a doubt.

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LEGISLATOR MULE: Since we're talking about it again, with regards to the seven homes that are paying none, were any mistakes made by the department to make that happen?

MS. LAVEMAN: No. It was just a convergence of multiple rules and statutes that resulted in that end result. But we were required and mandated to do that.

LEGISLATOR MULE: What I
understand that deputy assessor Miles said is that the reason we're in that situation has to do with the extremely degraded rolls that were in the past; is that correct?

MS. LAVEMAN: That we started with, yes.

LEGISLATOR MULE: This wouldn't have happened if we had accurate rolls before that?

MS. LAVEMAN: Correct.
LEGISLATOR MULE: I heard a little bit of conversation about why the level of assessment was changed. It was my recollection in previous hearings that the

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reason that was done is because -- I'm asking for confirmation or you can correct me if I'm wrong -- that that happened because had we gone with the original agreed upon level of assessment that the rolls would not have become accurate for 20 years; is that correct?

MS. LAVEMAN: As a result of the state statutes that we were just discussing we could have never caught up and the roll would have been undervalued for years and years. There was no way to catch up to the appropriate values.

LEGISLATOR MULE: It was in fact the correct decision to do that?

MS. LAVEMAN: We would have been left without a fair and accurate roll.

LEGISLATOR MULE: We would have paid all that money for the reassessment and it would have been for nothing essentially?

MS. LAVEMAN: Right.
LEGISLATOR MULE: That's it.
LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: Thank you. I don't know if you recall but in December of

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2019 I submitted a piece of legislation which was approved unanimously that an acting commissioner cannot stay in that position for more than six months before coming to the legislature for approval. So given that it's October and we have until April, I believe, until the six months time would fall flat, but when I made that legislation, the executive's office actually never prepared legislation appointing a commissioner so we had an acting commissioner for years without having a confirmation hearing.

So now we do have a law that says we have to have a process where the legislature approves or disapproves of a candidate within six months of an appointment. So I'm pretty certain that this body will have to act on the legislation that was filed.

MS. LAVEMAN: I would hope you won't wait for six months though.

LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: I would hope not either but $I$ know that would be the maximum according to the law now.

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Secondly, when $I$ was listening to the discussion about the different townships sending out the bills to their residents, I know when $I$ received my bill from the Town of North Hempstead I looked at it pretty thoroughly and I read everything on it because I wanted to make sure I'd understand where the numbers came from. And I, in fact, then had an opportunity to call the tax assessor's office, the receiver of taxes rather in the Town of North Hempstead to get some more clarification. And it did take some time to really understand all the terms on the bill. But the numbers are there. You just have to know how to work with it.

So I have no idea what the Town of Hempstead bill or the Town of Oyster Bay bill would look like. But perhaps there should be a meeting of the assessor's office and the different townships so that there could be more information supplied to a resident.

MS. LAVEMAN: I think we should
all work together. We're all in the same business. It would make sense to all plan and

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work together to be as transparent as we can be for our property owners.

LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: Yes. I would certainly advocate for that as $I$ think we all would. So, I would like to see that happen. Because it is confusing for the average taxpayer to decipher all the terms on the bill.

MS. LAVEMAN: It's something we can certainly work towards.

LEGISLATOR BIRNBAUM: Thank you so much.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I just want
to add something to the record because I know Legislator Mule in her first question asked about what you had previously said about not being an assessor. I want to make it clear for the record, are you an assessor by trade Ms. Laveman?

MS. LAVEMAN: An assessor by
trade?
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You're an
attorney, right?
MS. LAVEMAN: I'm an attorney,

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yes.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Are you currently practicing as an attorney? MS. LAVEMAN: No.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: But you are an attorney, right?

MS. LAVEMAN: I'm a licensed attorney as many elected assessors have been in the past.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So you're an attorney even though you're not practicing.

MS. LAVEMAN: I'm a licensed attorney.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Are you a
licensed assessor?
MS. LAVEMAN: There is no such
thing as a licensed assessor. All assessors must be appointed. You're not an assessor by trade. You have to be appointed. You can be a former assessor. But to be an assessor it's an appointment and it's up to you to appoint an assessor.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So you're

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talking about the Nassau County assessor?
MS. LAVEMAN: No. I'm talking about everywhere.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Are there any elected assessors in New York State?

