## NASSAU COUNTY LEGISLATURE FULL LEGISLATURE MEETING

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RICHARD NICOLELLO, PRESIDING OFFICER ******** BUDGET ***

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION \& MUSEUMS

County Executive and Legislative Building
1550 Franklin Avenue
Mineola, New York
****2 of 2 ****
Thursday, October 12, 2022 10:18 a.m. TAKEN BY: KAREN LORENZO, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER


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

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

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


A L S O A P P E A R E D: PUBLIC COMMENT:

TOM BRUNO
ELIZABETH SMOLLER
MICHELE BARONE
CASEY FORDHAM
TONILYN HANZICK
ADRIENNE LOPRESTI
CLAUDIA BOYLE

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, BRIAN LEE
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ELAINE PHILLIPS
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES, JILL NEVIN
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, JOHN CAPECE
DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENT, MATTHEW CRONIN
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DR. GELMAN
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECH, NANCY STANTON
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, NANCY NUNZIATA
DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, R. CORBETT
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, REC, MUSEUM, DARCY BELYEA


PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: All
right, call hearing to order and ask Legislator Colonel Gaylor to lead us in the Pledge.
(Whereupon, the Pledge of Allegiance is recited.) PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: We have a number of slips for public comment that we call those slips right now at the beginning of the hearing, starting with Tom Bruno.

MR. BRUNO: Good morning everybody, I'm going to keep it brief because we do have other people who want to speak and I'm sure you're all very tired of seeing my face here every meeting.

Again we're very grateful for the increase that is in the County

Executive's budget. We're hoping, through your efforts, that you'll be able to increase that just a bit. Our young people, as you are well aware, have been suffering since the pandemic. The youth

programs in Nassau County have been meeting the needs of these young people for the past three years and we will continue to meet those needs, whatever has to be done. So, please, anything that you could do to increase that budget line. The youth of this county will be so appreciative. This is our future that we're talking about. These are the people who one day, hopefully, will be sitting in your seats. So please, anything that you can do to put money back into that budget will be greatly appreciated. PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you for your time. Elizabeth Smoller. MS. SMOLLER: Hi, my name is Elizabeth Smoller, and I'm a licensed master of social work. I work as a therapist at YES Community Counseling Center in their Youth and Services and Family Services Division. Thank you to everyone who is here this morning and providing us with space to share our stories.


If it's all right with every one,
I'm going to tell you a little bit about myself. I was born and raised in Massapequa, graduated, then moved across the country and travelled the world during my studies. But when it came time to settle and choose a career, I chose to come home. I chose to be a therapist in the community. That has meant so much to me, and let me tell you what I mean by that.

When I was 18 I was suffering with severe depression and for those of you who don't know, two symptoms of this include suicidality and self-harm. I was terrified, my parents were terrified, but my parents called up YES Community Counseling Center, a place they knew intimately and trusted because of the immense presence this agency has in our town. They called up and I was immediately brought in for services. I was connected with mental healthcare. That literally saved my life. I was able

to get into services so quickly because the resources were there, accessible and the affordable treatment were right in my community.

Now I am the therapist. I am the one who is fortunate enough to see people's lives transformed because of the work that myself and my colleagues provide, and I am so incredibly blessed and grateful to be in this position.

But the truth is, our caseloads are bursting at the seams, our staff is diminishing, our health is declining because we are burning out, we are unable to take care of ourselves and our own families because we cannot afford to live in the community that we are so passionate about serving. I have to sit on the phone and listen to a parent cry over their child's mental health, begging for services. And though, at our agency we do everything we can to support them, we ultimately have to turn people away from our doors because we don't have

enough staff to help them. There is no pain like wanting to help someone, knowing we can help someone and being helpless to do anything about it. And when this happens, $I$ think about my mom. She would have gone to the ends of the earth to make sure I got the help I needed. Luckily, she didn't have to fight that battle because the services we needed were accessible to us.

My mom died of cancer three years ago. She was a social worker and a fierce advocate, and so now $I$ am embodying her spirit and carrying on her legacy when $I$ implore you to invest in the mental
healthcare in this community. I know how much you all care about our community. And if we want change that will last for generations, our community needs access to mental healthcare, but there is no mental healthcare if there are no mental healthcare workers. We need to work together, all of us, but ultimately it is you, our town and county legislators, who
have the most power right now. You have the power to make change, use that power and save lives. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank
you. Michele Barone.
MR. BARONE: Hello, my name's
Michele Barone. I'm a licensed clinical social worker. YES Community Counseling Center. I've been in the field for five years and I appreciate this opportunity to help you all understand what we do is social workers and why as much as we love our work, we have to, unfortunately, question our career choices.

I want to start by highlighting how great the need is for mental health support services and how we constantly see how families and children who are not getting the correct support continue to have limited functioning with
relationships. They're struggling academically, emotionally, and physically due to the untreated mental health symptoms and how what we do within our
field isn't Band-aid work. We incorporate healing that gets the solutions that will impact our clients overall functioning, which, in return, then, these children, who were once incapable of making it through a school year, can contribute to society and adulthood. However, it's been horrifying how many clinicians we continue to lose due to not being accurately compensated for the important work that we do.

Burnout is a real issue, especially
when most of us have to work two jobs, to even remotely, support ourselves and live on long island. Meanwhile, all of us have master degrees and most of us have additional licenses as well. The work we do is crucial. We see how strong the need is when parents call to inquire about services so desperately for their child who is not functioning anymore, but we have to turn them away because we're short staffed. At times, it is life or death work and it's devastating for me to
have to consider leaving a field I'm so passionate about.

I'm seven months pregnant. Planning for a growing family now and $I$ have to consider leaving this amazing nonprofit that I work for because I have to fear not being able to support my baby. I may have to go get a different job and most likely will only require a bachelor's degree. Most likely will pay double what we get compensated for, and I'm not passionate about just make it affordable income and stay on Long Island. The infuriating part is that $I$ would then feel like I'm not living and fulfilling life or $I$ wouldn't be contributing my skills that $I$ was trained in because what I've put so much money, time, and effort into, doesn't result in adequate compensation. It's impossible to live in Long Island with the salary we make. It's just not enough. We as social workers and therapists are not recognized for the imperative work that we do and that work
at times really does save lives.
Thank you for giving me this space to share.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you, Michele. Casey Fordham.

MS. FORDHAM: Good morning. I'm Fordham. I also work at YES Community Counseling Center and I'm a licensed master social worker. I am a therapist at the agency, but my role also includes connecting families to resource sorry resources in the community. However, this task has become more and more difficult, even impossible at times. Youth and families are suffering due to the lack of resources that are available to them, and this is a public health crisis.

Families are calling us for help to help their children and we have to tell them we can't help them and that there are no solutions for them. Just yesterday a parent called me distraught in tears, telling me, my child is severely
depressed, she won't get out of bed, I don't know what to do and I can't find help for her. Another parent called saying their child's anxiety is so severe that they're having panic attacks daily before going to school. Another parent has called me saying that their child told them I don't want to live any more. We are seeing an increase of anxiety, suicidal ideation and attempts, self-harm, depression, social anxiety, school refusal, eating disorders, and these are from children as young as elementary school aged. What this is what I have to hear every day, and I know there's a long road ahead of them before they're connected to any form of counseling. Let me explain how a typical call goes. A parent will call me begging for help when their child is making suicidal statements or attempts, and often in these situations, the best that we can do is send them to the for an evaluation, because we don't have the
means to meet their needs, and if we did, we know we would have the power to help them. The next day I'll get a call from the same exact parent, sharing that they went to the ER and were released with a list of referrals and our name was on that list. It's just a revolving door. These aren't solutions for these families. It's only creating more problems and more drama for these families in our community.

The problem is that social workers and other mental health professionals in the not for profit sector are not being compensated for their work, so they're not staying at our agencies. We have been on the front lines, serving the community through the pandemic, but we are forgotten about. We do not have the luxury to turn a blind eye to this program. This is our reality. Every single day we need more compensation to be able to serve the community, to serve our children, who are our future. We are
letting our children down, and if this problem is not resolved, the effects of this will continue into their adulthood. You have the power to make meaningful change in the community. Please support us so we can continue to support the youth and family in our community. Thank you so much for your time.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Tonilyn Hanzick.
MS. HANZICK: Good morning and thank
you for giving me this opportunity to share. My name is Tonilyn Hanzick, and I too am part of the staff at YES Community Counseling Center. I've been here for 19 years at the agency. I work as a New York state licensed social worker. I work with families individually and in group and in my office with the whole entire family unit. I absolutely love what I do. It is my purpose to see families and support families through the ups and downs of this life. The families $I$ work with are your constituents. They are the
ones that vote and put you all in office. And they are hoping that you will help them and their communities. I have worked with hundreds and hundreds of these families. We are your essential frontline workers. I have been with the agency working through 9/11, Super Storm Sandy, and now COVID, and I have never seen anything like this. The need is tremendous. Our children are suffering. I cannot believe what comes into my office and the degree of support and help and psychiatric needs and help. The medications that are needed for small young children. I also spent 16 years on the elementary level in Massapequa helping families.

Our agency is underfunded and understaffed. In the past two years we have lost so many young, qualified, skilled workers to the private sector. It's impossible to compete. Gone are the days of endless resumes.

Help us to continue to do the work
that we do. Recognize the work that we do and that we are needed to continue to do for our families.

History has shown us what we ignore, it doesn't go away. It will get worse, and right now it's as bad as it gets.

Thank you for your time and thank you for this opportunity.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you, Adrienne Lopresti.

MS. LOPRESTI: Thank you very much. I'm the director at YES Community Counseling Center and have been working in the youth service sector for the past 25 years. We know we've been fighting this fight for ever since I've been around, but it feels different now. We've always felt like we can overcome whatever was thrown at us, but now we're not so sure. Really not having any significant or more substantial increases feels like a cut, essentially. Our organizations are faced with exorbitant increases, as you're all aware, in the costs of

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    healthcare for our staff, liability
    insurance, supplies, building
    maintenance. All of those things where
    we just don't have the bandwidth to
    absorb these costs in addition to
    absorbing the additional requests for
services at the same time.
    In the past six months we've taken
in 91 additional families, but we were
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not able to help 71 other families that
came through our doors, which is really
heartbreaking. Last year, when the County
asked us to, along with all the other
organizations here, to mobilize
individuals for the food distributions
during the apex of the of the pandemic,
we were asked to come up with 90 people
to go out during the apex of the pandemic
and we did that. All within a week's
time we figured out how to do that. But I
can't ask for my staff to take care of
other people when nobody is taking care
of them, and the community needs us.
In the past six months, it's just
been horrific. We had a mother call us the other day and say what happens?

What's going to happen to my daughter?
What happens to these children? And I
assured her that they get the help that
they need. But for the first time ever when I said that, I wasn't so sure that I meant that. We are here to help and we've always told the community that we're here, but $I$ don't know that we can anymore. We cannot absorb the amounts of requests that are coming in with the funding that we have. And this just isn't for our organization, it's the entire system of care for Youth Services.

We are an arm of the health system.
We are of the prevention -- first
first step in the process to avoid hospitalizations, incarcerations, violence, all the things that our county you know prides itself on.

Please help us do better than we're
doing right now. Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank
you, Claudia Boyle.
MS. BOYLE: Good morning. Thank you for having me. I'm going to be brief and short the same way I was last time. I want to thank you for being here, but I also want to remind you that everything that we've spoken about, mental health issues, substance abuse issues -- You know the head is the boss of our body. We don't blink if the head doesn't give you that command; we don't walk if the head doesn't give you that command. When your head is not working right, when you have issues that are interfering with the way you feel, with your depression, with your anxiety, you're not able to function. But as a youth serving agency, we also have mental health and we also have substance abuse. And, yes, there is a limit to what we can do, but the reality is I want to tell you what I told you last time. We can prevent this. There is prevention in everything. There is prevention in cancer, there is prevention in diabetes,
there is prevention in every other aspect of our lives, and if we intervene early, we're able to prevent something from happening and getting worse, right? That's all we're asking for. If you look at our youth, our youth need help and we don't have enough resources to help them, and it only takes one person. It only takes one person to believe in the youth and to be there for them to be able to change their life. But we can't do that if we can't be there for them without the proper funding. So please just consider that. Look at the line.

Thank you for the increase, because
I do know that there was a small
increase, but we need more. We need your help, we need your support and we need that to be permanent, to be a stream that is permanent for our kids. Please think about your own kids. Thankfully they
don't need it right now. But all of our
kids out there are the ones that are newly arrived people who have kids, who
have nowhere to go. They come to our
centers, they come and receive services
from our centers. So please think about
that when you're thinking about the
budget. It's not only numbers, it's
lives that you're impacting. So thank you
very much.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank
you.
Thank you to all of our speakers.
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PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
We will be going through the
departments. I don't now there's an agenda available for the public, but we'll make one available.

The first department we're going to start with is County District Attorney, Brian Lee. Then we have Human Services, followed by Consumer Affairs, Assessment, Health, Social Services, Emergency Management, and Parks, and at some point the Comptroller will be here and we'll have her jump in when the next department.

MR. LEE: Thank you, Presiding Officer. Good morning, legislators. My name is Brian Lee. I'm an Executive ADA for Administration at the Nassau County District Attorney's Office.

Thank you for this opportunity to present the 2023 budget for the District Attorney's Office. The proposed 2023 budget for the DA's Office represents a very nominal increase from the 2022
budget. It is required for effective operation of the office and what we're proposing is fiscally responsible under the circumstances.

If you break down the proposed budget, you will see that the difference is $\$ 1.8$ million, 1.4 of which is beyond the DA's control because they are attributable to terminal pay from the resignations that we've had this year, in addition to funding for labor negotiations such as retro and current pay for CSEA and IPBA employees.

One thing that may have jumped out in reviewing the budget is the number of head count, the increase that we're asking for. But in looking at the numbers itself again, it doesn't really represent a significant increase. Because you'll see, in 2021 we had a head count of 448 . In 2022, it was 459. What we're proposing is 468 for 2023. I guess what's what jumps out is that currently we're at 412. We've had a high number of attrition
this year, and we're looking to restore the manpower that's needed in the office to effectively prosecute cases and to ensure public safety.

The need for the head count increase really arose from the last couple of years coming out of the pandemic, where we experienced court and grand jury closures. We've had a lot of inflow of cases but not the ability for outflow of cases and we still have unarraigned desk appearance tickets. During the pandemic, those numbers were in the thousands. I understand now that those numbers are in the hundreds. What they mean is that these are cases that still have not entered the criminal justice system. They received the desk appearance ticket, but have not entered the courts.

What this has done, the backlog and COVID, has contributed to the increase in the caseload per ADA, and if you couple that with the discovery reform of 2020, it has become very difficult for members
of the office, in particular the ADAs, to do their work effectively.

I would like to give you one illustration of what's been happening in the office in terms of caseload versus the head count. I'm not sure you could see the numbers, but you may have monitors in front of you that you can see. The top portion of the chart represents the head count number of staff members we've had since 2019. The bottom chart represents the number of cases that have come in that particular year, the new filings.

What's significant about this chart is that in 2019, that is pre discovery. There were about 35,000 cases, new cases that came into the system and we had an office of 399 personnel.

In 2020, You can see that the caseload diminished rather significantly because of the pandemic in the court closures and a reduced number of arrests based upon mandates by the County of
people not coming out of their homes and wearing masks, and all that nature. Yet we had a head count of 420 personnel. The number of new cases rose to four, little over 23,000 in 2021, when we had a head count of 440 .

Now this year, 2022, what you see there is a projection by the courts that we will have almost 40,000 new filings, new cases, misdemeanors and felonies in this county, and yet we only have 412. So it begs the question: If the caseloads are increasing at a rate post discovery, we need to have the manpower with the personnel to effectively prosecute those cases. Currently we don't. So when we're asking for 468 , it's in line with what we're trying to accomplish as an office. We have to effectively prosecute these cases, give the victims their due attention. Otherwise, the criminal justice system will not work.

You may have heard, or you may have seen reasons why there's attrition in the
office. I just want to give some highlights as to why that's happening.

These are plausible reasons and explanations for high attrition. We've had a change of administration post-election and it's only natural that when there is a change in administration, there will be some changes, especially near the top in the executive staff and in bureau chief, and we have experienced that.

We also had the discovery reform, which have and continue to be a big burden on the ADAs in the office. A case that typically took two to five hours of time to prepare for prosecution, we're now tripling that time in terms of discovery.

I'm sure that my predecessors have spoken to you about discovery, but it's very onerous. It's very onerous in the sense that discovery -- and the defendants are entitled to discovery. Full discovery, no question about that.

But the timing of discovery when it has to be turned over to the defense is a problem here. The timing of it.

In the past, before the discovery reform, discovery had to be disclosed to the defendant prior to hearing and trial. Now the discovery has been turned over to the defense within 20 to 35 days of the arrest and certainly within the six months for a felony or 90 days for a misdemeanor. And the penalty for not being able to comply with discovery is draconian, its dismissal of cases.

The law allows for the judges to have discretion to impose sanctions upon the failure to meet the deadlines or file discovery. But it appears that the only sanctions that had been imposed on the district attorney's office on the cases is that judges are just dismissing these cases. To combat that, we have tried to hire discovery expeditors -- you may have heard that term -- to assist the district attorneys in preparing for discovery, but
it's very difficult. It's very difficult because the starting salary for discovery expediter is $\$ 32,000$ and requires a bachelor's degree. It's difficult to find good employees willing to work hard when the salaries are not comparable to what you can be paid for a degree.

We are also experiencing not just attrition in terms of the ADAs, but also support staff. Mainly discovery expediters; we've hired them and they're leaving right away because it pays so low. Crime victims advocates start at \$28,000 dollars. They're staying for a little bit, but they find the work to be onerous and they're leaving. Crime victim advocates are crucial to the function of the prosecutor's office. They're the ones who are talking to the victims, giving them what they're entitled to in terms of their, rights services they have. They're on the phone constantly with the victims and witnesses. They're leaving because the
salaries are not commensurate.
The ADAs, it is a good market for
them. It is a good market for them in the private sector, but it's also a better market for them outside Nassau County. You may have heard some articles, we have seen some articles.

The issue of attrition in this county and in the DAs office is not just isolated to Nassau County. I want to read to you a couple of the headlines from newspaper articles:

Daily News, March 18th: "Overwhelmed prosecutors quitting in tears amid staffing crisis."

New York Post, June 25th, 2022:
"Hundreds of New York City prosecutors quitting woke bosses and onerous reforms".

CBS News, April 4th, "Great resignation extends to New York City District Attorney's Office".

And perhaps the most resounding article is from the New York Times which
which the headline reads, "Why hundreds of New York City prosecutors are leaving their jobs".

And in each of those articles you'll see that discovery reform and the onerous burden that the discovery reform has put on the prosecutor is the main reason why the prosecutors are leaving.

Some of our prosecutors are leaving for the city because recently they've all gotten raises of $\$ 20,000$ and now they make $\$ 10,000$ across the board more than our office.

It is a difficult time for them continue their work. They joined the DAs Office just like I did 27 years ago with the thought of helping victims, prosecuting cases, doing trials and hearings. Now they're basically glorified paralegals doing discovery work. And it's becoming very, very difficult for them to keep that sort of energy and determination to keep fighting on. So they're leaving. But that's happening
$\qquad$
everywhere else.
So asking for the head count, is necessary, as I stated before, for the effective operation of the office.

I just want to thank you for this time. We believe that the budget request for 2023 is not unreasonable, is fiscally responsible, and $I$ ask that you approve the District Attorney's request. I would welcome any questions that you may have. Thank you very much.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Legislators, questions for Mr Lee.

Legislator Mule, Minority Leader Abraham and Legislator Drucker.

LEGISLATGOR MULE: I just have a couple of questions. You talked about the crime victim advocates and the discovery expediters and the salaries being what they are. Yeah, that's shockingly low. Is there anything that can be done about that, or is that salaries are mandated somehow?

MR. LEE: Salaries are mandated
pursuant to the CBA Agreement. At times the salaries make it almost impossible to hire people. We have gone to the Civil Service, asked for what's called a waiver of salary to start higher.

But if people are being hired at that salary, we can't go to the Civil Service for that particular request. Only when there is no ability to hire on that salary. What's been happening is they start at that salary thinking that's enough. But once they start making the wages they realize it's just not enough money for them to get by. And we're finding out that discovery expediter, that term, that position, is being created throughout the state. We're the first ones in the DAs office, we're the first ones to create that title. Now we're finding out that other DA offices are using creating that title. NCPD is creating that position as well. We just heard that Hempstead PD is creating that position as well. So it's going to grow.

So we're hoping that working with Civil Service and perhaps the legislators here can assist us in getting higher wages for discovery expeditors and crime victim advocates.

LEGISLATGOR MULE: I mean the title sounds tremendously important, given that the new laws are. Do you know how it was determined that that was going to be the salary, and you might not know the answer to that?

MR. LEE: I wasn't involved with the negotiation as to how that happened, but I believe it's submitted to Civil Service for their assessment as to where they would start it. It depends on their qualifications, educational background, what their job specifications will be, and there is a determination by Civil Service as to where the salary grade will start. It was determined that they would start at a certain grade and the starting salary was $\$ 32,000$.

LEGISLATGOR MULE: And is that with
a bachelor's degree?
MR. LEE: Yes.
LEGISLATGOR MULE: You have to have a bachelor's degree. And if you have a higher education, you would come in at a higher --

MR. LEE: Not for that position. You may qualify for other positions, but discovery expeditors is our greatest need right now.

LEGISLATGOR MULE: I can understand why.

With regard to the attrition that you're experiencing, you talked about, you gave some headlines from New York City. Do you know what's happening out in Suffolk? Are they experiencing the same type of attrition?

MR. LEE: I'm not sure what's happening in Suffolk.

LEGISLATGOR MULE: I would be interested in knowing what those numbers are. Because, yeah, the attrition that that you are experiencing is very
alarming. I think all of the reasons need to be fared out and addressed to make sure that your department can run well. It's obviously critically
important for the safety of our
residents. Thank you.
MR. LEE: You're welcome.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Minority Abrahams.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: How are you?
MR. LEE: How are you, sir?
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I apologize, I couldn't see the screen. My eyes are fading over the years. I couldn't see the screen over there and we were having technical difficulty. Mr. Kopel was trying to help us raise the screen here, so I couldn't see a lot of your presentation. If you do have a paper format, we would appreciate it. We can give it to Mr. Pulitzer and make copies for us. I didn't get a chance to see it, and if you have a copy, I would love to see it. So forgive me if some of these
questions seemed to be redundant because, as I said before, I couldn't see it.

If you could just go through the head count versus the actual budget amount numbers again? You had talked about, and I jotted this down, that you're looking for 468 -- is it 468 or 469?

MR. LEE: 468.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Okay, 468.
And you're currently budgeted at -- I mean you're currently have a head count of 412?

MR. LEE: That's correct.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: And some of
the reasons that you have talked about in regard to the reason you're at 412, you know, obviously change in administration, and obviously there's been changes in the way cases are being prosecuted and what ADAs are doing. Of the 412 of the folks that are actually trying the cases, ADAs, how many ADAs do you have of that 412?

MR. LEE: Out of 412, we have 181

ADAs and 25 district attorney law assistants who are not admitted recent law student graduates. So they're going to become ADAs once they pass the bar. So the total number, if you count them, is 206. We have 206 personnel who are prosecuting cases.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: And of the 468, that 206 will become what again?

MR. LEE: We're hoping to come to about 230.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Okay, 230.
So I know you identified, obviously, the headlines and we appreciate that. I mean I don't know what jurisdictions those headlines covered. I don't now it was strictly in New York City, all the five boroughs, or was it the span over the entire country? I'm not too sure.

MR. LEE: The articles covered Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Okay. So in
terms of the caseload, and apologize to my colleague, cause, some of the
questions I may have may be a little bit technical nature. In terms of the, caseload in 2020, when you said that it was a little bit lower versus where it is now, can you just go through those numbers again, sure 2020?

MR. LEE: In 2020, the number of new filings as defined by the courts representing misdemeanor and felony new cases was 15,220.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: That was in 2020 .

MR. LEE: Yes. In 2021, it was 22,251, and this year is projected to be 39,964, and this is the court's data.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: By my calculations, it's it's increasing tremendously by by well over $100 \%$.

MR. LEE: It is. Keep in mind that every year -- in 2019, we had 35,558 new cases. They don't all get resolved in one year, they carried over to the next. I would say that one third of the cases from any given year is carried over to
the next. And that's how backlogs are created, because you're carrying cases.

But in 2020, the 10,000 and so cases that carried over from 2019, we couldn't dispose of because of the pandemic. And we had 15,000 cases come into the system, coupled with the 10,000 or so from the previous year, and then you have this domino effect that keeps rolling and snowballs into a higher number.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: So what was the head count in 2020?

MR. LEE: Head count in 2020 was 420.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: No. Not the budget. What was the actual, what was the actual people on staff?

MR. LEE: 420.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: So the number
went from 420 to 206?
MR. LEE: ADAs or --
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Talking about or personnel?

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I'm sorry. ADAs.

MR. LEE: The ADAs have always hovered around 200 to 220.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: 200 to 220.
In 2020, they were able to handle the 15,220 cases. In 2021, it might have been a bit of reach, a stretch to handle the 22,251 cases, but now that that number is going up by more than 100\% -are you sure that 230 is adequate?

MR. LEE: If you're asking me if it's adequate, this is -- we're trying to be fiscally responsible.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: By my math, you should be asking for 100\% more, unless I'm miscalculating something.

MR. LEE: Maybe I should be, but I just also wanted to be reasonable. We understand that we're trying -- this new DA, she's committed to be responsible not just to the community but to the taxpayers as well. So we're at about 206, 230 plus discovery expeditors that we need. We're trying to get to about 30 to 35 discovery expediters this year. We're
also trying to hire more support staff
members like attorney assistance paralegals to help out with discovery expeditors and the ADAs. So there's more numbers that were looking at beyond ADAs to assist in the discovery reform.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: We will go based off the numbers that you are presenting.

I do have some questions in regard to the level of experience, because obviously when you have attrition I mean it's not just a head account that's lost. Gentlemen like yourselves, you've been in the district attorney's office for decades. How many ADAs have three or less years? I mean obviously we're on bringing on more. Probably some people you are bringing on are probably right out of law school. How is the staff currently configured in terms of experience?

MR. LEE: About one third of the
ADAs have less than three years.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: What would
that be in comparison to the industry standard in terms of other offices? That seems like a lot to me.

MR. LEE: That's comparable.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: It is? So
other offices, everyone's managing with about a third of people of less than three years?

MR. LEE: M-hmm.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: And how is the office designed in terms of its bureaus? How many bureaus are there? How many bureau chiefs are there? Has that number been reduced in change in administrations over the years? Going back to I guess when $I$ first started here, it would be District Attorney Dillon and then went to Rice and then to Singas and then now with Ms. Donnelly.

MR. LEE: The number of bureaus have not changed over the years, all that much. When DA Donnelly came in, she created one additional bureau, and that's about it. So we have 16 all together.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Comparable to the ADA issue, a third have less than three years of experience. The bureau chiefs, what does the average bureau chief have in terms of their experience? And have we seen a drop-off in chief's experience?

MR. LEE: No, we have not. We have not. The chiefs that we currently have, most of them have more than 15 years of experience. Since January of this year, we have brought on about six new bureau chiefs from outside the office, all with more than 25 years of service. So the experienced level of bureau chiefs have not declined.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Okay. In regard to some of the office, have you had to endure or implement any reduction in salary or reductions in overtime to be able to try to compensate the backlog?

MR. LEE: Reductions in overtime?
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Yes.
MR. LEE: The reduction in overtime

was attributable to a bureau that we had called Early Case Assessment Bureau.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Early Case Assessment Bureau.

MR. LEE: It was a 24 hour operation, so to staff that bureau we needed to expend overtime. DA Donnelly has now transformed that bureau into an operation that does not work 24 hours anymore. So we're able to save money in terms of not having to staff it.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: So that particular bureau saw a reduction in overtime?

MR. LEE: Reduction in overtime. Because you did the reconfiguration?

MR. LEE: Yes.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Has any other bureau seen a reduction in financial resources or overtime or any other types of compensation?

MR. LEE: No.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: And in regard to the attrition, I know you had
mentioned before that, I mean obviously this legislative body wants to be able to give the district attorney what she feels she needs to be able to, not just be financially responsible, but at the same time being able to protect Nassau County residents, public safety is our utmost priority. If residents don't feel safe, then we're all doing this for the wrong reasons. So from that standpoint, we just want to make sure that if we're able to approve a budget that gives the District Attorney the resources she needs, while at the same time we want to make sure that she's able to retain the employees that she has. And obviously, yes, like you, we read the stories, maybe not the ones that headlined part of your presentation, but we did read the stories more recently: Newsday that talked about the attrition. I do concur with Legislative Mule. I would like to see numbers that compare us to district attorney offices based off the caseload

and obviously the backlog that are more comparable to Nassau. When I hear City, I mean it's just a whole different -- I mean maybe there's some boroughs that are very similar to Nassau, but ultimately I would like to see numbers that are based off of, maybe, potentially, what's going on in Suffolk versus what's going on in Westchester to ensure that we're able to compare apples to apples. Do you think you should be able to provide that to us by the time we vote on the budget, hopefully by the end of the month? MR. LEE: I'll try.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I have nothing further at this time.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Drucker.
LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: Thank you, Presiding Officer. Minority Leader asked a couple of questions $I$ was going to ask.

Thank you, Mr. Lee, for your presentation. Appreciate your service to our county and to the DAs Office.

You paint a rather bleak picture, though, of what the future holds in your office, and I'm concerned that we're not going to suffer any sort of adverse effect in prosecution. After all, Nassau County has been voted the safest county in America for a couple of years in a row. So we need to make sure that we can keep that going. And even with your rate of attrition, which you seem and we all seem to hear about it, it's concerning. You know, you talk about the anxiety or the frustration, perhaps, that certain ADAs and members of the office felt when they resigned because of, or other members of the office, because of discovery reform. The discovery reform started in 2019. That was three years ago. Since 2019, has the attrition rate grown consistently or was there a level of attrition after the new administration came in in January?

MR. LEE: The discovery reform started in January of 2020 , that's when
officially became law. In 2019, we were preparing for the discovery reform.

The attrition levels over the last three years have been increasing, not to the level that it's now, but keep in mind again, in 2020, most of us were working remotely because the courts shut down.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: What do you attribute this current spike in the levels of attrition?

MR. LEE: What's happened is that we've had a growing backlog of cases from 2019. What happened during the pandemic was that once you went remote, the courts went to remote access. The defendants themselves were not appearing before the remote court session. If defendants don't appear before the court session, there is no ability to resolve the case because in order for there to be a plea, the defendant has an absolute right to be present during the proceedings. So it was just an ongoing thing of cases being adjourned time after time. Sometimes
being administratively adjourned, meaning there was not even a court day. We're just being notified. This case is being adjourned down road three months from now. So without the ability to resolve cases -- and that's what I talked about before: Inflow of cases, yet no outflow -- it started to snow ball. And once started snowballing in 2020 because of the pandemic and then once we were coming out of the pandemic, we were faced with a backlog. And now the discovery obligations, because they were told by the governor for almost seven months discovery and once it kicked back in, we started having to do discovery again and the electronic discovery that we're trying to do through our database system, we have something called Justware it was onerous. It was onerous because the system itself required a lot of manpower. When we discussed with the ADAs, misdemeanor ADAs who have caseload of 300-400 cases, we're spending three or
four hours on every case. There's not enough time in a day for them to do that. So once that started to happen and people realize, the ADAs realized, this is just not bearable. And what happened was they didn't want a situation where a case would get dismissed and have to have bared their name on it. So it became more and more difficult for them to do their job. And once ADAs started to leave, it just got worse. Because when one ADA leaves a bureau, his or her cases get distributed to other ADAs in the bureau. Now the person has 20 or 30 more cases that they got to do discovery on.

So it's a domino effect to the point
now where it's becoming -- The DA has
done an incredible job of trying to
stabilize. She's hired almost 40 ADAs
this year alone to stabilize the bureau. But the efforts that we're making right now, it's going to take some time, it's going to take some time. We're hoping by the end of the year we could hire more.

Every year going forward will probably have to hire at least 30 new ADAs to make this work. So this is why we're asking for a higher head count so that we can stabilize the office and make it more worthwhile for the ADAs who are here to stay, so that it's not as onerous to them.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: You mentioned
that judges are dismissing cases. Do you have any date how many cases have been dismissed because of inability to comply with the discovery demands?

MR. LEE: I will get you that.
LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: I'd like to hear that, because that directly impacts on the problem.

Why is the budgeted head count for ADAs decreasing, though? It looks like in 2021 full-time, 204; 2022, 179.

Shouldn't the goal be adding more, not less, to reduce the caseload and try to retain them?

MR. LEE: I'm sorry. What are you
looking at?
LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: So 204 was the actual number in 2021 and in 2022, the actual number is 179.

MR. LEE: Are you referring to the Office of Legislative Budget Review numbers?

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: The full-time, yes.

MR. LEE: I'm looking at those numbers too. I just don't see where those numbers are because they don't seem accurate to me. In 2021, you're saying that we had 179 ADAs?

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: 204.
MR. LEE: And in 2021 we had a 179.
LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: As of October 6, 2022, it's 179 .

MR. LEE: These numbers I presented, are off the payroll as of last week. We're at 216. For ADAs we're at 186 plus 25 DALAs.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: So let's move on.

Okay, so let's I think my colleague, Legislator Mule and our Minority Leader asked about, based on Newsday's report, 61 prosecutors, 27\% have resigned since January. Suffolk County had a change in administration as well, a change in party leadership. I would like to hear what their comparable numbers are as well, because that's indicative sometimes too.

Now you talk about the fact that you're able to retain some of the higher levels: The bureau chiefs, the deputy bureau chief. You have four bureau chiefs and five deputy bureau chief, so that's nine. The number of ADAs who have resigned, those weren't your bureau chiefs or deputy chiefs, correct?

MR. LEE: That's correct.
LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: There's a tremendous drop-off and salary from that level of ADA to the ones who resigned; would you agree?

MR. LEE: That's correct.
LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: For example, do

you know of the 61 prosecutors or ADAs who resigned since January, do you know what the average number of years of service they had?

MR. LEE: What $I$ can say is that, out of the 61 or so ADAs who have left, I would say a vast majority of them left from County Court Bureau and District Court Bureau, and those ADAs typically have years of experience of one to five years.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: Is there a commitment to do three years, though?

MR. LEE: Yes, some broke their commitment.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: But it's fair to say, though, that the ADAs you're replacing the ones who have resigned, many of them are fresh out of law school, so they do lack the experience of the ones who have resigned.

MR. LEE: That is true to some degree, but we also have hired lateral ADAs from the Bronx, from Queens, from

Brooklyn. So we have been successful in bringing other, Suffolk County as well.

I would like to make one note of the Suffolk County DAs office. Because of geography and where Suffolk County is compared to where Nassau County is, it's easier for Nassau County resident to work in Queens and Brooklyn, which is where they're going, as opposed to Suffolk DA Office member who may be limited where they're they can go, because in terms of geography they would have to travel more from Suffolk County.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: Is this your opinion or you have facts to back this up?

MR. LEE: My opinion.
LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: So I'm just concerned that with the head count being lower and the pressure on these discovery expeditors, are you feeling the need overall in your office to plea out a lot more cases than you have in the past?

MR. LEE: Not necessarily. We are
committed to looking at each case. This is probably another reason why the ADAs are not that happy, because we're requiring them to look at every case. There is no fire sale, there is no giving away the store. Each case has to be looked at individually. Case-by-case. Victims have to be spoken to. It's an onerous process.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: Head count has no bearing on whether or not someone's getting a plea offer or you take it to trial. It has no bearing.

MR. LEE: No. We are dedicated to prosecuting each case uniquely.

LEGISLATOR DRUCKER: It's good to hear. Thank you very much, Mr. Lee. I appreciate it.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Mr.
Lee, I several questions.
MR. LEE: Sure.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: How
long did you say you've been with the DA's office?

MR. LEE: I started out in Queen's DA office, spent 13 years there. I've been here in Nassau County for 14 years. PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Were there when DA Rice came in and DA Dillon went out?

MR. LEE: I was not. I came in 2008.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: It's my recollection, and I know a number of these individuals, that when DA Rice came in, many of the more experienced attorneys left the office.

MR. LEE: I had heard that.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: And actually a number of them went out in criminal defense work and a number of them doing very, very well. But I think inherent in the nature of when the district attorney changes from one party to another and when you have a new DA coming in with a different philosophy, there's going to be turnover; would you agree to that?

MR. LEE: Absolutely.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Now traditionally, the DA's office for law students was attractive because you'd go there and you'd be put into trial work. You'd get your trial experience rather than going to a civil law firm and sitting in a library and passing papers back and forth, pouring over documents for hours on end. So in terms of the turnover, I guess, new attorneys looking for that trial experience are instead getting the experience of having to work on discovery, making sure the paperwork was all done. Is that increasing the turnover in your opinion? These new attorneys are not getting the trial experience they want. Instead they're becoming clerical staff in many ways because of these new discovery laws.

MR. LEE: That's true. Prior to my position as executive ADA for administration, I was the deputy executive for litigation and interact with district court ADAs quite
frequently. I even kept office hours in district court as an executive. And a lot of them came into my office saying I was sent out for trial and the defense filed a motion because $I$ didn't hand over one piece of document and now this case got adjourned for six weeks for a judge to entertain that motion. And it was just lying in wait, the defense would just lie in wait until the case would go to trial and file this motion to say that we were lacking in one-page of discovery and it would just delay. There was just growing frustration among the young ADAs not being able to do what they thought they were going to do when they entered the office, which was litigation doing trials and hearings. So absolutely, you're correct.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: And that's due to the discovery requirements imposed by the State?

MR. LEE: That's correct.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Now
the discovery expeditors and additional paralegals, the expense of that is really related to that same thing, the discovery requirements, right?

MR. LEE: Yes.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Now, did New York State provide additional funding to the District Attorney's office when they imposed these onerous discovery requirements?

MR. LEE: This year -- actually last year is when it started. DCJS provided funding for hiring and making available resources for discovery and bail reform reasons, and then we applied for that grant. Actually, it wasn't a grant to the office, it was grant to the County. And it was monitored through the police department and we were partners with the Police Department, Department of Probation and the Department of Sheriffs that we're supposed to share the money for bail reform and discovery reform purposes. So there is some funding coming
in coming through DCJS.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Do you
know how much that is?
MR. LEE: For our office, I believe it was $\$ 1.3$ million.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: By the way, is that a recurring funding stream?

MR. LEE: Yes.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Has those additional monies compensated for the additional work in total?

MR. LEE: Yes to some degree.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: To some degree. I guess my question was: Has it paid for all of the additional work?

MR. LEE: No, no, absolutely not.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Just in terms of the discovery reform, you indicated, I think, correctly, as it was in January 2020 when it took effect, had the pandemic two months later and people were not out. Crime dropped precipitously, correct?

MR. LEE: That's correct.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: So to some extent 2021, though not as bad as 2020, there was limitations on activity as well. So the real effects of the discovery reforms and the bail reforms are now being felt.

MR. LEE: That's correct.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: The world has gotten back to normal and those full effects are in place. We're seeing, as the commissioner testified last week, that the County is experiencing a spike in certain major crimes: Burglaries, larcenies, were also very concerned, obviously, with the theft of catalytic converters. Are you experiencing more cases coming though the system with that?

MR. LEE: Sure we are. In addition to guns, possessions.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Possessions are up?
MR. LEE: Illegal guns, yes.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you. Legislator Bynoe.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Thank you, Presiding Officer. Good day.

MR. LEE: How are you?
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I wanted to
Follow up first on Legislator Drucker's question regarding the number of cases that are being dismissed, and you said you'd get us the number of cases. I'm asking if you could break down those cases relative to the type of cases as well.

And then you mentioned earlier that ADA (sic) Donnelly created a new bureau. MR. LEE: Yes.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Could you tell me what that new bureau is?

MR. LEE: The acronym is RAIL. I believe it's revenue, automobile labor, and I forget what the "I" is. It deals with automobile theft, deals with insurance, insurance labor and revenue revenue theft.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And that's because at some point we did have an uptick in

automobile crime?
MR. LEE: Sure.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: A large majority
of those crimes are people living there fobs in the car?

MR. LEE: Yes, leaving the doors open, not sure why they do that, but.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And so I wanted to talk a little bit and forgive me, because I know that the name of this, this program, changed at some point, but the only name that $I$ can find is CODA. Do you know what I'm referring to?

MR. LEE: Yes.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: What was the more current name for that program?

MR. LEE: CPP: Community
Partnership Program.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: That's right.
And it was based out of Hempstead, correct?

MR. LEE: That's correct.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And that program provided individuals who were recently
released from prison an opportunity to engage in programming, inclusive peer mentoring, job readiness, and all those types of programs that would keep them from re-entering cycle, the system.

MR. LEE: Yes.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I think the ADA was renting some space in Hempstead and people were coming from all throughout the county to participate in this program, and many of them were court mandated, if I'm not mistaken. Am I correct?

MR. LEE: That's correct.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Does that program still exist?

MR. LEE: No, it does not.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And what was the reason for disbanding the program?

MR. LEE: The reason for disbanding that program was because the way it was structured. Our DA office was involved in creating that program, but we weren't necessarily overseeing the program. It

was overseen by Family Children's Association (FCA), and when we met with the FCA representatives about continuing the program, they highlighted certain issues about the program itself that was concerning in terms of how it was structured financially. Because it was money that was being taken out of the Forfeiture Fund and the Forfeiture Fund in the DA's office varies every year greatly. There are years where forfeiture could be in the excess of millions and in 2021 it was $\$ 161,000$. To operate CPP annually, $I$ think it was about $\$ 600,000$ just on employees and an additional rent which was in excess of $\$ 70,000$ a year. So it was about $\$ 600-700,000$ a year for us to operate out of our Forfeiture Funds, except our Forfeiture Funds weren't there. So this wasn't a program that we can continue. In the golden years. Forfeiture assets, seized, drugs and money from dealers, if that was plentiful. Certainly we could run
programs. But in waning years, such as we've had during the pandemic and 2021, when the resources during the forfeiture fund was very low, we could not sustain it. It was unpredictable. The District Attorney decided that if it's not something that we could sustain, moving floor with the Forfeiture Funds, we could not go forward with it.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So I also
recollect that there are other grant
funds that come into the DA's Office for the specific purpose of reducing recidivism; am I correct?

MR. LEE: The initial purpose of it?
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: That there are
grant funds, that specifically sent to
your office for the purpose of reducing
recidivism; is that correct?
MR. LEE: I believe there is, yes.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Could you tell me how much money will receive for that express purpose?

MR. LEE: I'll have to look into
that. I don't know the top of my head.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I would be very interested to learn how we're using that money.

So my second question would be, and I've only learned it, this program was discontinued this weekend. I'd like to know what notice was provided to those individuals who were voluntarily participating in that program and then those that were mandated to participate by way of the Court. How were they notified that the services would no longer be provided?

MR. LEE: Through the Court.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And what type of time-frame was provided to them to seek other supportive services?

MR. LEE: They were given at least two months leeway through the courts. Those who were mandated were given leeway through the courts. Those who were coming there voluntarily, the director of CPP had been in communication throughout.


I made sure that he contacted anyone who was a regular client of $C P P$ to give them notice. There was notice put on the door of at least a month ahead of time, announcing that it will be closing down.

I work with employees at CPP to make sure that they would land well on their feet. And the, the director, Rodney, assured me that at the time that we were shutting down, everyone who had worked there had found another job, so they were taking care of.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: These folks that were notified, was any technical assistance provided to them so that they could find additional supportive services? Did someone provide them some level of counseling or advise them where they might be able to find this type of support of services elsewhere?

MR. LEE: That was done through the director. I personally wrote recommendations for each of those employees.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I'm not talking about the employees. I'm talking about the people who were mandated to receive services from that program. Were they given some level of technical assistance in order for them to find services elsewhere?

MR. LEE: If they were mandated by the courts, yes. Because there is a social worker that worked with the courts.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: But not the voluntary people.

MR. LEE: Yes, not the voluntary people.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I'd love to look at what the rate of recidivism was for those that were mandated by the court to participate in, and those that were voluntarily going to the that program.

I visited that program with a few of my colleagues up here, and it really seemed like a lifeline to those folks. That if not for CPP they really wouldn't

have known how to navigate. It was peer services, job readiness, they were able to find housing. It was really a one stop shop for those that would be looking to get their life on the right track and be able to sustain out here in the community.

And that program existed -- well, let me not say how long it existed, because I'm not sure I know Risco Louis (phonetic) mentioned or Louis -- I'm not sure which way it goes, but she was the first director that program, if I'm not mistaken.

MR. LEE: That's correct.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: What year did that program start?

MR. LEE: I believe it was 2016. LEGISLATOR BYNOE: No. Much earlier. MR. LEE: You're talking about CODA or CPP?

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: When it was CODA. They changed for whatever reason, but it's the same --


MR. LEE: I remember so, yes.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: That program has
to go back --
MR. LEE: 2006, maybe?
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Yeah, I was going to say actually mid to to early two thousands. And it really had significant benefits that we were actually able to hear about every year when they came and talked about the budget. I know this program is alive and well in Suffolk. I just really would have like to see a way that this program could have been sustained. You say it was at a cost of $\$ 600,000$ a year?

MR. LEE: Six to $\$ 700,000$ a year. It was a funding issue.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: The total asset forfeiture available was how much?

MR. LEE: Last year I was told it was $\$ 167,000$.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: That was how much we generated in asset forfeiture for 2021?


MR. LEE: M-hmm.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And we had no reserves?

MR. LEE: No. There are other programs that we fund through Forfeiture Funds, not just this one CPP. We have to take into consideration how much of the Forfeiture Funds we could use to allocate for CPP versus other funding that we have to provide.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I know you have other funding because I know the Peace Program that's run out of Terrace also wasn't funded because of a lack of asset forfeiture money.

How much have we received in Asset Forfeiture to this part of the year in 2022?