MS. LAVEMAN: I don't know. There might be a few in some villages or elsewhere. But you're either elected or appointed. There is not a trade of assessor. You have to be appointed. So hypothetically if $I$ was an assessor for Nassau County and my term ended or $I$ retired $I$ was a former assessor. But it's not something -- you don't get a degree in assessment. You could be a licensed appraiser.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Let me tell because maybe it's not making sense to you why I'm asking these questions. In the last three and a half years the Majority has proposed multiple times a referendum to determine whether we should have an elected or an appointed assessor. And much of the criticism and the reason that the Minority has stated that they are opposed to a referendum to

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determine whether to have an elected assessor is that they didn't want to have an assessor that was, quote, learning on the job.

So, what I'm trying to determine is whether you are learning on the job?

MS. LAVEMAN: Absolutely not. I don't think you would find anyone residing in Nassau County that would be more qualified and have the 360 degree view of assessment that I do. Not to pat myself on the back but the reality is I have been in the assessment world in one form or another for over 30 years. That's without a doubt. I know property valuations. I know the legal side of property valuations. I have attended the IAAO legal conference for the past, except for during the pandemic, for the past five years. I have met with assessors throughout the country for the assessment world.

I have, as I've told you now twice, met with assessors from all of New York State because I think it's important for Nassau County to become active in the New York State Assessors Association.

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I started out as an attorney in the late '80s. I was a SCAR hearing officer doing valuations and decisions for over ten years. I started representing property owners as an attorney in the tax cert world doing valuations from the nonmunicipal side. So I know it now from the municipal side and the grievant's side.

I also know property values because I was a transactional residential and commercial real estate attorney. So I know valuations in transactional work. In the Assessment Review Commission we did valuations of commercial, residential property day in and day out. I was integral in that process. I appeared before you many times explaining and answering many questions regarding that.

So, I think there's very few people that could assist the taxpayers and be more transparent on assessment than me because I have my experience, as I've said, a 360 degree view and my view is probably going to be different from someone whose just been doing it from one side for all these years.

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LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You are still taking classes though, correct?

MS. LAVEMAN: The classes that are required to be done within three years of appointment. After tomorrow I'll have only two more left which are scheduled to take in November.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: There's some of certification the charter requires within three years of becoming the assessor; is that correct?

MS. LAVEMAN: Yes. That's what the charter says.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: You will be reaching those milestones as the acting assessor, correct?

MS. LAVEMAN: Yes.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: And wouldn't you consider that learning on the job or you're not learning on the job?

MS. LAVEMAN: I'm not learning.
I'm required to take the classes. I already know the information.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: But you

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didn't pass the test?
MS. LAVEMAN: No. Every single class I passed every test.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I thought you took a test --

MS. LAVEMAN: That's a different test that has nothing to do with my ability to be an assessor. That's why a question was raised but you don't know, as I explained to Legislator Nicolello, everyone taking that test has already been an assessor. It's a designation, three letters after your name, but it has nothing to do with your ability to be an assessor. Everybody taking that test is already an assessor. MR. MILES: I think also my understanding of a lot of these solely elected assessors in the state also have to gain some kind of certification or education. So I think that's also something to -MS. LAVEMAN: What's also interesting is in the charter and ORPTS rules they say you need two years of college to be an assessor. You and $I$ both know to become an

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attorney I've had seven years, four years of college, three years of law school. So, I certainly my educational requirements far exceed the state requirements to be an assessor. My background far exceeds what is needed to be an assessor. So I think I more than have achieved the requirements. LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: A few
minutes ago in response to one of Legislator Mule's questions $I$ believe you indicated that had the 6-20 rule -- apologize -- had the level of assessment not been changed it would take 20 years for the numbers to become accurate; is that right?