MR. LEE: I'm not sure. I can find that out as well. But the Asset Forfeiture Law changed a couple of years ago. Now the money or assets that we seize now have to be separated and the Federal government takes about a third of

it, the State takes about a third of it and the County takes about a third of it. So what used to be a large portion that comes to the DA's Office is no longer the case. So that coupled with the uncertainty, COVID, with less of these -LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Okay. Final question in the moment: What other type of program like CODA exists here in the county that we provide out of the DA's Office? Because other programs are funded. Was there was there anything comparable or similar in any way. So in other words, what I'm asking is if we're providing here in Nassau County, any opportunity to assist those that are recently released from jail from re-entering the system, helping them to be able to build coping skills, gain employment, find housing?

MR. LEE: By the DA's Office, currently there is none.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Do you know of any being provided by any other
department in Nassau County?
MR. LEE: The Department of
Probation, Department of Parole, if they are on parole.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Programs separate from being monitored by a probation officer or a parole officer.

MR. LEE: I'm not aware.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: That's totally
not the direction $I$ think we need to be going as County. We must invest in those that are coming out of jail. We're only as safe, as you know, as those that were safely returning to the community from jail. If we're not giving them any opportunity, desperate people do desperate things. So I think that we have to rethink where we are today. We need to make a significant adjustment in our policy in order to make sure that people have a chance, a fighting chance to resume some semblance of life, and that we, the community, we feel safe when they return to our respective communities.

And I don't think not having any type of supportive services in place we're going in the right direction. I think that's totally unacceptable. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Rhoads.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Thank you, Presiding Officer. Thank you for your presentation Executive ADA Lee, we appreciate that.

MR. LEE: You're welcome.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I've noticed and we did have the commissioner do a presentation on Thursday on behalf of the Police Department. He did reference what appears to be a 53\% increase in major crimes in Nassau County just over the course of the last year, and that seems to be reflected in the increasing numbers that you're seeing in new cases coming into your office, new filings coming into your office. I believe that the numbers that you gave are a number of 15,000 in 2020 and 22,000, roughly in 2021, and

then a jump of almost double 39,000 and change almost 40,000 new cases in 2022, so far. We're not even through the through the entirety of the year. We still have another two and a half months to go. What do you attribute the explosion in new filings to being?

MR. LEE: The new filings, I
believe, we're just going back to where it was: The levels were pre pandemic: In 2019 they were 36,000, and now we're at that level again. So typically, since I've been in Nassau County, 30,000 misdemeanors, about 5-6,000 felonies. That was a typical year. And that's what it was until 2019. In 2020, you had the pandemic. In 2021, the effects of pandemics were still being felt. Now we're going back to those rates.

There's a spike because once we're coming out of the pandemic I think there's been, and this is just my opinion, there has been more of a driving force -- and I see this, I don't have the

numbers to back it up, but we're seeing more and more out of county individuals coming into Nassau County to commit crimes. Whether it's larcenies, burglaries -- you've heard about the Chilean burglary team that was coming into Nassau County from New York City, targeting affluent neighborhoods in Nassau County. Things like that. A lot of illegal gun possession cases were coming in from the city into Nassau County. A lot of the larcenies at the malls were beginning to spike up again post-pandemic. So those those are the things that we're seeing in terms of as to why the numbers are growing once again to the pre-pandemic levels.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Well, actually, we're talking about significantly more than pre-pandemic levels once we reach the end of the year. You're talking about being the equivalent now, roughly, you said 36,000 to 2019 to about 39,000 and change today with --

MR. LEE: Let me just --
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Two and a half months to go. You're probably looking at number approaching 50,000.

MR. LEE: Yeah, let me just clarify that. The projections that I gave are 39,000. That was the Court's year end projection. So I got these numbers last month and they projected it. Based upon what we had for the first nine months, it would project to about 39,000.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So you're still, you're still planning that projecting, there being an increase of somewhere around 3-4,000 and filings.

MR. LEE: Correct.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Just out of curiosity, I know you mentioned the groups from outside the state that are actually coming into the state, and we have this asked this question of the police commissioner, who seems to attribute this to our new lax bail laws as a result of bail reform, that
individuals are coming into the state committing these these crimes, knowing that there are no consequences ultimately for those actions. Are you seeing the same thing?

MR. LEE: Yes, I am. We're seeing that at that level, out-of-state. But also individuals in the past who bail would have been set on are not misdemeanors, particularly. We've had individuals and we discussed this not too long ago in the office, someone being arrested 10 times this year alone for petit larcenies at stores, and we see that a lot. And there is nothing the law provides for us to ask for bail because unless they hurt an individual, there is no remedy under the law to ask for bail. So we see this revolving door of individuals coming into the system, getting arrested, come into court, being arraigned, no bail being set and then, weeks later or days later, coming back into the system again.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I mean we had one individual that was referenced during during the commissioner's testimony, that was actually arrested five times in the same week.

MR. LEE: Yes, I think I'm aware of that case. So they would go into the filings, because every time that person comes into the system -- filings are defined as new cases, new accusatory instrument to the courts. So if that person got arrested five times in a week, that's five new filings. So that's why you see the numbers being up where they are. That's a great point.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So when we're talking about recidivism, and were ultimately that's what it is, that's that's contributing to the increase that we're seeing in recidivism rates, correct?

MR. LEE: That is correct.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So, for example, you know the commissioner again mentioned
there was a list of the top 10 repeat offenders for 2022. And that top 10 repeat offenders he estimated committed between six and seven new crimes per offender. So those 10 individuals who were arrested wound up committing 60 or 70 new crimes in addition to the original arrest while they were out without the opportunity to be able to set bail.

Just if you could explain the process to me prior to the institution of cashless bail, would the judge have had an opportunity on a second offence, I guess even on a first one, would have had the opportunity on a second offence for somebody who is a repeat offender to set bail and establish consequences?

MR. LEE: Yes.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And would that be done in most instances?

MR. LEE: Absolutely. If someone is
arrested multiple times in a week, I
don't think any judge prior to the bail reform would have said you're free to go

again to commit more crimes, but that
discretion is no longer with the judge.
They're mandated by the law on any
misdemeanor cases. Unless they injure
someone, there is no recourse for the
judge. His hands are tied or her hands
are tied.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: And in fact, in some instances they don't even get before a judge, at least as far as arraignment is concerned, right?

MR. LEE: Yes. Desk appearance tickets are mandatory on misdemeanor cases, other than the ones that involve orders of protection.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: And,
incidentally, if someone is issued an appearance ticket, there's no appearance for them at probation either.

MR. LEE: Unless they're arraigned, that's correct.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So, in other words, not only are these individuals not getting before a judge, the concept that

you are going to avoid these individuals being in jail and the notion that they would somehow be supervised while they're on release, awaiting for trial. That's not happening either, correct?

MR. LEE: That's correct.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So if they never get before a judge and never get into the court system, probation is not doing anything with respect to these individuals in terms of monitoring them and ensuring: One, on their appearance, to return to court for their for their court date. And in fact, my understanding is that if they don't show up for their court date, the Court actually can't even issue a warrant. They actually have to call them, contact them and ask them to come in before they can issue a warrant. Am I correct in that understanding?

MR. LEE: That was a procedure put in place during the pandemic, yes.

Because I guess at some point OCA decided that to issue bench warrants on failure
to appear on a desk appearance ticket under the circumstances would be onerous.

I believe now there is that ability to do it. But back then, yes, there was no ability.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Was that an OCA Policy, or was that part of the bail law?

MR. LEE: The bail law did not
address specifically what would happen if the person did not show up for a DAT. That's that's been in the books for some time. You have the ability to request an arrest warrant. It's just that when you have situations where the person doesn't show up, we don't know if that person is not showing up -- during the pandemic I'm talking about -- because a person is ill. So there was some latitude given to offenders who were given DATs and not asked for -- we did not, at the DA's Office at the time, ask for arrest warrants. Eventually, when it became evident that they were not coming to court, the DA's Office were asking for
arrest warrants to be done in those cases. And just to point out one more thing, you're absolutely right: Probation does not get involved until the person gets arraigned. And during the height of the pandemic, I believe the number of unarraigned disappearance tickets rose to about 9,000. So 9,000 people who had offended the law were given desk appearance tickets, did not come to court and never saw a judge. Probation was never involved with those individuals, and some of those individuals kept reoffending, and yet there was no ability to get him on and bring him into court, because of what $I$ just discussed, that we had the inability to ask for arrest warrants.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: And that's something that still continues today. Now you may have the ability to ask for an arrest warrant if they don't if they don't appear, but they're still not being held on bail initially.

MR. LEE: That's correct.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: And probation is not monitoring those who have been released on a desk appearance ticket to ensure that there are no further issues with respect to those individuals. That that is a problem that's still occurring today, correct?

MR. LEE: That's correct.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Incidentally, when we talk about the the purposes of $a$ bail, obviously, one is to ensure their appearance for return date in court. If they don't appear, theoretically, bail would be forfeited under those circumstances, right. Wouldn't that be the same case if bail had been set, if they had committed an additional crime?

MR. LEE: Would the bail be forfeited?

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Yes.
MR. LEE: Yes.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So really, the bail is also a disincentive to an
individual to go out and commit new crimes while they are actually out on bail for the original offense.

MR. LEE: It would be a
disincentive. It should be a disincentive.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I'm sure it still occurs, but certainly not at the rate that we're seeing, I would imagine, today when we're talking about those now. This is just now trying to extrapolate to a larger population. The findings of those 10 individuals that we were talking about on Thursday going out and committing 60 or 70 brand-new crimes. In most of those instances, the establishment of bail would have been a disincentive for them to go out and commit those additional crimes.

MR. LEE: That's right.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Just in terms
of, I know you spoke quite a bit about the really onerous discovery reforms that were put on district attorney's offices
and in terms of providing information to criminal defendants; can you approximate for us the increase cost to the District Attorney's Office as a result of having to comply with these new onerous discovery requirements?

We know about the personal cost, the attrition that you're suffering, I guess, the DA's just kind of throwing up their hands and saying, hey, you know what, if I'm not able to do my job, you know what's the point of my being here? But but in terms of acquiring information, maintaining information, providing information in a timely fashion otherwise, risking your case being dismissed, what additional costs have they've been to the District Attorney's office to be able to do that?

MR. LEE: In terms of technology, there has been significant cost. We had to update our case management system, JustWare. We are in contracts with a different vendor of different company,

because JustWare got bought out by another company called Journal

Technology, we have to not contract with them to continue the services. We also had to purchase the rights to work with the police department on what's called Nice system. It's evidence management system. So we have two systems that we have to pay for. One is case management for discovery purposes, which allows you to set up an electronic portal to send the discovery. And then we have what's called digital or evidence management system which we have to use for high volume, such as bodycams, surveillance videos, audio tapes, 9-1-1 calls. So we have two systems that we have to utilize. Without discovery, I don't think we would have to go to Nice. We could just stay in our one case tracking system. So we have a separate system we have to go into that we have to purchase and maintain, upgrade all the time and then stay on to stay on top of those things by having firewall
set up. So the technology costs of discovery reform has been tremendous.

MR. MCDERMOTT: Excuse me. One more thing: We also had to enter into a contract with a software company to coordinate between all of the systems that are required, because without that program, they don't necessarily work together. That's another several hundred thousand dollars.

MR. LEE: We also have to purchase what's called "Bots", but they're not they're not robots, but they're computer robots which allows us to sift through e-mails for discovery stuff. It allows you to automatically order records from DMV on its own 24 hours a day. So that's software, those bots have to be purchased to comply with discovery demands as well. So there are significant personal costs, significant technology costs, and then the overall aspect of trying trying to deal with what discovery is doing to moral. I don't think we could put a

price on that. How do you get the moral up for ADAs who are in this morass of discovery burden and having to do that more than what they really truly want to do, which is, to you know, help victims.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: In terms of, I know, you spoke about the tremendous attrition that the office is having. Are you able to quantify a number as far as increase costs, and do you believe that the grant money that had to be applied for is in any way compensating the district attorney's office for the amount of increased expenses that they've had in connection with the discovery reform?

MR. LEE: No. The grant money is just a drop in the bucket. It'll help us, but it's not going to be enough to sustain what we need to do here to offset the cost, all the costs I'm talking about, of having to deal with discovery reform.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: And your costs are separate and apart from the cost that

the police department has had to incur as far as gathering and maintaining body camera footage, for example. Researching the records that the District Attorney's Office is looking for in order to be able to comply with discovery requirements. That's a whole separate issue. Just in terms of one thing that $I$ don't think we spoke about was that part of discovery reform was information that had to be provided about the victims of crimes as well. And I know we remember the testimony of Jed Painter, who was here a few years ago and explained to us that, if you were the victim of a rape, the criminal defense attorney would be provided with and the criminal would be provided with your name, with your address, with your telephone number, would have the opportunity to be able to interview you. If there was a break-in for example, into your home, you would have to allow them access to your home to be able to theoretically look for
exculpatory information, theoretically
before you even got to clean up the broken glass. Are you seeing an increase in the numbers of victims who are reluctant to come forward now, are reluctant to cooperate upon finding out that information about them that would have to be turned over?

MR. LEE: I think that's difficult to quantify, but in speaking to ADA with victims, the idea that we have to disclose contact information about them, their names, is very unsettling, at a very early stage in the case. That could be a deterrent. Sometimes it has become a deterrent for victims to come forward. I can't quantify number, but anecdotally I have heard that to be true.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Are there statistics that are kept on that by the -- I know you may not be able to tell us off the top of your head. I mean you didn't know we were going to answer that question. But I'd be curious if they do
quantify it, what the number of cases
that has to be dismissed is due to a lack of cooperation on the part of the part of the victim.

MR. LEE: I'll look into that.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: I appreciate it.
I have no further questions.
MR. LEE: Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Ferretti and then Minority Leader Abrahams.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Thank you for presentation, gentlemen. I'll be pretty short.

Many of the legislators talked about
the reforms that went into place early January 2020, but I hadn't heard anybody talk about the Raise the Age legislation. Did that also go into effect in early 2020?

MR. LEE: That was 2017.
LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: Can you explain what that is exactly?

MR. LEE: Back in 2017, October

2017, individuals who were 16 years old, you could not be prosecuted as an adult. All cases, felonies and misdemeanors, were to be handled in Family Court. In 2018, they moved up the age to 17. So currently anyone under the age of 18, if you commit a misdemeanor crime or felony crime in New York state, presumptively, they go to family court unless we can -when I say we, the District Attorney's Office -- could demonstrate at a hearing before a Family Court judge that this case ought to be kept in County Court and the individual prosecuted as an adult. The only way that happens is if you can demonstrate by preponderance of the evidence that the crime itself involved an infliction of significant injury to a victim, that a weapon was displayed during the crime or that there was a sexual component to the crime. Even if you were to make that showing, ultimately, it's up to the judge and his or her discretion to decide whether or
not to keep the case in County Court, in a youth part or remove the case to Family Court. And that's the essence of the law. What we've experienced is that with the Raise the Age, I believe that individuals who are offending -offenders, are understanding how this works. So the DA and I were talking about a case not too long ago about four individuals in a car with a gun, and of course they all pointed the finger at the 16 year-old as being the owner of that gun, and the 16 year-old is now in Family Court. If offenders get wind of how the law works, it could actually be used against us in the criminal justice system.

So that is that is concerning. But raise the age, we understand the idea behind it. We understand that yes there are young people who make mistakes, but we don't want the law to be utilized or manipulated in the manner that we're seeing.


LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: So those numbers of adolescents, 16 and 17
year-olds, they're not included in your projection for 2022, correct? Total.

MR. LEE: They wouldn't be if they're not in our system.

LEGISLATOR FERRETTI: And they weren't in the 2019 numbers either?

MR. LEE: No.
MR. LEE: All right, thank you. I appreciate your explanation for that. Thank you.

MR. LEE: Thank you.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Mr. Lee, I
want to thank you for your candor an your presentation today. I know you've spent the last almost two hours here, so I promised to be brief. I just have a follow-up based on your response to Legislative Rhoads.

If I understand your response correctly, were you indicating that crimes, recidivism was contributed towards the higher amount of cases in

2022 to $39,000 ?$
MR. LEE: Yes.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Contributor?
For example, and I stand corrected because I know you had indicated that there were 36,000 cases in 2019. It seems that your current head count in what you're projecting to be your, what you would like to see 2030 is probably more in line when you match it up to 2019. So I apologize if I give if I gave the impression that $I$ wanted to see a higher number than 2030, but $I$ just have to make sure I'm clear. So if recidivism is a contributor towards what you're seeing in terms of higher amount of cases, why would the District Attorney disband the diversion program which curtails that?

MR. LEE: The diversion program wouldn't curtail recidivism in the sense that if the person is going to reoffend, the fact that they're in a diversion program wouldn't necessarily stop them because they're still at liberty. So
whether the person is in a diversion program or not in the diversion program I don't think would have any impact. The diversion programs are still available in a large degree. We still have Mental Health Court that we actively staff, we have Veterans Court, we have a Drug Treatment Court, we have a Heroine Court. Now we have a Youth Court. These are all sort of diversion courts that we still have in the books, that we have staff members working on those cases and social workers.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: But the CPP program has been --

MR. LEE: CPP was never a diversion program. What CPP provided was access for the public to come in, and some of them were individuals who had just served prison time, to come into acclimate or reacclimate back into public. Yes, CPP assisted them in the resources that were mentioned previously in terms of job counseling, in terms of providing them
with food if they needed food.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Did it help
them counsel an addiction?
MR. LEE: Yes, it did. But it
wasn't a diversion. When you say, I guess
your concept of diversion is, I'm
thinking more of diversionary court.
You're talking about general diversion. LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: No. General
diversion. So that if someone that has a drug addiction, what we're seeing in our country today, opioid addiction, and this program is helping them, consoling them, dealing with their addiction in various different ways, and this person has to decide if this program is not there and they're not getting that level of support, do they start, as I think Legislative Ferretti said the other day -- what do you call them? Jigglers? Do they start jiggling handles and start robbing cars because they're not getting the support they need? So that's the way I diversion. So do you see it the same
way in terms of what this program was providing?

MR. LEE: In terms of CPP, it was never providing drug counseling per say, in terms of that legal drug counseling. What they provided was peer mentoring. So CPP had individuals who had overcome great obstacles in their life and would share life experiences with individuals. They were not counselors per say to provide drug treatment.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: No, maybe not in that way, but what CPP provided was seen as supporting asset that would divert individuals that potentially could be committing another crime from not doing it.

MR. LEE: Theoretically, yes.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: So again I asked the question: If the program has a $10 \%$ chance of working, $20 \%$, that's up to the District Attorney to decide the effectiveness of the program. But if the program does have an impact, and based on
commentary that I heard back and forth with Legislator Rhoads that recidivism is creating or contributing towards a higher caseload of 39,964 , I have to beg the question again. I mean you mentioned the other Mental Health Court, the Veteran Courts. This is a program that provides a function that was considered to be an acid. Why would it be cut and why would it be disbanded? And when was it disbanded?

MR. LEE: It was disbanded earlier this year. June 30th.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: And when did your office, when you started to come up with the projections, and obviously it sounds like you know, the office has taken the position that bail reform is high contributor to that, are the folks that you feel that are committing these crimes again, would they have normally ended up in a program like CPP if it was not disbanded in June. What I'm asking you is, of the crimes that are being
recommitted going based off of what you're saying, are they crimes that those folks would have gone to CPP if it was there from, I guess, from July, August and September?

MR. LEE: They could have been. LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Does the District Attorney have plans to create a program of this nature in the future?

MR. LEE: She's considering, yes. I
don't want to give you the impression that she is opposed to the idea of creating programs that would help individuals who are in need. It was purely a financial decision based upon the lack of funding that we had when we looked at how it was funded. District Attorney Donnelly did not create CPP. When it was created, we looked at the framework of it and looked at how it was structured and who was giving oversight.

In addition to paying the CPP staff and rent, $I$ believe we're also paying for fringes, for $F C A$, which was overseeing
the program itself. And then there was the other issue of conflict, which I didn't mention previously, which now comes to mind with CPP. Here is the conflict: Some of those individuals attending court sessions. One of the functions of $C P P$ that came about, was that they were providing drug testing for individuals as an overflow of the court system. They're located a few yards away from District Court. So the judges in District Court and the court personnel would say: Go over to CPP and get drug tested and come back. The problem with that was that $C P P$ was an arm of the District Attorney's Office and we were conducting testing on individuals who are represented by attorneys, we are prosecuting these individuals. Yet, we are providing testing and also some sort of support. So you see the conflict there? I don't think in the long run it would have been a good look for the District Attorney's Office to be involved
in the future of CPP where you have a situation where defendants were coming from the courts into CPP, with active cases who are represented by counsel, but I'm not sure the counsels were coming with them to CPP. And now we have members of CPP who are considered, not employees of the District Attorney's Office but arm of the District Attorney's Office to be engaging with them. So that was raised to us as well. So in combination with that, the conflict of interest angle, the funding issue. That's what decided -LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I just want to make sure that this Legislative Body has the understanding today. Obviously, if the District Attorney believes that there is a contributing factor of recidivism
that is impacting the higher caseloads in the county, that we actually have programs that are going to combat that. It just can't be -- which we plan to support -- more ADA, that's great. I mean we want to make sure that you're able to
prosecute the case when they come in. But if there's things that we can do to prevent the cases from even becoming a case. We want to make sure that the district attorney is doing that as well.

In my summary, I just want to ask you quickly. In regard to -- I know Legislator Bynoe and Legislator Drucker asked you about the dismissing of cases and Legislator Bynoe followed up to find out the types of cases. Can you share with us, and I don't if you can maybe need to get back to us as well. Can you share with us in terms of trying to I guess lack of a better term, how do you triage and determine which cases that you're putting effort if you have a lack of resources, knowing full well, cases could be full well dismissed because you're vulnerable because you don't have the ability to do the discovery, as you mentioned before. How do you determine that in terms of the types of cases that Legislator Bynoe asked you for of the
breakdown of those cases being dismissed?
MR. LEE: We actually did something like that in terms of looking at certain types of cases that we sort of highlighted for potential for dismissal and we looked at individual cases. So, for instance, we isolated cases in which there were no victims, where if there's a victimless crime. Let's look at those cases. Then we looked at how long has this case been in the system?

So during the pandemic, let me go back a little bit. Cases themselves, misdemeanor cases I'm talking about, we didn't dismiss any felony cases. But misdemeanor cases, typically on a first offender who's, let's say, arrested for a petit larceny, on a first offense would typically receive what's called an ACOD, adjournment in contemplation of dismissal, which means that after six months time, if he or she does not get in trouble, the case gets dismissed and sealed, by operation of law.

During the pandemic, when we saw that the cases were aging and some of these in some of these individuals, had cases in the system for more than six months and yet they had not reoffended, we said those individuals had he or she had the ability to come into court and to take the plea six months after the case had gone to court, they should still have that entitlement. So when the cases got over like a year old we can't be punitive because a system is shut down because of COVID sought those cases out and we dismissed those cases. So we did some triaging, as you put it, to compensate for the lack of ability to move cases, to offload some of the cases from the staff in District Court, especially who are carrying 340 cases or so. Cases like VTL 511, driving with a suspended license that doesn't involve injury to anybody, no accidents, first offense, petit larcenies, marijuana cases before it was taken off the books. Those are the types
of cases that we were looking at and dismissing before they got too old.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I was going to ask you an example of a case, but you just explain what you deem to be the case. All right.

Again I just want to make sure that I'm clear. If the District Attorney is able to hire up to 230 ADAs with the ADA assistants, you feel that you will be able to address the potential caseload of the 39,000 , which will probably -- I don't know if that's going to grow by your projections of 2023 or not, as well as the backlog.

MR. LEE: We hope so. We hope so. If I came in and asked for 300 -- like I said, the District Attorney's Office wanted to be reasonable in our proposal; fiscally responsible. We looked at these numbers for a long time and said, if we get up to 230 with the personal support, that technology we're buying for next year, we're hoping that all of that will
work together. Next year, I may come to you and say we need to 250 , but we want to be reasonable in our approach.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: We definitely want to dialogue with you before next year. I mean we would like to be able to provide your resources during budgetary time, but then at the same time we would like to have a dialogue with the legislature where we don't find out about the programs that we feel that are our vital to our community, being cut. So if we can set up an avenue to be able to have those discussions -- I'm not saying full-blown, we don't get a hearing -- but if we could set up an avenue to have those discussions, I mean when the District Attorney, obviously we're not asking about how she's disposing of cases and how she's presiding over those types of cases, we're just talking about the ancillary programs that are there. We would love to be able to have that dialogue. We actually see ourselves as an
entity that wants to work with the District Attorney so that she can provide and be able to do her job to make sure our communities are safe.

MR. LEE: We would like that too.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Thank you. So
I think if we can set up that type of avenue for dialogue, that'd be great.

But thank you again for your presentation.

MR. LEE: Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Rhoads.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Thank you, Presiding Officer. I just want to make sure I understand and I'll keep this quick.

It's still the case, though, that if someone goes to the Heroine Diversion Court or the Opioid Diversion Court, that they will still, as a condition of being in that court, they will still have access to and, in fact, be required to seek counseling, correct?

MR. LEE: Yes, in those courts, absolutely.

LEGISLATOR RHOADS: So it's not the case that they're not receiving the benefit. The real problem is that until you actually get before the court, you can't be placed into that program. So my understanding is the issue that we're having now is that individuals who normally, if they had to face arraignment and had the option of being placed into that diversionary court, are now not getting the benefit of any treatment at all, because they've never been put into the system, which is one of the ancillary issues that we have with respect to bail reform and the fact that you can't get these individuals before a judge who has the ability to, either by agreement or by direction, to get them into the Diversion Court and get them the treatment that they need. Am I correct?

MR. LEE: That's correct. Unless they voluntarily seek out other
resources. That's correct.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: It's two hours now and we have nine other departments and we have gone well beyond budgetary issues.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I agree.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: So
let's let's wrap this up.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I apologize,
Presiding Officer. There's just something in the back and fourth, I have to make sure I'm clear.

So for example, if I'm understanding what you're saying correctly, some person commits a crime on Tuesday. Before they have to show back up in court, they commit another. Obviously, that person wouldn't be part of this program or these programs we're talking about because their cases have not been resolved yet.

MR. LEE: That's right.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: That's not the case that I'm talking about. Those types of cases based on the larger scope of
people, is that a smaller percentage or a larger percentage of what we're talking about, people that normally commit crimes?

MR. LEE: If you're talking about individuals who are voluntarily seeking treatment, that's a very small number, even at CPP.

MR. LEE: That's what $I$ would think.
I guess what I'm saying is, I guess, by the Legislator Rhoads saying that because their cases wouldn't be resolved, they wouldn't be eligible for this program because it hasn't come before a judge yet. But what I'm saying is the amount of people that are committing those crimes again that you're seeing, is that a large percentage of the folks that would be committing those crimes that would be eligible for this program? My envision is, correct me if I'm wrong, that more
people that are committing these crimes that are having this level of recidivism are committing their crimes after their
cases are resolved, or are you seeing a higher amount of recidivism before the cases are being resolved and they have to come back to court?

MR. LEE: Since the bail reform, we have seen that we have seen individuals who are --

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: So the recidivism rate is higher among folks that are that are committing crimes before they have to come back to court?

MR. LEE: Sure.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Can you can you document that for us?

MR. LEE: You're saying that if the individual gets arrested today, sees a judge today.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: No. They're not seeing a judge.

MR. LEE: So they're given a DAT.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: And they come back in 30 days, 40 days.

MR. LEE: Thirty days. So you're asking me: Before the 30 day lapses, are
they reoffending? Yes, some of them are. LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Some of them, we know, some of them are. What I'm asking is of the folks that actually are reoffending. Is it more people that are reoffending before they have to come back to court, or is it more people that are real offending -- they've come back to court, they got the benefit of a program like this and then they commit the crime again after the 30-40 days they come back to court? You know what I'm saying. I would like to see that. Because I'm understanding -- look, we want to get to the bottom, to be able to make sure the District Attorney has what she needs. So I don't want to get caught up in politics and spending time on politics. So from from that standpoint, we need to truly understand where your office is, because your office, based on your testimony, it contradicts what we are seeing, at least from the study that was done by the state Department of Justice. That talked about
recidivism was not a contributing factor towards the increasing crime. I don't know whether that's true or not true. Bottom line is that State authority that's saying that, but you're saying it is a high contributor. So we want to just be able to assess, because maybe you need more resources. Maybe Nassau is an anomaly and we need more resources in Nassau than we need in other places. We don't know. But I want to get to the bottom of the number without getting involved in the muck and mire of politics.

MR. LEE: That's fine.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you, Mr. Lee.

MR. LEE: Thank you, presiding officer.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: The next department, Department of Human Services, Jill Nevin.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Good afternoon, everybody. I'm Jill Nevin, I serve as the Commissioner of the Department of Human Services.

Just quickly, my fiscal staff and I worked closely with Office Management and Budget to prepare what we consider a fiscally responsible Human Services 2023 Budget. What we're presenting today we're very comfortable with and happy with. We plan to continue to work closely with OMB on any issues that may arise throughout the year that might need some attention. Our budget is in line pretty much with last year.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Is that it?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Yes.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Questions. Legislator Mule.

LEGISLATGOR MULE: Good afternoon.

So you know we've heard a lot from the youth service agencies that they acknowledge that there's been an increase but that they need more. You know the argument that they make makes sense to me, and I'm a social worker by training, that that the more money you put into preventative services, the less problems you have going down the line. And given the need that COVID has presented and the fact that we have so much money available to us through COVID funding, I heard one person say: A continuous stream of funding. I'm not sure if that's possible, but certainly it must be possible to get more money for youth services, particularly to address the needs, the mental health needs of our youth. So that way we end up avoiding having to deal with the DA down the line. It just it just makes total sense that that's where we should be able to add money. So I'm making a request that that additional funds be put in the youth services line.

Well, we are working within the confines of our budget. They are getting awarded the ARPA funds, all of them that were speaking. We have offered also recently, additional support to most of the ones speaking today through our opioid settlement funds, so we are supporting them additionally beyond their -- we are working within the confines of our budget, but they are all being awarded ARPA awards and we have supported them above and beyond through the opioid settlement funds in other ways through other areas of Human Services. But it is support for those organizations.

LEGISLATGOR MULE: Can you give us the amounts that the Youth Services agencies are getting from both ARPA and the opioids settlements?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: I could tell
you the formula, so Youth ARPA is going is $20 \%$ of their 2021 contracts. I don't have all those numbers. I have for the few that spoke today, the Hicksville

Teenage Council, they requested $\$ 32,000$ and they're being awarded $\$ 32,000$. YES, Counseling Centre requested $\$ 60,000$ and they're being awarded $\$ 60,000$ and Hispanic Counseling Centre was requested $\$ 60,000$, awarded $\$ 60,000$.

LEGISLATGOR MULE: Is this above the amount that's been budgeted or is that factored?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Yes.
LEGISLATGOR MULE: Yes, all right.
Do you know specifically what type of services are being provided with that additional funding is?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: It's to expand on what they're existing contracted to provide, whatever services they're providing under their contract is what's going to be expanded.

LEGISLATGOR MULE: Is this a one year or two years.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Yeah, ARPA it's
a one shot, but can use through 2026.
LEGISLATGOR MULE: They could use
it through 2026.
LEGISLATGOR MULE: So they they
could choose parse it out over the year.
And what about the opium.
COMMISSIONER NEVIN: The opium monies, for two of the agencies that spoke today, they're getting $\$ 60,000$ each year for the next four years, just about a quarter of a million dollars over the next four years to be utilized. That's that's through the opioid settlement, but it's all all overlaps. Especially when you're looking to higher social workers and what not.

LEGISLATGOR MULE: And again that
goes above and beyond the the budget that you provide?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Yes.
LEGISLATGOR MULE: I'd still like to see additional funding go towards them.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Okay.
LEGISLATGOR MULE: Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: No problem.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Just to follow-up
to Legislation Mule's questions. In regard to the ARPA awards. As you have stated, this is $20 \%$ of the total money that they would get, like if somebody was getting a $\$ 100,000$, they'd get $\$ 20,000$ from ARPA, correct?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Correct.
COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Have all of, the agencies that have been promised this, money? Have they all been paid to date?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: They are in the process right now of rolling that out.

LEGISLATOR FORD: And how many agencies have been paid so far?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: I don't have that number. I could get that for you, though.

LEGISLATOR FORD: All right.
COMMISSIONER NEVIN: The contract process has not been completed yet for the ARPA.

LEGISLATOR FORD: And I understand
due diligence in going through this. But I ask, though that because you know you weren't here last year, so the money was promised the funding, the additional funding was promised the agencies and to a certain degree they counted on this, which I would think rightfully so. The beginning of the year when the new County Executive came in, $I$ believe letters were sent out reinforcing that he was going to fulfil this commitment to all of the agencies. So even with the change in the administration, there was confidence in the fact that they would receive this funding. We're now in October, the middle of October, and still not all these agencies have been paid, and now we're going through the contact process. How long is this contract process going to take and are you reevaluating each and every agency that is receiving funding through your office?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: We're not reevaluating, they're going to be
awarded. Seema could speak to the process the length.

MS. ZAKI: So Haggerty (phonetic)
has been hired by the previous
administration and is putting through the contract for the whole Department of Humans Services for the ARPA funds. Once the process is complete, the department is responsible for reimbursing the claims. In fact, either today or tomorrow we are going to have a training on the portal Haggerty has created to reimburse these agencies. So we are just waiting for the contract process to be completed. The providers have received letters from the current administration of how much they're receiving. I guess current administration has vetted the agencies again, so that delayed it a little bit maybe, but we are pretty much at the tail end of this whole process, and department will be reimbursing the claims. LEGISLATOR FORD: All right. Because I noticed that in the budget
there are no increases for any of the agencies, or very, very few agencies are actually getting any increases other than what they got in previous years, correct? MS. ZAKI: Yes. This is a regular funding has nothing to do -- that amount is not reflecting in the budget.

LEGISLATOR FORD: I know. The additional funding under ARPA would be something that they could use. Haggerty, it's an outside agency that was hired by the previous administration. So how long have they been working on these contracts? Do you know offhand?

MS. ZAKI: I guess for whatever reasons they had to pause, I think, and then they resume. I don't have that information. We'll get back to you on that.

LEGISLATOR FORD: I would appreciate this. And then, if you're saying at the tail end, so once the contract, once this has been, once I guess Haggerty finishes their work, how soon do you expect that
the checks would be issued to these agencies again?

MS. ZAKI: Again, we'll get back to you on that. Once the contract is completed, they submit the claims. The claims they have to be submitted for the department to reimburse. To complete the reimbursement process.

LEGISLATOR FORD: You're
reimbursing. Maybe I'm missing something here. According to both the previous administration and the current administration, letters be sent out saying to these agencies that they, under ARPA, they would be entitled to $20 \%$ of what their funding was. What claims do they have to submit for this?

MS. ZAKI: So they, when they
submitted their applications, they have the scope of work. They have defined what they will be drawing these funds for. That is in the letter. The department, has not received it. It has gone directly from the County Executive's
office to the providers. Once we start receiving the claims and the rest of the documents, the budget especially, the fiscal, will be more involved in reimbursing the claims process.

LEGISLATOR FORD: So now there's a new portal system that they have to apply through.

MS. ZAKI: No, they have already applied. Haggerty has created this portal for the claims reimbursement process, it seems. Which fiscal will be receiving training on like in the next couple of days. That's where we are from the fiscal point of view.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: So they need to spend and then submit claims to us in order to get reimbursed up. They're getting that $\$ 20,000$. They need to spend and then submit a claim to Human Services and then we will reimburse them for that claim.

LEGISLATOR FORD: I'm going to go out on a limb on this because we all know
that they probably spent that money already and that they're waiting to be reimbursed. That would be my guess.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: It's quite possible with some.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Yeah, so I'm
hoping. We will follow this because I want to make sure. It has been a long time. It started with the previous administration. We really need to put this one behind us so that we could work on helping in other ways.

The RFEI that was issued and you know, as you know, like with the opioid settlement monies, have we been receiving a lot of responses from interested parties?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: So questions and letters of intent were due on Monday, Monday was a holiday. So we do have some things in that are going to be going through review.

LEGISLATOR FORD: So when is the cut-off date? I was under the impression
that this was not going to be a short open window. There are a lot of agencies that may not be aware to go through all the language and the volumes of paper, questions and paper.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: I have to get the exact date, but I believe proposals are due mid to end of November, but letters of intent were due on the 10th.

LEGISLATOR FORD: All right, and that's not really set in stone. Because I'd like to make sure that that if some people did not realize that they need to, because there's some people that are new to this whole system and they would like to be part of this, that there would be some consideration made to to some of the agencies. We're looking at taking a look at this funding, whether or not it's you know, of course, to help with addiction, mental health, which is very key. We have the Veteran agencies. We accepted this settlement money, we basically, I guess, restricted it to a certain degree, put
some caveats on it, that it could only be used -- and I believe that there's many of us, if not all of us, that would like part of this money to be used for Veterans. And I don't know whether or not if maybe all of the Veteran service agencies were aware of this. If they have not registered with the County, how would they know that they could so that they could put in a letter of intent? COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Well, the way we put it in Newsday as standard practice, and we also reached out to all of our executive directors that we partner with currently to let them know that an announcement has been posted on the bid board.

LEGISLATOR FORD: When you said you put it in Newsday, was it in like the the small print area?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Yeah.
LEGISLATOR FORD: Is there anyway
that maybe we can do something like another blast out, but in regular print.

Not everybody reads all of those.
COMMISSIONER NEVIN: I could see if we could get creative and see additional options. I hope we can. You know just in case, because it would be a shame that there may be some agencies -- it's very important. You know, I believe in due diligence.

I thank you for providing the funding to the agencies that you already did especially, Especially NUMC, I think that's very key. We just want to make sure that we reach the people that this money is intended for and we utilize it to the best of our ability. I appreciate all the work that you've put into this. I know you're very dedicated to this and you want to see it done right and we want to join you with that. Okay. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: I just
wanted to follow-up Legislator Ford's
questions and comments with respect to the ARPA fund. This legislature passed
that funding in August of 2021. So it's 15 months now and the youth agencies have come to us a number of times. We received commitments that they received the monies and it's it's ridiculous that it's 15 months later and we're being told that well, you know we're working with the contractor, the consultant, and we have portal will be set up for reimbursement.

I mean just get them the money for Pete's sake. I mean what. What else do you have to do? Can you give us a timeline, a real timeline as to when money is going to be dispensed, assuming they get their information through the portal?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: I'd have to
look into that and get back to you.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: I
mean, are they going to get the money by the end of the year?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Definitely.
It's it's right around the corner.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Right,
I mean it's it's frustrating. Frustrating
for us as legislators. It's exponentially more frustrating for them, who've been promised this money for over a year and still hasn't arrived yet. So whatever has to be done, just let's get it done as soon as possible.

Legislator Deriggi-Whitton.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I think there's an end date, also correct. I think what was it? 2026? If we don't get the funds out, we're going to lose the funds.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: They will certainly be well before 2026. We're still talking about a huge amount of money that has to be dispersed, including the money that was pulled back from other programs.

I just have one other question. I might be getting the wrong information, but I was told that groups that I'm talking about I guess both avenues of funding, but groups that don't do business with the County are not eligible
for this type of grant; is that incorrect?

MS. ZAKI: I think that's incorrect.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: So like 501-C3 not just the ones that the County has a relationship with? Is that correct? COMMISSIONER NEVIN: I don't want to speak incorrectly. I could look into that and certainly get you the details.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I was told by a group that doesn't do work with the County that they were told they would not be eligible because they're only responding to the to the groups that previously did work --

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: I know from my contract it was a blanket for the different areas whether they were getting a scaled percentage, whether they were all getting a dollar amount or just one single percentage. But I can get back to you in details about non-contracted.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Because there's a lot of groups out there that
are not contracted with the County that could benefit from this funding also.

The last thing, I know we've been speaking with the jail and it sounds like there's both the sheriff and the unions are really receptive and I think you would have a place in this to put some of the opioid funding there. I think we can even use it for capital improvements to help really make a better drug rehab facility in the jail.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Yeah, we're currently in the process of working with jail on some meth services over there. Expansion. We do provide meth services now, but expansion into methadone.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I know that the need is there.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Bynoe, then Legislator Rhoads.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Thank you. Good afternoon.

First I'll start with maybe just your head count. You're down 10. Can you
tell me in what divisions.
COMMISSIONER NEVIN: We're not down, we shifted a few, but we're actually increasing by one.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So I have proposed head count of 60 , but your onboard is 50. The 2022 adopted was 59, the onboard as of September 2022 is 50 and the proposed for 2023 is 60. So you would be gaining one, which leaves a variance of 10 position.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: That was projected as the 50. From what I'm understanding, the 2021 is 58 and we're looking for 60 .

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: How many do you have on board right now?

MS. ZAKI: We are 59, General Fund. COMMISSIONER NEVIN: 59 General

Fund.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: On board?
MS. ZAKI: In General Fund, yes.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Because I have September 2022 on board head count as 50.

Are you saying that you have everyone that you would be hiring with the exception of one position at this point? Is that what you say? Where's that position?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: We've shifted things around. I know in Aging I'm trying to get additional on board. I've had some attrition and some leaves of absence that I need to fill.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: In terms of youth board. You have enough staffing.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Yeah. We've just had turnover, but we've just acquired two additional people to fulfil those slots.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So these numbers, apparently they don't jive with what you have, but I'm told the are the Office of Management and Budget numbers. So if my numbers are correct, you have 10 additional appointments that you can make or hires. In any event, let's move on in the interest of time.

If you would, and I hate to do this to you again. You said the ARPA money. The formula that's gonna fund the youth boards is what?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: It's $20 \%$ of their 2021 contract. Do you know what that grand total number is?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: I could get that for you. I don't have that in front of me.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I'm wondering what it is, because $I$ know we have a significant amount of ARPA money, and I know that money has the ability to be used in a very broad way and in ways that exceed Human Services and Social Services and the like. But that being said, I feel like we could actually give our Youth Board a little bit more money. To my understanding there's roughly $\$ 300$ million ARPA money that's come in or coming in. We have a significant amount of money there and it looks as though those entities that are providing
assistance in the opioid addiction, where there is a more finite and focused use of the money, but for youth boards that we are trying to stop that school to prison pipeline situation. We're trying to get them before they're on opioids and the like, and we're hearing testimony one after the other, that they need more money and they haven't gotten any raises in years. If there was a way to get more ARPA money into the hands of those youth board organizations, I think we should do that. I'd love to know the grand total that would be allocated based on this formula, because I'd like to look at that in comparison to the total pot of money. COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Sure.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Thank you very much, and then $I$ just want to shift to probably some of your OTPS spending, your contract services. It's your department that's funding those Mobile Crisis and working with the Police Department. How are we doing with in terms of being able
to recruit and retain individuals on that Mobile Crisis team, are you seeing any turn over those agencies?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: No. We haven't and we're actually in the process of recruiting for our $22 / 7$ talks hotline two additional psychiatric social workers.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Okay. And those those folks would be helpful too, because they talk directly, even with the Mobile Crisis and with family.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: And make referrals.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Okay. So right now currently, how many are we contracting for that mobile crisis team? You split the county in four?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: I think we have 12. We subcontract through Southshore Epoch.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So right now we feel that the funding that we have is sufficient to continue those services.

They're running from what hour to what hour?

MS. ZAKI: I think around 10
o'clock, 12 o'clock shipped and they're there until 12 o'clock. I've spoken to some of them. We'll get back to you with all the details.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Very good.
COMMISSIONER NEVIN: So there's
there's an expansion that consists of five additional team with two clinicians each, 10 clinicians and two care coordinators. So that's the 12 and one. So there's a total of 13.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: My last question is going to also be in the realm of mental health. It's your department that's tasked with carrying out the local law that was enacted by this body to ensure mental health for stage training to our public facing employees. I know with COVID we did some stuff virtually and then went back to, from what I understood, to some in-person training.

I'd like to know where the training as it relates to the different departments, are all departments trained?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: County
departments. Yeah, so it's a work in
progress. I know Office for the Aging is training this week or next week. Kali
(phonetic), who is my training
coordinator, is continuing to train other areas.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: We knew that it would take some time to do all the departments when COVID hit, but I'd love to get an updated list and how many have been trained and what the schedule is training the remaining staffers. And that's all I have for you today. Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Rhoads and Legislator Ford.
LEGISLATOR RHOADS: Thanks,
Presiding Officer. This is more of a
statement that it is really a question.
I think part of the frustration is
that when we approve these original ARPA funds to go to the local agencies, the whole idea behind it was that we would be able to do increase in funding for each of those agencies by $20 \%$ and we'd be able to streamline the process because we have an existing relationship with these vendors already. So then you wouldn't have to go through the usual background investigation so we could get that money out to those agencies right away. It wasn't meant to preclude any other agency from applying, but the idea was that the ones that we had existing relationships with, we would across the board give a 20\% increase because we wouldn't have to do that exhaustive background check.

The fact that we're now, you know, I
was a little frustrated, to be honest, that we approved those funds in August. I was little frustrated that under the previous administration they hadn't been doled out the same year. The fact that we're now 15 months into this and it's
still not out, I think it is one of the reasons that you're hearing frustration expect expressed by a number of our legislators.

So I know that you're saying that it's imminent, but let's try and make it imminent as soon as humanly possible. Thanks.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: I understand.
LEGISLATOR FORD: Just one quick
question. With the opioid settlement
money, I know that we're allocating it to agencies and anybody who will respond to the RFEI, but considering the fact of schools and hearing how in middle school so many young people are vaping, you know and probably doing drugs and just given the mental health crisis that's impacting them, is there any money? Because I know, like in some schools perhaps they can run programs or do something special to try to engage the students after-hours you
know, not during the school day. Will
there be any funding or any possibility
of funding to provide if any of the school districts can come up with some sort of like program that they can submit to you for consideration to get funding? You know, like $I$ know in the city, the one school district every year they always did teen night out. They'd get anywhere between 300-400 students that would congregate on Friday night. They open up the high school and they'd have all these events and the whole purpose of it was to have the the students socialize with one another without the use of cellphones, and social media or anything like that. They just have plain fun just to show them that this is something that they can do and it also gave an opportunity for some of the teachers to observe the students outside the classroom. Is there any type of funding for something like that?