MS. LAVEMAN: I think for some properties. Depends on the property. You can't say in generalities but for many properties that were underassessed. It's just mathematical.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Has there been any type of calculations done that lead you to believe that it would take 20 years? Was that projected in any type of document? Or is that just an educated guess? Where you

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did come up with 20 years?
MR. MILES: I believe there was a
review a few years ago.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: By who?
MR. MILES: I believe under the
former assessor's office.
MS. LAVEMAN: For certain
properties.
MR. MILES: Right. I think upon
trying to create a calculation for some of these parcels it looked like it would take up to 20 years if there was no change in level or no change in the law or anything like that.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I'm just remembering back to when assessor Moog was here before us and we had those hearings specifically about the level of assessment because that was a pretty big issue a couple of years ago. I remember him saying it would take eight years. I remember then we were told it would take 12 years. I never heard 20. That's a new number I'm hearing now. But I would certainly, you know, I've never heard that number before. So, I'd just like to know

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where you got it from.
LEGISLATOR MULE: It came from me
Legislator Ferretti. That was what I remember. It could be inaccurate.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I guess that's my point. You asked about it and it was confirmed, so.

MS. LAVEMAN: I think what was said was that it could have taken that long and it's all property specific. There's some properties that wouldn't have had an issue and some properties that were so underassessed that would have the issue. I think it's a case-by-case basis as to some might have taken 12 years. Some might have taken two years. Some might have taken longer than that because of how all the assessed values were different. So I don't think we really can talk in complete generalities.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Fair
enough. Thank you.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I think that one of the difficulties that we're having is that we're not sure that the information that

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we're being provided is entirely accurate in the sense that the '19-20 value is not a value that was unknown to us until April 1st of 2020. The fair market value of the Lynbrook Avenue parcel was listed at $1,048,800$ is the result of $a$-- was not the result of $a$ grievance the preceding year. So the 148,8 value was what was carried over. So even though it was --

MR. MILES: Carried over from the '18-19 roll?

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Carried

> from'18-19.

MR. MILES: So the last final
assessment roll we knew of as of January 2 , 2019.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So as of January 2, 2018, because there was not a successful grievance, so as of January 2, 2018 it was $\$ 1,048,800$.

MR. MILES: So as of January 2 of 2019 we did not have a final assessment roll for '19-20. But we did have a final assessment roll from '18-19.

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LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You had a final assessment from '18-19, yes. Which put it at 1,048,800. And I guess in our calculations, my calculations, the issue I'm having is the fact that you can't get from $1,048,800$ to $\$ 4,012,000$ under the cap if the cap is applied.

MR. MILES: I don't have that final number. But like $I$ said, because if this is part of the parcels that you had an issue with I have Sheeps Lane. Because I have the '18-19 and I will explain it to you and I have tried a few times to explain it. But I have the '18-19 final and $I$ can show you on Sheeps Lane how it applies so I can satisfy you.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: If you want to do a separate work session we're happy to go through this.

MR. MILES: I'd love to do a separate work session.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Separate work session?

MR. MILES: Yes. Absolutely.

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LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I'm saying
for the Lynbrook Avenue property the issue that I'm having is that you can't get from '18-19 to where you are in 2020 under the 6-20 cap.

MR. MILES: I don't have that in front of me but $I$ would love to add that to the work session.

MS. LAVEMAN: I think we did back at the office calculate it all and we can. I encourage us to set something up.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: And we can certainly do that. If $I$ can just inquire though, with respect to construction phase-in now. The new construction phase-in was passed by the state in response to the unintended consequences of the five year phase-in, right? The property that I spoke about in Wantagh the taxes going up from 10,000 to $\$ 31,500$ that was the result of new construction not being included in the phase-in. Also something that we pointed out. MR. MILES: I don't want to speak for Robin, we're not the administration or

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policymakers. I know that in the memo provided to the state that it had to do with incentivizing building and improving your home during the pandemic. Like we said, we can't speak for the administration but in that memo it seemed to be relevant to incentivizing improving your home during a tough time.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You're kind of here on behalf of the administration, aren't you?

MR. MILES: I represent the
Department of Assessment. But I suggest looking at that memo. It does spell out what the reasoning was.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I think we are beating this to death at this point but we will go through the separate work session though.