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: There could be potentially. It's definitely something we could take into consideration for the
future monies that do come come in.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Thank you very
much. Thank you for doing a wonderful job.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Walker.
LEGISLATOR WALKER: I just want to thank you too, especially for all the help and you sat with us really trying to work on the Opioid Funding and moving forward. Legislator Ford, and I really can't thank you enough for that.

And I know the hold up with these monies isn't isn't you and you have to listen to us. I know that our youth agencies, they thought they'd have those checks already and obviously that's not the case. It might be right around the corner, but there's still some hoops they have to go through to get at those checks. So again, as a Presiding Officer said, the quicker the better. And you know we heard from many of them this
morning and all they do for our kids. I know, our kids can be very resilient, but our kids are going through a tough time. I think more than ever we are dealing with, you know, issues for our kids that that COVID just made worse. So anything we can do to help our agencies is certainly beneficial. Hopefully, addressing things now, as Legislator Bynoe said, that problems they have now, don't become problems for the future. We are addressing them now as they're kids. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Well,
thank you very much for the presentation. COMMISSIONER NEVIN: Thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: The next department is the Department of Consumer affairs.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Good afternoon, may $I$ proceed? I'm going to read a couple of notes out and then I'll be open for any questions that you have.

First of all, I'd like to thank OMB and the Comptroller's Office for giving us a lot of support and assistance in my first nine months in this particular job, and I want to thank again my staff for all their good work. The staff at Consumer Affairs are doing an exceptional job.

One of the things I tried to do
transitioning from my previous life in the Police Department and going into Consumer Affairs, I try to instill upon them the team approach. What do I mean by team approach? Transparency, efficiency, accessibility and multitasking? I think if they do those things and I think it's for a lot of agencies, you'll get the job
done as best you can.
Jumping right into the backlog:
On new licences, when I started it was at 1723, it's down to 672, but be advised, some of those are pending. What do I mean by pending? Contractors that come in sometimes do not comply with our rules and regulations. They don't have the proper insurance. They have not listed the proper work they're doing. They have judgments against them, they owe taxes, they owe consumer stuff. We won't give them a license. So you're never going to have zero. There's always going to be some licenses that are out, but my goal is to get it down to a very reasonable number.

Renewals. When I started it was 6679. As of today it's 1812. But that also includes our October renewals, which are normal renewals. So our actual number backlog is around 1548 and we have the same issues with renewals. Sometimes the contractors do not provide the correct
paperwork. It causes a lot of problems. What did we do to try to counteract that? Number one, our front desk is very robust. We do not just let people e-mail, we let people come in. If there's a particular contractor that has some particular issue, we let them meet with me, my acting deputy and our county attorney and we try to work it out. So that's the backlog.

Other areas of Consumer Affairs:
Traffic, Limousine Commission. We're up-to-date we have 384 registered drivers, we have 525 taxis registered in Nassau County.

Weights and Measures. They've inspected so far this year 7155 premises. This includes several visits to the 12 scrap yards that are in Nassau County. Now the scrap yards are the ones that are dealing with the catalytic converters and our inspectors have issued three summonses as per the law that you passed and the leg (sic). We've issued three

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summonses to scrap yards that have not
complied with the law. We did not just
show up with them. When the law was
passed, we sent them a notice of what the
law was and what we expect them to do,
and we gave them time to comply. Then we
inspected them. We still found three were
not in compliance. As of right now. We
have not issued a summons in the last
month and a half, so I think we're
getting compliance from that aspect.
    As far as for 2023, what am I
looking to do? I want to do increased
enforcement in the field. I want
inspectors to go out in the field. I want
Landscapes, contractors, to see our
vehicles out in the field so they know
we're out there. So they're going to
comply with the law, and they're going to
comply and get a license.
    I want to do more sting house
operations. We did a sting house
operation in conjunction with the
District Attorney's Office that was very
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successful and actually brought around $\$ 47,000$ in fines that we generated to the office. I want to continue that.

I want to eliminate the backlog more and get it down to a reasonable level. By a reasonable level, I gave you the numbers, a little lower would be reasonable. So there's never going to be zero, but we shouldn't have contractors waiting a long time to do business in Nassau County. We want our contractors to be able to come here, if they have the proper licensing, they have the proper paperwork, we will get them the license right away. But just be advised, a lot of contractors do not have the proper paperwork. And that's where it increases our work output. We take a lot of time to try to get them to comply.

I also want to do something, I want more community outreach. I want people in my office to be at civic meetings. I've been talking to Lionel Chitty in Minority Affairs at certain meetings that they
have, so we could have a table and we could have people from my office out there to tell the public:

- What's the latest scams?
- How do you look up a complaint against a contractor; a lot of people don't know how to do it.
- How do you file for a license; there's a lot of people out there that don't know how to file, and unfortunately there are came to our attention, there's a lot of so-called expediters that are charging people money to get through the system. By doing that, they're filling out their paperwork and stuff, and that offends me, because I think we should be able to help our citizens do that. So I want to get more outreach to do that.

Other than that, that's my plans. I
want to reach my full head count of 26 .
I'm down to 19. I'm hoping to reach my goal for 26.

Also, I didn't mention consumer complaints. We have approximately 700
outstanding consumer complaints. What do I mean by consumer complaint? That's someone who registered online or at the desk or through the mail. They've registered a complaint against some sort of business or company that have not fulfilled an obligation the consumer feels they haven't. With more people I could get that number down. But consumer complaints are very difficult because each one is individual. It's not a time and motion study, like it takes 15 minutes to do this, 20 minutes to do that. Everyone is different.

> So with that, if there are any questions, I'll be happy to answer.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you for the presentation.

Number one, you anticipated most of my questions. Well done, but also well done on getting those number of licenses and renewals down. You've made a
tremendous amount headway over the last few points. All of us were very concerned
about that, the effect of our economy on our businesses and our residents. So thank you for the work you're doing and really just keep that up.

One of the other issues that had been brought to our attention was was a backlog in hearings, lack of JHOs; how we're doing on hearings?

We're doing pretty good on hearings. We have one hearing officer. I have to praise my county attorney, Mary Hawkins, who's not here. She's Florida. She really is revising the scheduling of people coming in for hearings, so it's not in a haphazard way and it's more efficient. What I talked about with team, the team effort, we have to be more efficient. We can't have a hearing at nine and one o'clock because people, people cancel. I hate to say we're being a doctor's office, but $I$ want to sort of overbook. So you know, I rather someone wait and we get through it and we get it done. But our hearings are up, and our
revenue is up. We refunded consumers this year approximately $\$ 175,000$ through our hearings. So far to date.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: What about department revenues? Are they trending up?

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Yes, they are. We're ahead of our budget. In September we were ahead of our budget for revenue coming in. We generated approximately $\$ 200,000$ so far and new revenues beside that 175.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:
Legislator Schaefer then Legislator Ford.
LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: Good
afternoon. How are you?
COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Hi.
LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: Hi. A couple
of topics touched upon. The hiring process, you said you had 19 right now you want, I guess, another seven.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Yes, when I first started I had 21. Some people we had, unfortunately, a worker who was
going to celebrate her 50th year in
county service unfortunately passed away.
We had someone left to go to a better job, and we had two people retire. So right now my head count with $O M B$ is 26 . I'm at 19. I put in for three bilingual investigators, because $I$ think it's important that you know if we're going to be transparent and open, I have to have people that could help people that don't speak the language too well.

So I'm looking for three bilingual investigators, three people in licensing and one weights and measures.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: Were there any
bilingual employees there previously?
COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Only one. But
we did hire two people and one person
speaks Hindi and I have one person that speaks Chinese, so we're in pretty good shape there.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: And
whereabouts in the process are you, did you already put that job out?

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: I've already contacted HR to get them on board. I don't know where it is in that process.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: Is this it typically just one JHO officer?

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Yes, we have one judge that works two days a week and we're trying to fill his schedule, which he embraces, and my county attorney has been wonderful in facilitating that process.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: And you said then you have 700 outstanding complaints. COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Well, those those are registered complaints that have not been fully satisfied.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: Is there like a typical number that you would see in a year of complaints like an average?

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: I think from what it runs between 700-1000 over the last 10 years. I don't want to say I'm not worried about that, I'd like it to be less, but it's typically average 700.

MR. HEINO: And those complaints
will vary from home improvement
contractors to retail stores. All
different types of between warrantees and charging incorrect price.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: Okay. I think what you said about being out in the community is very important. I think that's a great idea. I can think of civics that $I$ can suggest it to. They're always looking for speakers or people to come. I know Mr. Heino has done that for us a number of times. I've been in office nine years and he's always done a great job coming out, discussing the scams, senior centers, et cetera. So anyone who hasn't utilized your office for that I think I would encourage them to.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Just call this up and well, you know we'll work it in the schedule.

MR. HEINO: I enjoy doing it, so thank you.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: That's all I
have.
LEGISLATOR FORD: Thank you very much for your presentation. And I will have a forum for my residents as well, because actually in the aftermath of Sandy, we found out, and Kenny was nice enough to let everybody know, that there is a certain way that when you hire a contractor you pay them a third, then a third and then a third. Unfortunately, many of the residents gave all of the money to the contractor up front. So I think that the better educated our residents are, the better protected they will be.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Additionally, if I may interrupt you with, we told the Office of Emergency Management, if there is another catastrophic storm or disaster, I will have someone man a phone at the command center to answer any questions that come in and then, after the command center is demobilized, we'll have a dedicated line for a certain
amount of time at Consumer Affairs to
answer questions just related to that
particular event.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Thank you and I think we're on the same plane right now because I actually have a statement that I'd like to be able to read. It won't be that long, but I think, considering that we're getting ready to observe the 10th anniversary of Sandy.
"I would like to take the time
during this budget hearing on consumer affairs to publicly thank the men and women in this department for their assistance that they gave to our residents after this devastating storm, most notably Madeline Farley, Greg May, and Ken Heino. They were instrumental in assisting homeowners with their contractors, at times negotiating with the contractor to finish the work so the resident confined finally move back home. Ken Heino came out to a few public forums and was met with angry, tired, and fed up
population who felt no one was listening to them. Not only did Ken listen, he responded. He, along with Greg May, went after unscrupulous contractors, helped with some financial assistance to the homeowners, and they fast-tracked licenses to allow contractors to work.

This may not seem like much to anyone who was impacted by this flooding and devastation, but as someone who lived through this, with about $90 \%$ of my district, it meant the world. We were pushed down and these individuals helped us get up. To this day, people come up to me and say we saved them. You can never realize the impact of a department such as Consumer Affairs can have on a population, and it was through the leadership of Ken Heino, who had many years in service there, who helped so many as he went above and beyond what what was required of him. He, along with the many people who work in Consumer Affairs, gave hope to so many, and for
this I am forever grateful. And I want thank Consumer Affairs and I want to
thank all the leadership. I want to thank Ken Heino and Commissioner Capece. I thank you very much for your leadership and I look forward to working with you." MR. HEINO: Thank you. COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Thank you. PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO:

Legislator Walker then Legislator Bynoe. LEGISLATOR WALKER: And I will be brief.

Just too, I want to thank you for trying so hard to clear up the backlog. Because I know when you stepped in you inherited kind of a big mess. And also for any time, that $I$ know that my office reaches out to you regarding whether it's it's a business that has a problem or an individual that's a problem or a problem with the license, you get on top of it right away and you know you really do help us, and Legislator Ford said, all the people that you helped during Sandy.

And I have to tell you some of those people have now left here and moved to Florida, and now we're dealing with the mess they have from the recent storm in Florida. And if I tell you how many of them have reached out to me and said, if it wasn't for your help during Super Stand and they're advising people down there just on their own, now that they live down there, as to things that they should pay attention to. So just know, you are still helping people from here that are now down there and they're helping other people. So thanks for all you do for us.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Thank you and I'm willing to travel (laughter).

LEGISLATOR WALKER: I'm travelling with you.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Hi. Good afternoon.

So I have a quick question. I have a few questions, but quickly, on the enforcement you were doing. Were any of
those related to the gas tax exemption that we as a county, as a body --

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: We did not see any violations of the gas tax. And it was a little confusion from New York state on that. But we did issue a violation. There were people that were gouging the credit card aspect of it. In other words, cash/credit.

So if the industry standard -- each bank is different, but it goes between three to five percent somewhere around there.

MR. HEINO: We use the average of $4 \%$.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: We had one gas station that was charging on a 3.99 gallon price for cash and it was 4.99 for credit. So they were summonsed, fined and paid their fine.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And it was only one.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Just one.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Very good. So, in
terms of the paperwork the contractors have to submit for licensing, how often do they get license?

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Every two years.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Are they suffering from amnesia like? Do they forget?

MR. HEINO: A lot of times they just leave the insurance blank or they'll just get a really cheap policy. And then on the documents that they submit, they say they're going to be doing roofing and you need to be covered for roofing. So when we start examining the insurance documents, you know we look to make sure that it matches the scope of work that they're trying to do. And if it doesn't that's when we, you know, send them memos asking them to up their insurance. Or a lot of times they'll submit an attestation waiver for their Workers Comp saying that it's just them. But then how do you do dormers, extensions, and again
roofing with with an attestation? You're signing a form stating that you're the only employee, that you're not subcontracting. You're not hiring anybody. So you know that's where we go back and forth with some of these home improvement contractors wit regards to getting the paperwork.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: This is just
to understand. You have to have a
liability insurance. The liability
insurance must insure what you're doing.
So if you are a concrete type of person, you have concrete, you know whatever driveway, your insurance has to reflect that. Sometimes, like Kenny says, they leave it blank. Also, some of them don't want to do Workmen's Comp because that's an increased expense. But you have to have that. Also, some of them have judgments. There's certain judgments we will not give you a license. For example, if you owe taxes, we're not giving you a license. If you owe New York state, State

Workmen's Comp money, we're not giving you a license. If you're a delinquent parent, we won't give you your license. If you owe money to a vendor related to your work, we won't give you your license. If you have a judgment against you, something of that nature. If it's a judgment with a student loan, if it's a judgment which a master card, we don't touch, that it has to be related to the business. Sometimes they don't understand it and sometimes people, you know, these are men and women that work with their hands. They're not with laptops. So they come in, we tell them, they forget we're starting to write it down. And sometimes there could be just a misunderstanding. I dont know if $I$ mentioned it in my hearing, but we had a gentleman come in that said he yeah, I do roofing, do siding, but he works alone. We said how could you do roofing and siding you bring up the bundle of roof shingles? He goes, no if $I$ have a hole, $I$ fixed the hole if.

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If there's someone taking an air
condition or out a wall, I fixed that
wall. He's now a handyman. But there was
a miscommunication and over the computer,
sometimes you can't do that. I'm all for
efficiency, computerization, but
sometimes you got to have that one on one
conversation and that's how we got this
guy's license that he was waiting over
for.
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    LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And so there's a
    checklist.
COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Yes, we have a
checklist that every employee working the
front desk has.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: You talked about expeditors, people who are, I guess, charging?

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: I'll let Ken explain. We got wind of this.

MR. HEINO: Sure. So what we've noticed was an intake in minority communities where these people holding themselves out as expeditors, that
they'll fill out their paperwork and that they'll drop it off and submit it to Consumer Affairs and expedite the process. We don't have an expediting process. And then when you hear these stories from these people at the front desk and they're saying: "Well, I just paid this company $\$ 1200$ to fill out an application". I know they didn't want to hear it out of my mouth when I said, well, you could have filled that out yourself or we could have even assisted you with filling it out for free. So our game plan is to go back into the community, work with Minority Affairs and to do as many speaking events as possible to educate the public that we're here for them to assist them in getting the license, but they don't need to spend this money to expedite.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So you hit the nail on the head where $I$ was going, to the extent that I'm wondering what language access is playing in that role,
whether they feel that inability -COMMISSIONER CAPECE: I think you're right. That's why I requested three bilingual investigators. I'll have people at the front desk. And while we really can't fill out the application for them, we could guide them. If I had more people, it would be a little more efficient. You know, give me the people we'll get it done. I just feel they're being exploited, its exploitation. I'm not trying to cut out an industry. LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So here's my question: What does your documentation look like in terms of language access? Can they read the forms in Spanish, Haitian, Creole, Hindu?

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: We don't have multi-language. I'm working on creating -- When I get the bilinguals, one of the things when I interviewed them, I said do you have writing skills because I want to make our documents now in-house to make our documents and several languages.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I would think there's a professional service --

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: We're going to look into that too, but --

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: That would surpass the limited ability of the three people who are coming in just able to translate those three ages. Aside from that, there are dialects in these languages that need to also be controlled for, so you know you need to --

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: We do have a language line. We subscribe to language line which helps.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So I'm just
trying to tell you something. From a young girl who had a father who came here speaking Dutch and no English, and so if he had a document in Dutch and someone could help him translate that from English back and forth, he wouldn't have gotten an expeditor right. He probably wouldn't and $I$ would say the same, probably for for the other immigrants
that are here conducting business. The language line is great. But if they come, if their young kids or their college students come home from school in the evening and they're able to sit down with them and help them. You know, fill out those forms. It goes a lot further than the language line or the three people that you have in your office. I think you have to supplement. I applaud you for getting the three people. I think it's great that we're going to have them. I think language line is great too, but I don't think that is fully encompassing what the issues are. And $I$ think that if we're able to translate our documents into the languages that the contractor is almost familiar with and they are able to get family and friends to sit with them and have some confidence in being able to do that, they won't hire these
expeditors. They sometimes can rely on their younger children to help them do that translation, but they're not going
to have that younger child go in and file the document. So I'm just saying we need to have the ability to meet them where they are.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: I'm glad we had this conversation because I'm going to explore and find out what it costs and I'll put in a request for it. I'll find out we don't have that many documents, really.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Are they online?
COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Yes.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So a lot of times they can just use -- if it's not a PDF, I'm learning, it can be translated. But in any event I think we have to do something.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Yes, I agree.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I don't think
that's enough. Because a lot of our folks that are conducting business are from foreign countries. So I think it's important.

The other thing I wanted to talk
about was the the sprinkler system
program, that program was widely
successful in two years, and then I'm
understanding that we did nothing with it
this particular year, could you explain?
COMMISSIONER CAPECE: We used up the funds with the original funding, and I was told that the second funding has to be approved.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: No. It's an
annual allocation. That piece of
legislation included an annual allocation
for the program. It wasn't a PILOT, it was a program.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: It's funded
every year?
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Every year.
MR. HEINO: We did have a lot of issues with the computer program, with the way it was also being conducted, and one of the things we did start looking at, is a way to revamp it, so that will be back up and running.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So the problem is
that there was a problem with the internal.

MR. HEINO: With our internal
system, we had people that had applied for this, this funding in 2020, and only received the check this year in June.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I know, because they were calling me.

MR. HEINO: And me too, I mean $I$ don't know why it wasn't processed prior. When the commissioner came in in January and we started reviewing all the documents, we did notice that, you know, I would say $3 / 4$ of them were never submitted to the Comptroller's Office to even be reviewed. All of the ones that we have have been submitted for payment. One of the things that also, you know, Commissioner May only accepted it e-mail. We're now also going to expand it where they can come in, they could drop it off, they can mail it in, just to expand the program as well, to give people more access.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And while this Body can communicate to our constituency regarding the program, part of that legislation also required that Consumer Affairs marketed the program. The County has the market the program and since it was --

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: What I suggest we do --

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: --department, for the purpose of managing and administering the program, you're responsible for marketing it and making sure that people are aware of it.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: What I'm going
to do is when I get back to the office, Don is our accountant. He was going to handle all the applications that come in. We talked about the sprinklers. We just can't do it the way it was previously done, so we have to change it. And I think we'll maybe put a page on our website announcing the sprinkler rebate program, because I don't think people
know about it.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I mean they knew about it because this Body did some work and the previous County Executive held press conferences and the like, and that's why the money was used up so quickly in those two years. But there's you know, we have to remind people.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Sure, I agree.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I mean they only
know about it if, if we communicate it. Access and awareness is our responsibility.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: We'll update, we'll update our website.

MR. HEINO: Once we have it up and running and new forms ready to go, we can even reach out to you, as the legislators, to notify your constituency.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: When we reached out earlier at some point we were told it was a problem with the computer. Please work through the computer program issue. Because the best time for us to start
communicating regarding sprinklers is not in the fall. It's in the early part of the spring or the latter part of the winter, when people are going to turn on their systems, so this gives you the time that you need.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: We'll develop something and I'll share it with the Legislative Body. I'll send you an e-mail of what we're planning to do. Since I do have a time-frame, we'll make it right. LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I just knew we couldn't do anything.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: It's a good program. I have one. It's great, works, really well.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: We couldn't do anything with it last year, when we had people who didn't even get paid from the last time around.

COMMISSIONER CAPECE: That's all.
Every one is paid.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: That's all done now at this point. Let's move forward
and how we can market this program and manage it effectively. That does it for me. Thank you very much. COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Thank you. PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Anyone else?

All right. Thank you very much. COMMISSIONER CAPECE: Thank you.

MR. HEINO: Thank you very much. Thank you for the kind words.
(Whereupon, a brief recess is taken, 1:24 p.m.)
(Whereupon, hearing resumes, 1:42 p.m.)

MS. PHILLIPS: Good afternoon, everyone, and how is everyone? Long day. So thank you for taking the time today, Presiding Officer Nicolello. Thank you for inviting us, for those of you that don't know me, which I believe you all do. I'm Elaine Phillips, the Nassau County Comptroller, Betsy Hill and Lisa Tsikouras, who is in charge our accounting division. We also have quite the team behind me. And you know, as all of us, I'm sure, feel we don't do this alone, right? Sometimes we're the spokesperson, but it really takes Lisa and her team and the administrative team to pull this together. So I want to thank each and every one of them. I also want to give OMB and Andy Persich, he did not pay me to say this, a little shout out for the hard work that $O M B$ does. Because without getting ahead of myself, I will say that this is a financially sound,
well thought out budget. So we have a power point presentation. The power point, if you open the red folders, you can follow along either by your monitors or I think the power point is right there on the left side, the actual report is in the middle, and then we have a surprise for you in the back and I'm going to save that for later. I'm going to let Lisa.

So if we would go to the next page, please. So it's important, I think, for you, we were here several months ago and We talked about the mid-year budget. We wanted to update you on our projections for 2022. I don't think you can really understand what we're thinking for 2023 until we give you a little background on 2022 .

So when we were here for the mid-year report we projected surplus for Ness County of $\$ 38.2$ million. We've now changed that surplus is today to a $\$ 120$ million, and I'll tell you why in a second, and our projected fund balance
is, was $\$ 951.7$ million, and now we're projecting a fund balance for year end at $\$ 1,033,000,000$.

The County is in solid financial condition. We have had three years of surpluses and much thanks to you to recognize that if sales tax, since it is one of our largest revenue sources, if it was going to be above and beyond prior budgets, that it was captured. So I give you thanks.

The first slide here shows: New York State has a fiscal stress score. You'll see that for 2021 that we no longer have any designation. We were very close last year. I think we were half a point. Instead of 45, it was 44.5. Would have taken us out of that designation. So we were very close last year, but it was a significant change this last year. As you well know, both $S \& P$ and Moodys have acknowledged the strong financial condition of Nassau County and we've had rating upgrades. We went from A+ plus in
$S \& P$ to AA- and A2 to A1.
So when we talk about what the
driver for '22 is, we have to talk about sales tax. We know property taxes are the same. We already are bringing those in. We have a couple of little departmental revenue issues that are up and down. But the real driver is sales tax. So as I spoke to you at the mid-year report, you know, being a good analyst, I need to see scenario analysis. No one has a crystal ball. So on this slide you'll see where it's highlighted in yellow, is our 2022 updated sales tax area. So what have we assumed? What we assumed is actual through October 6, even though a check is showing up, the October 12 th check is showing up today and we know it's up 5.5\%, but its actuals. And then we're assuming for the rest of the year a $3 \%$ increase over 2021.

So you say, Elaine, where did you get the three percent? You know, where did that come? So numbers you don't have.

But I will tell you in the third quarter I'm going to go back. Sales tax is 5.35\% since 2021; same period, 2021. In the second quarter we were up $4.43 \%$ and in the first quarter we were up $13.97 \%$. Year to date, were up $7.6 \%$ over 2021. We are being conservative. Now, conservative can work both ways. We are being conservative by saying up $3 \%$ percent for the remaining checks of the year. And remember, the checks keep coming in through the second week of February. So we have quite a few more weeks to go. We are assuming for 2022 actuals plus 3\% increase over 2021 for the rest of the year. Let's say they stay at 5\%, which is recently, the last quarter. That means instead of $\$ 19.3$ million over what was budgeted, we would be a $\$ 127.8$ million. So that is your third line across the yellow and then the blue beside it.

What happens if we're wrong? No crystal balls, don't profess to have
crystal balls, and instead of a 3\% increase we are flat. The remainder of the year is flat. In 2021 you can see that we go to a $\$ 106.5$ over actuals of 2021 and then if you want to go down two percent, it still would be $\$ 98$ million.

And when $I$ said you can be conservative both ways, what we don't want to do, and I'm going to say we, because $I$ really truly believe $I$ can speak for you right now, we surely don't want to be over budgeting. At the same time, we don't want to be under budgeting either. Because if we start under budgeting to an extreme: One, hopefully you'll grab those surpluses. They're going to pay for prior liabilities. We have lots of liabilities still. That's okay, but we don't want to have to ever make up the difference by taxing the residents of Nassau County because we didn't at least go in with what we believed, what we truly believe is the right number. So I'm going to say we used
the actual for 2022 , plus $3 \%$ for the rest of the year. You know, up 5\% increase would be fine. I really don't see it going down the other way.

Let's go to the next slide. So now we go into 2023. What do we believe? We believe that, well, what we see in this 2023 budget, in the multi-year plan: One, no increase in property taxes. You know that's always great news. As I started out saying, we see a reasonable projection and thoughtful planning.

We're going to talk two minutes, I'm going to ask Deputy Comptroller Hill to talk two minutes about the economy, because we all know, we read the papers, where we are right now in the economy. And it's important, when you see what we believe will happen throughout 2023, to understand where we're coming from.

MS. HILL: So with regard to the state of the economy, I want to go through pieces of what you're hearing in the news all the time, and there's a lot
of news out there.
The GDP has decreased in the first and second quarters of this year down, 1.6 and down . 6 respectively. We're still not sure, the GDP for the third quarter will be reported on October 27 th. Typically, it only takes two quarters historically of decline for recession to be declared, but we have some very unusual things going on here in terms of strong parts of the economy, with regard to employment and with regard to consumer spending, and also that these statistics are revised over time and there's quite a lag before the recession is actually called by the NBER.

The other thing to be concerned about is the significant increase in inflation currently estimated at 8.3\% over a 12 month period, and that's the CPI, which is not actually the leading indicator that is used, but it's close to what they use for measure of inflation.

So the issue is, then: What is the

Federal Reserve doing to address the situation of inflation? Since the beginning of the year, they've actually raised rates five times, increasing the effective federal funds rate by 3\%. That's quite a big jump, from . 08 to $3.08 \%$.

The Fed has reiterated its goals of achieving a target inflation rate of two, and we just mentioned it was 8.3, but on the scale that they typically use, it's more like 4.5 or 5.2 , so it's still got a ways to go before they can get down to the $2 \%$.

We're concerned that already there's
been enough large increases in the
Federal Funds Rate that could push the U.S. into a recession, and also with the looming potential of global recession. That's a big concern as well.

So what would happen to Nassau
County's sales taxes, if there was a recession? Nassau County's economy is uniquely strong compared to New York

State and to the U.S. Nassau was the seventh wealthiest county in the United States in 2020 according to the Census Bureau, based on median household income. Unemployment also continues to be very low, especially in Nassau County, at $3.3 \%$. Although the difference between the County and the State and the United States has begun to get tighter.

MS. PHILLIPS: You know, Betsy and I
were talking before we came and we both read a similar article this weekend. If you, whoever, you is could tell us where food prices and, even more importantly, where energy prices are going to be next year, '24, '25, we'll have a much better idea what the economy is doing. The largest risk to the U.S economy and really to the world global economy is energy right now. It's energy because energy impacts food, energy impacts manufacturing, energy impacts every thing. That is an area that we will keep very close eye on.

MS. HILL: Let me make one more mention: When we were looking at what's the potential for recession and the impact on sales tax, we were concerned about what happened in the great recession, it can't be that bad. We are much stronger right now and we don't have the ridiculous expanded prices of housing that they had at that time when the overlending had occurred.

MS. PHILLIPS: Let me jump in. Betsy refers to the great recession, it's 2008/2009.

MS. HILL: And during that time it was first declared effective as of the end of 2007. In the following year, 2008, Nassau County saw a decrease in sales tax of $1 \%$. The following year, 2009, which was the end of the recession, the sales tax decreased again by 5\%. The following year Nassau County sales tax had recovered back to 98\% pre-recession and by the following year, it was over the recession. So that's a worst, worst case
analysis, which we can't imagine would occur if there were a recession at this point.

MS. PHILLIPS: You get to give them their gift.

MS. TSIKOURAS: In your packages, the last in the last page in the back, on the right hand side, is the infamous cheat sheet. So this is the document that kind of shows the difference between the presentations. I know that there there continues to be some confusion between what we report in the financial
statements, the fund statements, our
three primary funds, the five major
funds. So this is the way we walk through
how we have to present our financial
information.
So when we represent our financial
statements, the statements that are
audited by the County's external audit
firm, what gets submitted to the EMMA
system, what the bond rating agencies
review, what the investors review, they

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are all reviewing our financial
statements, which are issued on a GAAP
basis. So when we report our projections,
we're always looking at it in a similar
manner.
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    So if you follow along on the cheat
    sheet, you'll see we have the first
column is the five major funds. This is
what's used by the County's
administration, OMB, when they're putting
their budgetary information together.
That's typically what you see when they
come to you for the annual budget.
The three major funds, is also the
basis for the NIFA control period
calculation. So in the package of the
report in the back of the report you will
see the NIFA presentation, or the NIFA
control period presentation, and our
projections for 2023. And again that's
also used on a five major fund basis, not
the three primary that we are looking at,
as the NIFA Act was created many years
ago when the five major funds were
looked at, not updated since then. The next column is the three operating funds. That's what we also call that, like the three primary funds, and that is GAAP, reported in accordance with GAAP with GASB statement number 54, where several of the smaller funds that you're you're used to, like the Police Headquarters fund, the Debt Service fund, the Fire Commission fund, those are all consolidated into the General Fund, as well as many of the reserve funds that we have, the Litigation Fund, the Opioid Fund, Employee Contribution Fund. I'm sorry, the Retirement Contribution Fund, the Employee Benefit Fund, all of those are included in the General Fund for reporting purposes. So our presentation will also include those funds in the column under the General Fund. We also look at the Sewer and Storm Water Resource District and the Police District. So those three funds, the Consolidated General Fund, Police

District, Sewer and Storm Water, make up what we call the three operating funds.

MS. PHILLIPS: I'm going to just jump in and we're repeating ourselves from the mid-year but not everybody was here, this is the way counties throughout the United States report. As Lisa has mentioned, this is what the rating agencies use. This is what our outside auditors use. The way we report it is the way it needs to be looked at, and we have entities that look at our balance sheet that somehow have created their own way of looking at things. Well then, I would ask them to go and look at all the counties throughout the United States, or at least through New York State, and look at those counties that way too. We are more conservative in many cases this way. MS. TSIKOURAS: And then the next column you see where it says Governmental Funds. So for financial statement purposes were required to report our financial statements in multiple ways.

The first way is our Funds Statements Or Governmental Funds, and that's basically the three operating funds plus all the other special revenue funds that we have out there, including the Grant Fund, the Capital fund, the ARPA Fund, the COVID fund, the FEMA Fund, all these other funds and also our component units our blended component units, which you could see are listed at the very bottom. You see, like the NIFA General Fund, we have the Tobacco Settlement Fund. These are all different funds that are recognized as Special Revenue Funds as opposed to being consolidated into the General Fund. And that, again, is in accordance with what the GASB statement requires us to report.

So our financial statements, which I happened to bring, like the last one that we have. And here we'll have several statements or several exhibits that are just Governmental Fund Reporting.

And then the last column here refers
to the Government Wide Reporting and Government Wide Reporting. For I guess the best way to describe what that is, it's full accrual. So it's more inline with what you would see in, let's say, a normal like $P \& L$ statement or normal balance sheet. The Government Wide Reporting Includes the long term obligations. You'll see bonds outstanding on there. You'll see our capital assets on there. You will see our liabilities, our long term liabilities, our long term litigation liability, our long term tax certiorari liability, retirement system liability, our OPEB liability will be on there as well. Those are all full accrual statements. And as I said, those are kind of the all-inclusive. Everything is in there.

So for our financial statement reporting and our projections, we're really using this three operating funds and that. So that's the difference between what you will see in other
presentations where maybe OMB is talking about the five funds.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you. We'll keep giving that cheat sheet every time we come.

So the bottom line here is, we believe, based on our risks and opportunities and the information that we were provided on the 2023 budget, that 2023 could end up with a surplus of $\$ 60$ million on a GAAP basis.

MS. PHILLIPS: Let's turn to the next page. So we're we're not going to go through each of the risks and the opportunities that we've highlighted.

You're welcome to read the report at your convenience, but we will talk about a couple of the top ones.

First and foremost again, sales tax. It's such a large portion, over $40 \%$ of our operating revenues. If you stay on the risks and opportunities, you can see as you flow through our risk and opportunities, the bottom right hand
corner is a $\$ 60.4$ million surplus on $a$ GAAP basis.

Next page. Sales tax scenarios.
Again, no crystal balls. So I'll tell you how we forecast for 2023. We took our 2022 forecast, which was actuals as of October 6, the rest of the year up $3 \%$. So we took that number and we said we still believe that next year is going to have an increase over 2022 of $2 \%$. Now, if that's the case, again, the yellow highlighted column, the budgeted amount for sales tax by $O M B$, the County

Administration, was $\$ 1.527$ billion. Our projected sales tax would be \$1.564 billion of surplus in sales tax, or an opportunity is the way we define it, of $\$ 37$ million, so at $2.4 \%$ increase over their budgeted number.

But I'm going to go and say, what if we're wrong? No crystal balls here. So we look at this scenario. If you go to the left of the yellow highlighted column, and you say you believe our 2022
projection, actual plus $3 \%$ for the rest of the year, but then you say that's flat. We just stay right on 2022 numbers. The fact is, we would still see an opportunity of $\$ 9$ million over what is budgeted.

What happens if we go into a great recession? Albeit we do not believe at this point of time that the global economies, the US economy and, more importantly, Nassau County is going to go into a great recession. But if it does, and say what happens, if we take our projection but take down 2\% in 2023? Sales tax versus what would be budgeted would be $\$ 19$ million dollars less. And by no means do $I$ want to casually talk about \$19 million of our tax dollars, but \$19 million on a $\$ 3.6$ or $\$ 3.7$ billion budget OMB does a good job, we would hope that we would all join together and make sure that we made up that difference.

Let's say: The Fed doesn't over tighten this economy; energy prices

> somehow stay lower; therefore, food prices stay a little lower and the consumer continues to do what the consumer has been doing for the last couple of years. And we take our projection for 2022 and we had a 5\% growth rate -- so to the right of that yellow column. That means instead of $\$ 37$ million opportunity on what the County Administration proposed, we'd say there would be a $\$ 79$ million extra sales tax revenue there. And let me remind you again: Year to date we're $7.26 \%$ up over last year. Let me remind you, in 2019 there was a change in New York state. We now receive sales tax for online sales. And third quarter is still 5.35\% over last year.

The next chart really just demonstrates what sales tax has done. You know, obviously 2019/20 is a hard year. You budgeted right, not knowing in the fall of 2019 that COVID was going to hit, so the actuals were actually below the
budgeted. But since then we've been well above it.

In 2019, when that State Legislation passed mid-year so that's really, you know, it makes it so difficult because we have yet to be in a normal economic environment since that past, but we do our best.

We're going to go back to those risks and rewards were going to highlight maybe two or three of them, if you would please.

MS. TSIKOURAS: So as the Comptroller said, sales tax has positive. We have some other risks that we've identified primarily in areas of like Fines and Forfeitures, Departmental Revenues and some Rents and Recoveries. I know you see the 28.9 risk on there for Use of Fund Balance. That's because Fund Balance on a GAAP basis is not a source of revenue, it's just taking money out of your bank account to pay your bill. It's not a source of revenue. So we always
risk that. So you'll see that's what that means.

The $\$ 15$ million that you see under the column for General Fund is for the Opioid Fund, as there is a plan to utilize some funding for contract and that's been budgeted for 2023. So that's why that's a risk there, and the same for the Sewer fund. There's a projection to use some fund balance in 2023. So we've risked that as well.

Fines and Forfeitures. The majority
of the 20.6 variance that you see there. The risk is in in TPVA and we have about $\$ 15.3$ million that we're projecting as a risk in TPVA, and that's basically just just based on trends at this point in TPVA fines, TPVA administration, red-light camera, red-light camera, administrative fees.

And then we're also risking in that category the two initiatives, the boot and the school cameras. And that's because those initiatives have not yet
taken place. We know that with the boot and tow it requires the rescinding of an Executive Order, which hasn't happened. We thought it would happen. You know, in September it didn't happen. So that's why we're still risking it. You know those could potentially be opportunities to the County in 2023, should they be implemented.

For departmental revenues. The two big pieces in that $\$ 12.5$ million risk are the Income and Expense Law, which is still in the courts and hasn't been decided yet, and also GIS tax map. We feel that there is approximately five million dollar risk there, based on where the, you know the real estate market is at the moment, mortgage rates. We also on point with the mortgage recording fees and the deed fees because the Administration had taken down the budget for those items in 2023. So we feel that that is definitely achievable.

In Rents and Recoveries. One of the
other things that we always risk happens
to be the disencumbrances. So the way
that the budget works, our financial
system works is when a contract is
disencumbered, it gives you back like
revenue, but that's not real revenue on a
on a GAAP basis. So we always risk that.
So we're risking approximately \$7 million
of that. There's also approximately five
million dollars of cash recoveries, which
are the capital closeouts. And while we
definitely agree that they could be close
out because we haven't seen any of the
listing of the actual projects that
needed to be closed, we can't really
decide if that funding is available. In
the past it's been difficult to close out
some of those projects due to old
are sale of county property, because
balances that are in there that need to
be closed out. So to be conservative,
we've risked that amount.
again we don't know exactly what they're going to be selling, when it will close and how it will impact the the budget. So to be conservative, we've risked that as well.

On the positive side, we also are seeing the potential for a pickup in Medicaid as the County's share is scheduled to decline. I believe it's started in September and it's supposed to go through, I believe, April of 2023. So we have a little bit of a pick up there.

So the other big item that we have as far as a potential opportunity, is in Payroll Fringe and Workers Compensation. Workers Compensation, we're actually flat to the budget. We have no risk or opportunity. However, our methodology has always been to exclude any costs associated with the collective bargaining agreements, because we don't know when they're going to happen, we don't know what the terms exactly you're going to be, and whether the estimates that are in
the budget are adequate enough for any collective bargaining agreements. So if you notice any old reports we had, we've always taken out the collective bargaining agreements. We did that with our 2022 mid-year report as well. So we took out approximately a net amount between Payroll and Fringe of about \$75 million. So $\$ 75$ million of the $\$ 140.6$ million that you see there is attributed to the collective bargaining agreements. We also have taken out the vacancies because it's sort of the same theory, like we had these vacancies in there. The positions are not being filled as quickly as had been budgeted. So we're always risking that amount as well, and that's an additional 21. So of the 140.6, we have about 96 million that's just those two assumptions there.

And then just very quickly for property tax refunds, I'm sure this one pops: -75, the risk. So the reason for that is because there is the reserve
within the Litigation Fund and because the Litigation Fund was not included in the 2023 budget, we're currently projecting approximately $\$ 100$ million to be paid out in 2023 out of the Litigation Fund, and the $\$ 30$ million that's been budgeted in the general fund, we anticipate approximately $\$ 5$ million will be paid. So that's really what the 75 represents. It's merely a function of the fact that there's no budget for the litigation fund to pick up that 100 million dollars.

And that's pretty much the highlights.

MS. HILL: All the information is detailed in the in real reports. I would need to go back myself to look, so you can find it there.

MS. PHILLIPS: Our last slide, and we would be more than glad to answer any questions, is really talking about the multi-year financial plan. It shows our projections based on the information that
we have in the out years and then it shows versus OMB's projections.

Look, multi-year plans are good financial practice. They really are. It brings a good fiscal discipline, but they're as good as somewhat, not the paper that they're written on, but the fact is, it's going to take your job, hopefully our job, and the

Administration's job, to really make sure, going forward at any given time, that in any given year that we maintain fiscal discipline. Nobody has a crystal ball. Like I said, it's fine. We want to go through the exercise, but to evaluate us or any other entity based on a multi-year plan, in my mind just doesn't make a lot of sense. We're sitting in a county that has had surpluses for three consistent years. We are projecting a significant surplus in 2022 with very conservative assumptions. This county is fiscally sound and all entities out there need to recognize that.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Given the pause, I'm gathering.

MS. PHILLIPS: We're done.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you for the presentation. We very much appreciate the information and the cheat sheet, of course. Any legislators have any questions. Deputy Presiding Officer Kopel then Legislator Deriggi-Whitton.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Thanks for that very comprehensive presentation. I hope we'll all do fine on the quiz (laughter).

You touched on and did more than touch on inflation versus recession. But I would assume that there is a rather complex interplay among various factors, such as when you talk about inflation, I guess our revenues are going to be inflated over real dollars. Maybe not the same amount as inflation out there. I don't know the differential that might exist, expenses as well. Could you comment on how you've dealt with that interplay? In other words, you might

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assume that there's a recession which
might in a worst case decrease certain
revenues to some extent. At the same
time, we've got inflation which is
increasing it to a certain extent, and
you're anticipating future expenses in
the same way.
    MS. HILL: We looked at each of the
various major expenditures and major
revenue sources and took each of them
individually and working with the
departments and with OMB to analyze what
they saw going forward. We're not experts
on all those areas. With regard to sales,
I think that's where we could bring the
best unique, individual independent
analysis using the scenarios that we've
provided.
    In terms of what's going to happen
out there, as we said, with sales on
properties where we just backed them out
because we don't know if they're going to
occur or not. We haven't been given
other increases in expenses other than,
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you know the salary amounts that were provided in the budget.

MS. TSIKOURAS: The only thing I would add to that is that some of the largest expenditure that we have. I don't want to say fixed, but you know what they are. They're contractual. All right, we have like salaries. You know those are contractual, they're not always based on inflation at this point. If they're under, like a contract. Also, you kind of know what, like your debt services at this point in time. Right, we don't have variable debt, until we go like and issue additional bonds. But what we have right now is set. A lot of our largest contracts or multiyear contracts that are set at this point, you know. And whether they have an inflationary piece to them or not, you know you do see somewhat of an increase in the budget and in some of the outer years we haven't necessarily risked that for those reasons. So it really depends. But when you think about
what the bulk of the County's
expenditures are, the majority of them are are set, you know.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: So what you're saying then, as $I$ understand it, is that we're kind of reaping benefits from inflation right now, to some extent, but we may pay for that down the road, right?

MS. TSIKOURAS: Yes. We could.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: That kind of
segways into another area, to some
extent. The Federal money windfall. In
the same way, are we using this wisely?
In other words, are we spending money to increase programs or to set up new things. Which, once they're done, that constitutes typically a base? You never go down with programs, you always go up. So the revenues here now, both from inflation, both from those windfalls, and they may not be there down the road. Are we being prudent in that way?

Sufficiently prudent.
MS. PHILLIPS: I'm gonna tell you
quick story. My legislator, Legislator
Delia Deriggi-Whitton and I had the opportunity to go to a press conference that the County Executive had on the initial spend for the Opioid money. And I am on board of the largest not-for-profit that provides child and family services. Very little exposure here, it's really New York City. We're in Brownsville. And I thought about that because I thought New York City has these similar pots of money, right. And I
thought, as a provider of social
services, particularly when it comes to mental health or drug abuse, how do you make a proposal and not lock in those costs forever and ever? Because the money is not going to be there forever and ever, and I didn't come up with the answer. But $I$ think that is going to be the biggest challenge you, the County Administration and you, are going to have is when you're approving Opioid money or ARPA money as it goes out, that we don't
you know we don't do the wrong thing for these organizations and we don't, not that we don't allow them because it's not our job to manage them, but we make sure that they're not locking in fixed costs that they're not going to be able to do two years from now.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: You agree with my question. What's your opinion? Do you have an opinion?

MS. PHILLIPS: You know that's different pay grade than mine.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Fair enough. So you did comment rather obliquely, I guess, on the persistence of NIFA.

MS. PHILLIPS: You know we wrote an Op-Ed after the mid-year and unfortunately, Newsday, they dragged us along for a long time, but they wouldn't publish it. Even though, and our point was and still is, and I'm going to use a football analogy, which I really
shouldn't. They keep moving the goalpost, they keep moving the goalpost, and if
they were moving -- there is no question that years ago Nassau County needed a little control and oversight, right. But that is not the current financial condition of Nassau County today and that is due to hard work, a little bit of luck, nothing wrong with luck, and sound financial decisions. And we deserve, we as the people of Nassau County, deserve to be controlled by the people that are elected to do so, not by nonelected individuals. If we as elected officials don't do the right thing, there is a process to get rid of us. We've met the guidelines of control when the legislation was put in place and once again the goalpost seems to move. So I don't want to say it's politically motivated, I really don't want to, but I can't $I$ can't figure it out. I can't figure out why a statement or they approved the multi-year plan last year. They approved the budget. I hear through the rumors that by June they're going to
be gone and now they're still here. What are we supposed to do? Give us the formula, give us the equation.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: But compared with pretty much every other county in the state, we're solid.

MS. PHILLIPS: We're solid.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: We're more solid than many counties that don't have any.

MS. PHILLIPS: And look, you can always be better, but we're solid.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: But that's not the guideline.