With respect to veterans'
exemptions. Back in January '20-21 incorrect assessments were sent out overcharging
homeowners -- the result of which was overcharging homeowners about $\$ 13.7$ million due to the miscalculation of approximately

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28,000 veteran exemptions. Has that money ever been refunded to taxpayers?

MR. MILES: The veterans tax
bills were corrected and the clergy both received the exemptions that they should have received.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We're talking
about with respect to the school exemption.
MR. MILES: The school exemption was never an issue. The issue was the general tax bills there was an issue with the Adapt system incorporating the Taxpayer Protection Plan when applying it to the special districts.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: There were two separate issues with respect to veterans exemptions. One issue was that veterans were not receiving, some veterans and clergy were not receiving exemptions that they were entitled to.

MR. MILES: From our standpoint
once that was found we came immediately to this body.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: There,

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however, was a separate issue with respect to approximately 28,000 exemptions that were applied incorrectly. So that in fact these individuals were receiving more of an exemption than they were actually entitled to. Which as a result would have resulted in a $\$ 13.7$ million shift to everybody else that wasn't getting the exemption.

I guess the question that I had was while we were aware of that error was any effort made to refund to the remaining taxpayers the $\$ 13.7$ million overcharge.

MR. MILES: There's nothing
indicating an issue with the school tax bills for the veterans.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I'm not
talking about '21-22. I'm talking about '20-21.

MR. MILES: Like I said, there was nothing indicating that issue. The issue, the prevalent issue was the misapplication by the Adapt system of the TPP exemption.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: You're
talking about the phase-in or the incorrect

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application of phase-in to veterans, clergy members which required a $\$ 5.6$ million correction. I'm talking about a separate $\$ 13.7$ million --

MR. MILES: Like I said, there's nothing indicating in our system there was an issue with the school. The issue was solely with the general. Like I said, as soon as we found that issue we went straight to this body to correct it. So.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We'll
follow-up separately on that. There is a $\$ 13.7$ million issue that needs to be rectified. If we do owe money to homeowners we need to figure that out.

MR. MILES: So removing
exemptions from veterans? That's what it would be.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: At this point the mistake has been made. The question is, are we going to compensate the remaining homeowners that paid for that $\$ 13.7$ million? MR. MILES: Like I said, there was no error indicated to me. But what is

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being suggested is that there should have been less money to the veterans?

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We're talking
about the incorrect application of an exemption.

MR. MILES: Understood. I'll
double back and check.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: We will
follow-up with counsel on our end. I think that's it. I think we're looking forward, as far as I'm concerned, I don't know if anybody else has anything, but I think I'm looking forward to our working session so we can get to the bottom of this.

MS. LAVEMAN: Happy to set it up. Let me know when works for you.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Just explain to me this working session. The working session is to go over the numbers that we just went over?

MS. LAVEMAN: If that's what you're seeking. I'm offering the opportunity to -- there seems to be, as I'm seeing it, that you're not agreeing with Rob's numbers

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and if that's the case I'm offering the opportunity for us to sit down, we show you our numbers, you show where you reached the numbers and we can see if we can figure out how we're not --

MR. MILES: We can go to your
offices. You can come to the --
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Let me tell
you why that's a concern for me. I know
there's not that many members of the public here today but I think that ultimately we're trying to get answers for residents and this is a public hearing where residents can view it online and they can come in and comment. You're proposing doing it in one of our offices which obviously is not a public hearing.

MS. LAVEMAN: We have given you our responses. We did all the calculations. As far as we see, the numbers we have calculated are accurate. So, it's very hard to show you our numbers when we're here and you're there where you obviously have your own calculations. So what I'm suggesting is let's

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get down to the nitty-gritty of it and show us. We sit down together at a table and we can see if we can figure out where we're not connecting in the numbers. To me that's what makes sense.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: I'll leave it to Legislator Rhoads.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Thank you. You can pick up your purple hearts on the way out. Thank you for your time.
(Hearing concluded at 4:22 p.m.)

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[^0]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 27 th day of October 2021.

FRANK GRAY


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