Moving to your own office.
Historically, there's been delays in payments to contractors for various things. And I've heard, and it's anecdotally, of course, but but I've heard often that we don't get a lot of bids because people feel like getting paid, makes the whole thing worth while and they're not getting paid and they can't afford to carry it. That's been a problem probably as long as I've been
here. So how is that looking now?
MS. PHILLIPS: You know, I thank you
for bringing it up. I can't speak on do people do bid or not when we put RFPs, but what $I$ can talk about is the accomplishments of the team. And when it comes to processing claims, and I'll use longevity as an example. You know longevity was paid when it within six weeks of approval. You know that was a big accomplishment. It wasn't that easy and it took teamwork. It took $P \& A$, and IT and it took comptroller's department, to work together and they, you know, I'll give Beaumont Jefferson, my deputy controller. I'll give Charlie Casolaro, the attorney, really huge credit for the leadership that they showed, bringing the team together and working this out. You know we have a funny internal saying is that we keep putting Draino down the drain. But it's true, we are unclogging the drain. The City of Long Beach came to us and $I$ think it was the beginning of

March. They hadn't been paid in four years for the portion, the reimbursement that the County gives them for operating the little bus loop down there. Four years, over $\$ 300,000$. Within three weeks we had them paid. Now that doesn't mean we are changing the quality of our review, if anything we've put procedures in place.

We caught something the other day a department change form to a bank account was submitted and we went in and our review and we found out that it was a phishing, it was a phishing and so we caught it. It would have been a $\$ 160,000$ that would have been paid. It's being investigated. We reported it. So it's being investigated. We can get better, we can get better.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Is there any
metric that you've used to measure whether there's been progress. In other words, I guess payments may have been so far behind at one point and now they're
plus or minus weeks.
MS. PHILLIPS: Nickie Banvua who
tracks. We have a new form of tracking. In the old days what they would do is say you had $x, y, z$ contracting, and so they would, depending on when it came in. It was first, first out and but there would be other payments due to $x, y, z$
contracting. So now we bundle. You know it sounds like so simple, but I'm telling you that was a big change, to bundle. So if we owe $x, y, z$ contracting, we have 20 contracts. Let's just review them all at the same time, because chances are if there is a mistake in there, it may be in all 20 contracts. So we can get it solved quickly.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: But do we have any measurement?

MS. PHILLIPS: We do have measurement. Of course we have daily measurement.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: And how are those measurements looking versus the time that
you started?
MS. PHILLIPS: So I would say on the average, you know, it depends on the time of year also. So it's a little unfair to use at the time I started because, we've changed policy. We just put a note out to all the departments that they have to have their year end claims in by certain dates. It used to be, I believe, I wasn't here that you know people were busy so they'd all wait till December 30th and submit all the claims. So what would happen is, the Claim Department would just balloon out and it would take months to, you know, make up for the backlog. So now we've put a new policy in place. You know what, any claims that are you have to be in by this date. If they're December claims, you have until the second week of January. So we don't have that clogging. So are we down to 15 days, you know anywhere between two and three weeks in the -- 17 day average is where we are right now. Were we at the
beginning of the year higher, yes, but I don't want to -- you know what, these are hard working individuals. And like every department that has come in here, we can't hire. You know one, there were no tests. I said this. I complained about this at the mid-year. There were no tests, then the tests that were given were taken a year to score. Even though I believe we're in the day and age where you could take a test online and know your score immediately. And then the salary structure, it just has to be addressed. It really has to be addressed. LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Alright, thanks. LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Thank you. You actually stole my question because I was wondering about our turn around. We think alike sometimes.

But I just had two quick questions: One with your cheat sheet, and again I defer to you on most of this as far as understanding exactly how this works. But it seems to me that both on the Operating

Fund and the Governmental Fund, the Operating Fund, I would assume you would use for operational purposes in your budget, and the Governmental Fund, which I would assume you really can't touch. But it seems like they're duplicative in both columns, like many of them anyway. Like column two and column three.

MS. TSIKOURAS: Yes. Because if you see just above the three operating funds, it says budgeting. So when we do our reporting like to this Body and internally, when we're looking at things, we look at it with these three operating funds. But when we're reporting on a financial statement basis we have those three operating funds plus the additional funds. So if you were to look at our financial statements and look at one of the exhibits, you would see the General Fund, the Police District, the Sewer and Storm Water Fund, and then you would also see the NIFA General Fund, the Disputed Assessment Fund, the Capital Fund, the

ARPA Fund. You would see the other ones. We are only looking at what we consider the Operating Funds. These are, like the daily operations of the County, a lot of the Special Revenue Funds. The majority of the Special Revenue Funds are segregated for certain purposes right. We know that the DAF fund is for, is for the DAF, collects the DAF charges and records the tax certiori payments made to the commercial property owners. We know that the Grant Fund maintains all the grant information that are typically funded at a $100 \%$. So those aren't daily Operating Funds per say. But what runs the County, the daily operations of the County are, are really these three, these three funds. So that's why we segregate. That's why we talk about the three operating funds. But those same operating funds are recorded in the financial statements. So the last two columns are for financial statement reporting purposes. Those last two columns does that make it more clear?

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: It did to a certain degree, but for instance the opioid settlement litigation funds, that is being listed right now in our Operational Fund.

MS. TSIKOURAS: Yes. With GASB 54 there are rules to determine whether a fund is recognized as a special revenue fund and stands on its own or whether it has to be consolidated, becomes part of the General Fund.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: So this is on it's own?

MS. TSIKOURAS: No, it's it's part of the General Fund.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I have a question: Again, I'm not accusing anybody of anything. Does it help us to get out of the NIFA control period if we have a large amount of money in our fund, our Operational Fund?

MS. PHILLIPS: We do not meet the criteria for what was established to be in a control period. Nassau County does
not.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I know
we're trying to get out of it. So I'm wondering if that is part of the reason why we are hesitant to be dispersing some of these funds like the opioid settlement fund, because we want to hold on to the cash, is that possibility?

MS. TSIKOURAS: No. If you look at the first column, where we talk about the five major funds and then towards the bottom, the NIFA calculation does not include those extra funds. It only includes the five major funds: General Fund, Police Headquarters, Debt Service, Fire Commission, and Police District. So that other cash currently has no impact on the NIFA control calculation.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Glad to hear that, because I, like you, I really would like to see this -- I'm trying figure out why it's taking so long to disperse that funding. I know what a crisis -- I get phone calls all the time.

We have no beds available. I have a neighbor whose son is in jail right now and they're grateful they're not paying the bond because they know he's alive and they can sleep at night. I mean this is just walking my dog $I$ run into people and we get calls all the time. So I think there's such an urgency to get this money out. I think that -- it's like

Hotel/Motel money. There's no guarantee we're gonna get it the next year. But but people understand that. I think we can trust these agencies to budget so that they know it's a one time revenue. Us saying, well, we want to make sure you spend the money right and you don't you I don't want you to budget a salary based on -- if they're not smart enough to figure that out, I don't think they would have been surviving for as long as many of them have. MS. PHILLIPS: It would be the administration, whoever is reviewing the RFPs, to insure that too.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: But I just think you know the money was given to us for a reason. It was a settlement for these pharmaceutical companies that, in my opinion, knew a lot more about the addictive properties of their product, their drug then then they let on and they caused a ton of damage, not to mention the loss of children. But you know that's the most number one, but also the expense to different government, different municipalities. So I really think there's such an urgency. I'm very happy to hear it's nothing that would anyway be mixed into the NIFA situation.

MS. PHILLIPS: Not at all.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I thank you for clarifying that.

I had one other quick question and I understand about projections and I know what they're worth. The only thing I'm I'm a little bit worried about is just the discrepancy between your projection, and OMB. Is that plus or minus of your
number, or is that just plus $\$ 3$ million as opposed to plus $\$ 110$ million, on the last side. I'm sorry.

MS. TSIKOURAS: Remember, as I
mentioned earlier, our 2023 projections have excluded the cost of collective bargaining agreements and vacancies, so many of the assumptions that we have in 2023 we've taken out into the into the multi-year plan. The numbers are high, because number one, we're not picking up any use of fund balance. We're risking that. We have an opportunity for the payroll and the fringe. Some of the risks that we see in TPVA, we're taking out. We're also not including things like the boot and tow, the school cameras. So what we've done is basically looked at where we are in '23. Now ' 23 becomes the base for '24 and we take it forward. So we have a surplus again in 2023 and some of those items are coming out into the out years.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I like
your numbers better. But $I$ have to say in the past, OMB has sort of been somewhere in line. This is the largest discrepancy I've seen. I'm not saying it's -MS. PHILLIPS: But again, it's because we don't include any contract negotiations. We don't include vacancies because it hasn't happened. So it's just that difference between the way the GAAP accounting versus. It's the methodology and we're consistent for years. It is a consistency, not through my administration, past administrations. It's been consistent around 12 years, 15 years.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: All
right. So I guess you feel comfortable with those projections even though, as we said, they're not anything we can really hang our head on. But we know that contracts are going to be coming. We know that, although it hasn't happened yet, we know they're coming. Like in government. MS. TSIKOURAS: But we don't know
the extent of of the cost. So if if we were to pick up their cost, we'd be basically saying: We assume their costs are correct. We don't know, we don't know how those terms -- we've had labor costs in the last two budgets that hasn't happened. We've been consistent in excluding those numbers which we were right about. So that's why I said like yeah, at some point there will be, but we are not projecting that. Right now we're saying here is what it is. These are our assumptions, they are our assumptions. MS. PHILLIPS: And it's more of a snapshot. Maybe that's a good word to use here. It's a snapshot of what we know today, what we know today.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: But again, when we look at the NIFA numbers they're a little bit more inline with OMB projections. I mean, and again, I'm not trying to say when one is right, is wrong. I'm just trying to figure out, like you said, where we actually are,

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& \text { because it does feel like things are } \\
& \text { moving around. }
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MS. PHILLIPS: I would refer you, when you have a moment to go, to Page 41 of our actual report, which is the one that's in the folder. It will give you an idea what we're risking and what we're showing as under and over what the administration -- so it allows you to kind of flow through and read-through what we're saying versus what they're saying.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Thank you.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: How are you Comptroller?

MS. PHILLIPS: Good. How are you?
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Good.
MS. PHILLIPS: Good.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I just have a quick question. Legislator

Deriggi-Whitton asked question that was I was thinking of in regard to the labor contracts, but $I$ just wanted to get your
thoughts on the backlog with tax
certioraris. I didn't see it in your presentation, but maybe it's in the larger document that $I$ didn't get a chance to read though the 50 page document. But $I$ just wanted to get an idea from you. Have you identified the backlog? We've seen here, more anecdotally, but we've seen here that that we are settling more cases that we are voting on. We're seeing them come through the Legislature little bit more frequent. But $I$ just wanted to get your opinion on an identified number, and has the administration expressed to you when they will be able to reduce that number? I think that's a true reason, true outlier that's a risk that doesn't really get identified as best as I could. MS. PHILLIPS: I'll answer that backwards. So I have not spoken to the administration of what their plan is on how to pay it down, other than what was discussed with OMB and us.

> LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Fair enough.

MS. TSIKOURAS: I can talk about
that a little bit. So in our projections we know that we have the $\$ 208$ million dollars in the Litigation Fund for tax certiorari. In our discussions with OMB, they indicated that they plan to pay out approximately $\$ 100-150$ million probably closer to $\$ 150$ million between
litigation and DAF Fund. So our projections are anticipating a \$100 million payment in '22 out of the Litigation Fund, as well as $\$ 100$ million in 2023. The problem with identifying where the backlog or what the tax certiorari liability is at this point in time is that our starting base is all in liability. So we get that from ARC at the end of the year and then we do our analysis on that. We look at what's considered short-term that's in the treasurer's office, we look at what's considered DAF, and then we come up with that number.

There is a section on page 42 where we talk about what we reported as of the end of the fiscal year 2021, because that's the last time that the it was done. So until we have that analysis from ARC, we can't really determine what that long term liability is. But remember before when we were talking about the cheat sheet, I said that on a full accrual basis, that's where we would have our full liability. So on page 42 we talk about what we had estimated as the all in tax certiorari liability, it was about $\$ 707$ million at that time and all those components, the long term piece, the short-term piece, the DAF piece. All those pieces appear in the government-wide financial statements in the long term, full of accrual financial statements. If something is not due and payable, but it's it's kind of sitting out there, it's not considered a liability on a fund statement basis. So what we normally pick up, it's still a
liability, yes, absolutely, but on a full, accrual basis. So we do look at that distinction at the end of the year when we do our analysis and we start looking at the entries that are necessary to make sure that we've captured everything. But at this point in time we don't have that data yet.

MS. PHILLIPS: When you have the opportunity, go to page 42, you'll see. You know we had the year 2021, the total liability had increased to $\$ 707$ million from $\$ 647$ million and $\$ 587$ million as of 2020 and 2019. Of the $\$ 707$ million, we point out that we know $\$ 250$ plus million was settled with with LIPA and National Grid. So even though we don't get a number until December 31st, 2022, it does give you an idea that it's going to go down assuming that that calendar hasn't filled up by -LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: It also assume that the County is planning to reassess at some point. Wouldn't it be exacerbated
if we have a frozen roll going forward in the out years? Does that contribute to --

MS. PHILLIPS: I'm trying to think through --

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: For example, we're looking at 2022. As far as I know, I haven't seen a plan from the County Executive in terms of the assessment plan, but I'm assuming that the plan is to keep the roll frozen again. I don't know, maybe you might know better than me.

## MS. PHILLIPS: I don't.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: But so if the roll is frozen again, doesn't that create the same level of a potentially questionable flawed roll which then could create the opportunity for more grievances, for lack of a better term?

MS. PHILLIPS: I don't believe that it creates more opportunity. Quite frankly, there's ample opportunity right now to grieve. To grieve successfully --

Jeff Schoen, Deputy Comptroller in charge of accounting.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I'm not trying to put you on the spot. I'm just trying to understand how not reassessing what frozen roll, doesn't that create what we had for a period of time under the previous administration, of a frozen roll? Didn't that create more successful grievances?

MR. SCHOEN: The success of the grievances wasn't necessarily based upon whether the roll was frozen or not, but if you reassess, depending on, it could give more confidence in their values and lead to less grievances, so that is possible. Yes.

MS. PHILLIPS: If property values go down, people might be more comfortable. So, as promised during the early part of my administration, we are in the Department of Assessment, currently
doing, I don't want to say a full-blown audit, because that would take years. But
it will definitely be a solid report on what occurred during the reevaluation. But it's gone broader than that. And in fact we thought we would have published by now. We thought we'd be done by July or August. But it happens, you get in there and you realize, oh, wait a minute, we need to talk about this, we need to evaluate this, we need to look into this. But they're coming and they're going to be several reports, back to back to back to back, on different issues. So it'll be a little easier to read, since it's a very, very complex topic and it's possible that the County Executive -- and I really have no idea. It's very possible that he is waiting for these reports to make a decision what you need to do. What I say in general, you always want to keep your roll current and I know you're going to meet with the Department of Assessment. Ask the same question to our acting assessor. The best thing to do is keep your roll current. But remember,
you're grieving your assessment, that doesn't mean you're lowering your taxes.

Assessed value and taxes do not go
hand-in-hand always.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: And that's where I guess I was driving at. In the end is keeping the roll current.

MS. PHILLIPS: Absolutely. You want
to keep it correct. And it will be one of our findings. I mean not to let the cat out of the bag, but it will be one of our findings.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Thank you, Comptroller.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Any
other Legislators?
(Whereupon, no verbal
response.)
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you very much.

MS. PHILLIPS: Thank you very much. Thank you for having us and, as always, if you have any follow-up questions,

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please reach out or you have anything we
``` can help you with. We're more than glad to take care of it.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: All right, the next department is Assessment, all right, ready when you are.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Good afternoon, everybody. How are you doing today? Matthew Cronin. I'm the acting county assessor here in Nassau County and I'm here representing the Department of Assessment. It's an honor for me to sit here before you today. Department of Assessment is, some facts:

Second largest assessing unit in New York state, second only to the Great City of New York; New York City, Manhattan, and Bronx, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Queens;

Our assessment roll for the 2023 tax roll has over 425,000 parcels with a full valuation of over \(\$ 340\) billion worth of fair market value on the roll.

The importance of maintaining the assessment roll each year is to keep valuations current and accurate. The maintenance requires constant processing
of permits, verification of sales data, updating the property inventory,
maintaining and updating the computer system, something that we do every day, constantly in our systems looking for ways to update and to improve upon what we have. Last two rolls that were published for tentative values were the 2022-23 roll, and the 2023-24 roll were frozen due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

This year. For the 24-25 roll, we're currently looking at some instability in the market, inflationary trends, stock market instability, international conflicts, conversations of OPEC and the value of oil and the impact of electricity and bills for the home. It's becoming a real point that we're hitting these metrics in our current study and it's not something that we can turn a blind eye to when determining property value for a date that's three months out of today or currently around three months from today. So all these things have
effect on the housing market.
For the 2023 year we were approximately 17,000 SCAR filings were handled by my department, in which we were able to successfully mediate approximately 10,000 cases, eliminating the need for refunds. We administer approximately 300,000 exemptions yearly, verify over 30,000 sales per year and approximately 10,000 permits that we go out and physically inspect these properties on.

This year we've implemented some new and exciting technology due to the help of all of you and Cyclomedia. It is a great vendor that uses street-level imagery. I always say it's Googlemaps, times a million. A lot of metrics and a lot of data points to actually accurately capture all street-level inventory of Nassau County. We've successfully done that as of this year. So that's something I'm very proud to speak on.

This technology, in addition to the
existing map technology, gives us approximately three flyovers, per year, captures all the aerial GIS photography. As current as the most recent flyover, September of this year, I have the most current inventory on properties, which is, once again, when you speak to others in New York state, that's pretty good. So with the combination of these two technologies, the efficiencies of the department has increased exponentially. We are also currently working on a mobile technology allowing our assessors to access in real-time information, the computer systems. So think of it as a complete mobile force to go out there and collect the inventory on property, which is the most important piece in maintaining property assessments across any jurisdiction.

Some highlights of things that I've been able to accomplish in my approximately five months:

I've implemented the first

departmental-wide policies and procedures manual for all employees. This policy and procedures manual was put out to try to act as a sound basis for structure in the department and to boost morality. A lot of the things that I found when I took the seat was that there was a lot of just unknowns going on, and \(I\) took that as an opportunity to really try my best to identify the issues and to really, you know, created a little bit of a professional environment in the office which has been needed for a while.

In addition to implementing policies and procedures manual, we've re-established our quality control division with three designated IAO assessors. For those of you who may not know what that is, it is the Institute of Assessing Officers, which is the designation set forth by the New York State Assessors Association. It is a designation that five years you have
actual assessing backgrounds and you need to sit for a master exam. Some of you are attorneys. I never sat for the bar, but a very comprehensive examine and in all practices of assessment and appraisal in New York state. So I'm happy to say that we have three designated IOA assessors who currently work in the Quality Control Division. We have also re-established our Valuation Standards Division. I'm sitting next to my head of the division, next to me is Daniel Ross, who I'm sure you all know. We also have another co-chair and IAO designated assessor. And we have three statisticians on board, with the addition of one more coming all with their background in mathematics, statistics, and one of them has their master's degree in mathematics, and we have one current GIS specialists that we were able to hire last year.

With all of these dynamics that I'm speaking to you today, I'm proud to sit
here and I'm confident in speaking to you all as the current Acting County

Assessor. I appreciate your time and I welcome any questions regarding the budget or anything else you may deem necessary.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: What is the plan for the Tentative Assessment Roll? Is the County reassessing, trending, freezing?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: It's a great question and it's something that we have been looking at since I've sat in the seat. It is not such an easy answer, however, because the issue that I
currently face is that I'm to predict market value based upon a valuation date of the first business day in January this year. I think it's January 2nd of 2023. There are a lot of factors that are in play right now that we're not in play around three months ago: The idea of increase in rate hikes, inflation is on the rise, international conflict faces
us, and consumer sentiment has decreased approximately \(25 \%\) in the past three months. It is something that \(I\) call it a game time decision. I am ready to pivot whenever it needs to happen, but I would be not doing my due diligence if I didn't wait for all the facts that \(I\) could collect and actually make a move on that information. It is something that is very important to me. I take pride in what I do and that's something if the time comes and I decide that it's something that can be implemented at that point, it will be done.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: When
would you have to make this determination for the tentative assessment notices to go out?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Well, the valuation date is January \(2 n d . \quad\) 'm well aware of the Tax Impact Notice; I think it's County Admid Code 672. That would have to be 60 days prior to the publishing of the Tentative Assessment

Roll.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: When would you have to make a decision?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Very soon, within the next few weeks.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: That decision has not been made today? ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Not yet. PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: All right.

Just the other question: Explain to us what happened with the error.

COMMISSIONER ARNOLD: Absolutely.
In 2021, for the previous
reappraisal of the County, the \(T P P\) was voted on and implemented by State Statute and previous administration put it into effect. It was a phase-in value that was supposed to approximately take five years to phase in values.

What ends up happening every year is
that if there is a decrease in quantity change or a physical change on the property which is negative, we are
supposed to manually calculate those properties and apply the reduction of the physical onto the total base number. So I always use the example of: If a 100 was the base number and I had a minus 20 in the physical, my percentage difference should be minus 20. One hundred minus 20 would be 80. Eighty should have been the new base. What ended up happening is a clerical error was performed and instead of the column on the spreadsheet being put into the system as in 80 , it was overwritten as the reduction amount 20. PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Okay. And was that specific types of activities on properties? Was it demolition, essentially?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Yes, so it's negative physical demolition of inventory on the roll and any fire damage. That was implemented from the previous successor and it's been practised ever since it was implemented in 2021.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: How many properties are we talking?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN:
Approximately -- well, 842 exactly.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Right.
The notices went out --
ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Right. The bills went out by the receivers. The bills had gone out and then, once we identified the issue, I contacted all the receivers of taxes and I sent a personal letter from me explaining that the issue existed and that we asked he receivers if they could implement new tax bills which, as of today, they have been sent out to the homeowners.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Then, is there any refund that would be owed to any of these home owners?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: To the homeowners, no. If they haven't paid the bill, it is not a refund status to any home owner. If they receive a corrected bill, then they would receive the
corrected bill. To the County there is a refund that is due that we are currently putting together the actual pieces now for the corrections and that will be here and actually, I would assume, on the 24 th we're bringing those forward.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Just explain what the County exposure is.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: The
County's exposure is making the receiver's whole, making it whole. So it's approximately 842 parcels, we would have to make those whole.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: I'm just not sure why they had to be made whole if the corrected bills were then provided to the receivers.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Because we're still liable for any change in that value, any change on the taxes.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: So in terms of the town --

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: It's the school district bills.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Do you have an approximate value of the exposure?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Total impact on the schools is around \(\$ 1.5\) million.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: The County has to reimburse the towns for that amount?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Yes, the school districts.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: School districts, right. Because they are receiving less money than they should have.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Correct.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: When
was the mistake made? Obviously, we know the bills --

Acting ASSESSOR CRONIN: When I
looked back in my system, it was around June that they were uploaded.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: The mistake was it generated by technology?

Was it human error? What was it?
ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: So it was generated by human error that needs to interfere with the idea of a systematic technology. It's a very good question because it brings to the point of every single time that we need to look at the TPP adjustments, it is a manual override of a system that's not necessarily meant to be overridden. It is a manual calculation, which is always something that we try to reduce as best we can and let the system be what it is. Systems are meant to perform and when you have to implement overrides in the system, it is something that always opens us up to liability.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank
you. Questions. Minority Leader Abrahams.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: How are you,
Mr. Cronin?
ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Very good.
How about yourself?
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Acting

Assessor, you said a lot of things. Just forgive me, because I just want to make sure I understood you right and I'm able to convey everything back to you or convey everything in terms of my questioning.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Sure.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: So the
questions I was going to ask you was related to the Presiding Officer.

Diving into the Taxpayer Protection Plan. The 842, I guess, parcels that are impacted to a tune of \(\$ 1.5\) million, if \(I\) remember correctly and forgive me if I'm wrong, my colleagues here, when there's a Correction of Error, doesn't need to be voted on by the legislature?

ActING ASSESSOR CRONIN: That's correct.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: This error happened in June.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Right.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: And you found out about it when, in June or just now?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Just now. LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: So you went back and figured out that it happened in June, but you just found out about it a couple of days ago?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: That's correct.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: And when do you plan to present it to the Legislature? Because you said you already notified the towns about sending out the correct notices. How can they send out the corrected notices if it hasn't been proved by the Legislature?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Well, I
don't really know.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I'm sorry?
ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I don't know the answer to that question.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Look, I want
to see every taxpayer pay their fair share, but it just seems like we're adding more liability to the County. It sounds like to me these are illegal
corrections if we're sending out something it hasn't been approved by the Legislature, which the Legislature is required to approve.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Well, we are putting together everything on the \(24 t h\). It will be in front of you then.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: But you've already sent out the correct notices to the towns. The towns are becoming liable because they're already sending out the corrective notices based on that action not happening here in the Legislature.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Okay.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Do you do you agree with me?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I don't really know the question. It's something that is outside of my total purview.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Let me present it to you again. If I remember correctly, because the previous administration made errors too, and every time I remember -- I mean you guys could
speak up. I mean you guys remember this stuff. I mean I am speaking out of turn. If I remember correctly, when the previous legislature made errors, they had to come back to us, one of those people was Rob Myles, he's here standing right behind me. He had to present at the podium and present those correction of errors to the Legislature before they went to the towns. ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Right. LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Now I understand the expedience on why you went to the towns because you want to be able to try to correct it as quickly as possible. I'm going to get into that correction, whether or not that's actually going to happen as well. But if I remember correctly, we had to vote on it before it's presented to the towns. If I'm incorrect, then I'll stand corrected. DEPUTY ASSESSOR SPARA: Michele Spara, Deputy Assessor. I think the decision was made to
send the information to the Receivers of Taxes. We did not instruct them to we provided the information to the receivers. The decision was on the receivers of whether they chose to mail out the bills prior to us presenting on the 24 th.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: We are sure that each of the receiver of taxes were aware that they shouldn't be sending that out?

DEPUTY ASSESSOR SPARA: We did not tell them to or not to. As far as the Department of Assessment is concerned.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Did they have knowledge that the Legislature had to vote on it?

DEPUTY ASSESSOR SPARA: I can't speak on behalf of the receivers.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: So I guess ultimately -- are we complicit in sending out an illegal correction?

DEPUTY ASSESSOR SPARA: We prepared the information for the receivers to
prepare the bills.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: But the bills went out.

DEPUTY ASSESSOR SPARA: It is our understanding that some of the bills have gone out. That is our understanding.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: That sounds to me to be illegal.

DEPUTY ASSESSOR SPARA: I'm not an attorney.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Okay. All right. Well, we've got bigger issues.

All right, so let's dive into the ones that went out.
(Whereupon, off record
discussion.)

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I'm sorry, my counsel is telling me. Are you one of the attorneys for assessment?

MS. ESTIS: Yes.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Do you mind?
MS. ESTIS: Karen Estis, counsel for the Department of Assessment?

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Can you
comment on the fact of whether or not the the Correction of Error requires a vote of the Legislature before the County notifies the towns of those corrections. MS. ESTIS: It's my understanding that the information went to the Department of Treasury. I'm sorry, Department of Receiver.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: It went to the Receiver of Taxes before this Legislative Body had the opportunity to vote on it. Do you concur that the Legislative Body needs to vote on it before it goes to the receiver taxes?

MS. ESTIS: You know. I think that that would be something that I would need to research and I could get back to you on that.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: What about before bills are issued? Because now each of the receivers of taxes have sent out the bills. So do you think that the Legislature had voted on it before the bills were reissued? Because that's what

the towns did. By Mr. Cronin's
testimony, the towns have already
reissued. I'm going to get to that issue as well.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I'm not sure if they have. I heard that they had, but I am not sure on any of that.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: All right.
MS. ESTIS: I'm just saying that our department merely just provided the data for this information. As far as
responsibility for whether or not the bills went out, \(I\) don't think that that is something that our department encouraged. We sent the data. That was it.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Well, I don't now if it's as clear cut as, we sent the data, and that's it. I mean, I think we do have a fury, fiduciary responsibility as we send the data. We don't want to put the Receivers of Taxes in harm's way either. I mean before we send the data, I would like to think that it's going to
come this Legislative Body, so we can do the proper vote for the Correction of Error, then it can go to the villages. Because honestly I mean, I don't know, I'd assume everybody would vote yes. I mean I would vote yes. I want to make sure everybody pays their fair share. But it has to follow the proper steps.

Doesn't it?
MS. ESTIS: I would assume so, yes.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: And do you agree in this case, did it follow the proper steps?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I think the point is, we did send the data files to the receivers, so they were aware of the changes and the changes that might go out on the bill.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Mr. Cronin, you're assuming that they were aware that this Legislative Body took a vote.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I'm not assuming anything no.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: But you know
full well the vote has to take place before bills can be reissued.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I don't reissue the bills. I just sent over the updated data files.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Let's back up. Are you of the same understanding that we have that, that \(I\) believe counsel just said, that the legislative vote for the Correction of Error needs to take place before any bills were issued. Are you in agreement with that? That vote needs to take place?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I would have to look at the law. I really would.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Wait, I'm
confused now you're unaware that --
ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: You're asking me to speak about law that actually I don't know off the top of my head.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Sir, you're the Acting Assessor.

Acting ASSESSOR CRONIN: That's
correct.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: There was an error that was made.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: That's correct.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: You're trying to tell me, your counsel, no one, advised you that it needed to come back to the Legislature for a Correction of Error.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: No. Which is why we're actually preparing the Correction of Error petitions.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: So now we're in the same boat now. So basically that Correction of Error has to come back. So it never dawned on anyone that we should advise the towns before they re-issue a bill because it hasn't come to here. I mean, I'm guessing, is going to come by the 24th; when is that? That's 12 days from now. No one advised the towns to say hey, towns, by the way, this never passed the Legislature for a Correction of Error?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Once again,
I sent the data files over to the towns.
There was no conversation of this
did/didn't, it was simply a data
transfer. It was a transfer of data, updating the information for them.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: It just seems
to me that seems a little -- I mean, I
don't know. I would hate to be a receiver
of taxes and reissue tax bills when
knowing full well it hasn't even passed the Legislature.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Once again, we provided them with data files with the updated information.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Karen, did you
get a chance to speak to any of the counsels of the Receivers of Taxes?

MS. ESTIS: No, I did not.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: So the only
communication was that we sent them the data files?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Correct. Updated data files.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I don't know. I'm scared to say something that puts the County in more harms way, but I don't think that's legal.

MS. ESTIS: I think this was prepared so that we could put these on notice.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Let me just change gears a little bit. The mistake was made, it was made in June, it was caught in October.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Right.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: The bills have already gone out. Some people might have paid the bill because it may have been such a small margin, they didn't really notice a difference. Some people that may have noticed that they didn't get the full exemption of the \(40 \%\) may have said: Well, hold up a second, and may have contacted your office or their receiver of taxes, or some people that may have use like myself, I use a mortgage company, so may have been paid already.

So in all these different scenarios, just explain to me what happens in each scenario.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I can't answer for that. For each scenario; what do you mean?

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Let's go through it one by one. So if somebody had a mortgage company, like probably 95\% of us up here. We mortgage our homes. They pay the taxes through an escrow account, they pay the taxes to the town. If that person, if the mortgage company paid it already, paid this inflated amount without the exemption already, what happens in that particular situation? What happens?

DEPUTY ASSESSOR SPARA: They receive a refund.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: They will receive a refund. Currently, or they have to wait until the next tax bill for the schools? They would wait until June to receive a refund. If they only paid
half, because you have the option to pay in full or pay half, mortgage companies tend to pay only in half, they would receive a corrected bill for the second half and they would receive a refund from the County for the first half.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Got it. Now, in the event that if you're a homeowner that pays your own taxes, that was being prepared, I guess it was on November 10th, the going on November 10th, correct?

DEPUTY ASSESSOR SPARA: Correct.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: And you paid already, same scenario? You get a refund sometime in June?

DEPUTY ASSESSOR SPARA: That is correct. If you're homeowner that has not paid, you are hoping that you get this reissue bill in time and then that reissued bill will have a new reflective amount.

DEPUTY ASSESSOR SPARA: Which is the exact reason why we prepared the data

files to get to the receivers as soon as possible in the anticipation that they could correct as soon as possible.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Got it. So, the total exposure is \(\$ 1.5\) million?

DEPUTY ASSESSOR SPARA: Correct.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Of the 842
parcels, do we have an idea -- I don't know if you spoke to the Receiver of Taxes. How many people have paid so far?

DEPUTY ASSESSOR SPARA: We would have no way of knowing that.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: No way of knowing. No way of knowing what was sent out at all. All we did was update the files and sent them over to the receivers, so they understood that the calculation was reissued, and that was the new information.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Okay. One of the things that my counsel just brought to my attention was I guess the letter to the receiver it quoted as saying: "As a result of this issue, I have addressed
the issue and have corrected the TPP calculation that has now been applied on the new, updated 2022/2023 tax bill."

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: In
anticipation that when they did send the tax bills out, the updated data on the site would be implemented on the bills. LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: But you can't correct it without coming to this Body.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Correct, I understand.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: But this was written a couple of days ago. It hasn't come to the Body until the 24 th.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: In
anticipation of what was going to be voted on here, because a lot of times what happens is assessment is you get reactive and you don't be proactive and we end up trying to catch our tails, if you will.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: But what if
this Legislative Body voted no?
Acting ASSESSOR CRONIN: Then I
guess I would tell the receivers of taxes that you can ignore the letter that I sent you.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Isn't that kind of double the work?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: It could be, and that's something that I would have to apologize for, and I would take that burden.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Not that I think me and my colleagues would vote not to something like that.

All right. Let me let me move on. You went into a little bit with the Presiding Officer about the frozen roll. I just want to make sure I heard you correctly. You mentioned multiple times -- obviously, there are other factors on why the roll continues to remain frozen. You mentioned gas prices, inflation. I thought you mentioned something about the war in Russia too.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: There's always some indication of the actual
trust in the economy, and I think that
that right now is a big part of why
liquidity is low, exposure on the market
is high, the times are up. And I think
all of these factors do come into play
when you have to make a decision that is three months away from today's date, that in a moment something could fall, and then I would be the one who is implementing these values, updating the roll. For me, it's something that \(I\) take into consideration all factors. Sales
price is the best indication of value, but there's a lot that goes into what a home sells for, such as consumer confidence, supply and demand. I mean it is a multifaceted process.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: And you've weighed that versus the consequences of not revaluing properties in Nassau County, and doesn't that open the County to potentially higher grievances? More settlements?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Well, I
think the grievance process in and of itself is high and it's the constitutional right of every constituent in Nassau County to grieve.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I stand correct. You're right, the grievance process is high, successful grievances. ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: True. LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I think that creates some level of confidence or lack of confidence on behalf of our home owners, that there is an actual fair way of how the County's assessing value, because obviously they're using values that are frozen, that go back to several years.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Right. And
you bring you bring up a great point in the word confidence, and I think that's the name of the day, that's the word of the day. Confidence. And I sit before you today telling you that there's a lot of factors that go into what is the right value on a home. And to tell you today,
if \(I\) knew what your home was worth, I would tell you that \(I\) couldn't accurately predict that as of January 2, 2023 as of today.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I could
imagine, yeah. But if I'm Joe Homeowner, I'm sitting back, I got a tax bill and I'm looking at it, it's showing my exemption was here 2021, then it's here in 2022 and then I'm like what happened in 22023. And then I'm being asked to pay this amount and then I hear, you know what, wrong number. We got it wrong. You're going to get a new bill. I get a new bill. We talk about confidence in our assessment systems but and at the same time assuming, I hate to assume, but assuming this Legislative Body hasn't taken any level of action in regards to the Correction of Error, we don't know what may happen. So something else, based on what they are being told today, could change very easily by the 24 th. All that being said, I mean we talk about
confidence, but at the same time it's like there's there's so many missteps that are currently occurring that if I'm a homeowner, I don't feel any confidence that I'm paying my fair share.

Especially after, I mean, granted, this is a small sample size 842 people out of 425,000 parcels. But at the same time -ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: It doesn't mitigate the issue. I take it very personal that is an issue.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I'm not
mitigating the issue at all. But what \(I\) guess what I'm saying is, at the same time, \(I\) don't know if I'm one of the 842 people how confident \(I\) am in a process where we're saying that we're going to freeze the rolls, I was supposed to pay this, was found out on this day I'm not going to pay this. And then now, by the way, technically what should happen, I should have to wait until the 24 th.

Because if the town did issue me reissue bill, they shouldn't have.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I would hope that the homeowner would be watching right now or listening and knowing that I'm trying to be proactive to get these data files over to the receivers sooner rather than later, in anticipation that this Legislative Body would be voting in favor of the homeowners and for me to accept the responsibility for the issue.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: When will you be able to announce that there'll be a decision made on the frozen rolls?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Within the next few weeks, I know my timeline is very tight; in the next few weeks.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Of the issues
that you mentioned, gas prices and markets and groceries, and inflation and war in Russia --

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I don't think I mentioned groceries. Not groceries.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Those issues won't be resolved in the next couple of
weeks.
ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: That's a good point. Will they? What if, right now, everything crashed? What if right now, there was something that happened that I were to tell you, Legislator, we are here today and I'm going to tell you, here's the value and I'm ready to update. And then tomorrow, something cataclysmic were to happen. It's a reality of today. It is all being factored into my purview and all the analytics are being considered, and I would not be doing my due diligence and I couldn't sit before you confidently today if I made a decision based upon something without all the facts.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: But every assessor, I got to think, New York City, other municipalities throughout New York state, they're all facing the same issues. We're not isolated to inflation, just in Nassau County. It's happening everywhere.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: That's right.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Sullivan

County, Albany County. No mater where you go, but they're still making a decision whether they're going to choose to evaluate properties on consistent basis.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I think you're right. I think one of the main concerns is that we're coming off of a two-year freeze of the assessment roll, and what type of impact is that going to have on homeowners in a potential, really inflated market? And and that is my concern.

MS. ESTIS: Mr. Abrams, I'd like to also bring to your attention that Cronin stepped in in May there have been numerous acting assessors, and what Matt has done in the short time that he has been acting assessor has been tremendous.

I mean he was basically thrown into a situation that easily -- it was three or

> four assessors -- during a very limited time, he is making every attempt to be proactive and to notify and to do what we need to do to get this department running at its best. And that's a very, very integral part of the County. Now I understand -- I'm sorry, I didn't know if you were able to listen with Rob -LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I can do two things at one.

MS. ESTIS: Oh. That's great.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Continue.
MS. ESTIS: I'm sorry?
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Continue.
MS. ESTIS: I think that that's the most important element here, is that Matt was faced with this situation. He's acting on it to control and to be proactive, and that's something that, unfortunately, the Department of

Assessment has not seen in a very long time. Why? Because people have been coming in and out of there.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: So you said a
lot of things, a couple of thoughts. And look, I'm not dismissing the fact Mr. Cronin has been proactive in what he's doing in the office. I would love to learn more about that.

MS. ESTIS: Immensely proactive.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Great.
Immensely.
MS. ESTIS: Yes.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: That being
said, I'm more focused on the issue at hand. The issue at hand. There was never an announcement, I guess, Mr. Cronin, by yourself or the County Executive or anyone from this office, that there was an error. People actually got an error in their bill. It was never announced.

There was never any press conference,
there was never any public statement that 842 people got was wrong. They never got a phone call, never got anything. They had to figure it out on their own and then call the office themselves and then, based on some of the conversations we had
with some of them, they had to hope and pray. Because, as this morning they had no idea that a reissue bill was going to come.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: We still don't know if reissued bill is going to. We still don't know.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: You talk about being proactive, an announcement of the error would have probably been something that I would have liked to have heard.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Well,
hopefully there won't be any more, but I could tell you and I will look at you in the eye when I say this: If it happens again, you will see me make an announcement. This is something that is new in my tenure. I'm, and I appreciate your words, Karen, I'm doing everything I can to try to mitigate this and to turn this department into the place that I know it can be.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I appreciate your honesty.

I want to get into a little bit. You have talked about settlements of the number going from 80,000, 64,000 and 17,000?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Yeah, 17000, SCAR filings.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: That sounds like mass settlements to me, but you tell me. Because it seems like it just based on the sheer number.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Right.
Well, every single year grievances are up and down. It is a culture of this county. Grievance culture I call it. Something that is the pain of my existence as the Acting County Assessor. I can't speak to the Assessment Review Commission. I have no control over settlements or stipulated ratio. That is not the Department of Assessment. Just just for the record, it has nothing to do with me.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I understand.
And just finally going back to this situation. So the error was created in

June. We discovered it in October.
ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Right. Are there independent auditors that review the roll before anything is issued to the towns?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Yes. That's part of the quality control process. The issue with this is that the error was in and of itself presenting correctly. It's very hard to find the error once it is established in the system. It is. Because, once again, it's a manual override in calculation that's supposed to be systematic. It all looks okay, and that's the danger of it.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: The
independent auditors, they're not people at work in the Department of Assessment, right?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: What do you mean by this?

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Who's the independent auditors that actually review, the independent eyes that review
anything before it's sent out?
ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I have a quality control division in my office. I do not have privatized vendors that do any type of --

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: So you have a committee of folks that work in the Department of Assessment that review the roll before it goes out?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Yes.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: And they missed --

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Not only do they review the roll, they review everything. All transactions within the system. So data changes on a property: A new deck, increases on physical,
decreases on physical. Those are the type of things that get quality controlled every single day. It is an ongoing process and something that actually we implemented -- I didn't mention in my speech, but it is an ongoing process. A lot of times what happened in my tenure
of three and a half years now in the department, is that we would wait until the weekend of Thanksgiving. And I think everybody here can tell you that if I'm to prepare a roll in January of the following next month, for me to quality control a roll within a matter of five weeks is really unfortunate. It does not give you enough time to catch issues and potentially make the changes because, as you know, I call it the machine, you press one button, one lever goes the other way. It is a constant, dynamic situation within the system. So what I decided to do this year is to say, you know what we're going to actually do this on a weekly basis. We are going to take every single data change that goes on in this computer system and we are going to review it for accuracy, fairness, and transparency. What does it mean for the taxpayer, ultimately, when they see their value on the roll? Anything that goes on, we're checking on a weekly basis.

That's my internal staff. Which brings a point and it's part of why I think it's so paramount to understand that this is a very complex system. It is. And I'm not saying that as an excuse. I actually like the challenge. However, I did have to implement new quality control measures and part of that was, right now I have three designated assessors on that team which are, once again, IAO designated assessors. They know in and out of the system and they understand what it means to have a value impact on the roll due to data changes, not only data changes but also exemption changes as well. So it is an ongoing process that, instead of waiting for the end of the year to implement, I've done it on a weekly basis. To me I think it's -- I mean 842,

I take that personally. And to all the homeowners, it's not good and I agree with you.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: The exposure
is 1.5. The 1.5 exposure is everyone that
that has received the reissue bill, because we're not going to go to the other people in the respective school districts and ask them to change their bills and you got a whole --

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: No. It is only the 842 parcels.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: The County guarantee insures that we're not going to go to everyone else. All you folks that got a higher bill than you should have gotten, you're going to get a reduced bill and then the County just eats the 1.5.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: If you vote on it when the Correction of Error is presented to you, yes.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Can you
describe the most egregious case of someone that received a higher bill? We had heard stories of someone's bill being doubled to the tune of \(\$ 15,000\) more.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I didn't see any. I don't have a receipt of any
tax bills. I don't. So I didn't see the actual bills themselves.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Well, I mean,
I guess that will come when you have the Correction of Error and you have present to us, correct?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Yeah.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Well, we have heard cases where bills have been doubled to \$15,000 and those folks have clearly said we're not going able to pay. I don't have anything further.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you. Just some follow-up questions.

So, as a result of a mistake, these 842 homeowners received bills in which they were erroneously going to have to pay more than they should have, correct?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Correct.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: We're talking, apparently in a range of thousands or up to \(\$ 15,000\), correct?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Correct, correct.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: So if the County did not alert the receivers and/or the homeowners and they went and paid that money, if they could, they'd be out that money till June.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Right.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: So you
attempted to act proactively to prevent that from happening, to prevent those taxpayers from being out thousands of dollars till June, when the County got around to refunding them?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Right.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Okay.
So you sent a data file to the receivers of taxes. My understanding is the County Executive has sent a letter to all 842 homeowner alerting them to the issue.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I did.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: You
did. Okay, all right. So you were proactive. You didn't wait until the 24 th and then all those people paying their taxes out that money, you wanted to act
proactively.
ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Right.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Let me ask you this: Can you get us the Correction of Errors?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: To clarify, I created the letter. The letter was sent to the receivers of taxes and I said: If you would like to send this to you the 842, that's what we will send, so that's where we are right now.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: I'm confused. Did a letter go to the 842 people?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Not right now, no. Because my intention with the letter was to have it go, once it was ready for approval by the Legislature, to go with the bill so that the questions come in my direction.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Can
you get that Correction of Errors before the 24 th? We don't have a meeting scheduled, but we can always have an
emergency meeting.
ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Of course.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: As soon
as you can get that to us, we'll schedule a meeting and get it done.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I'd appreciate that.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: I
mean, do they have it available now? I mean what are we talking about?

DEPUTY ASSESSOR SPARA: We don't have it currently it's complete form. There has to be a staff summary, things like that. But we certainly can have it to you by the end of the week.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: All
right, we do an emergency meeting. I
think it's 12 hours notice. So
basically, we can turn this around overnight if we need to.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: That'll be great, that'll be great. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Just by my calculation, Mr. Cronin, we were trying
to figure out the average per household. I took the 1.5, divided by 842. I came to the total of 1781.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: That's for the full-year. Approximately.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: So, roughly, for the full-year these 842 people were seeing an average per household or per parcel \$1781.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Yes.
That's the mathematics.

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I just got to tell you, \(I\) mean if that was me that got that, \(I\) don't think \(I\) could swing \$1781 just like that, So I mean it's I would envision, most people are not going to be able to pay it. Especially, those that may not have the benefit, like most of us up here, they are not seniors; well, some of us are seniors (laughter). But all of us are not on fixed incomes. So from that standpoint, I would envision most people are not going to pay.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Right.

That's, once again, why we put them out there and we wanted the receivers to know and put the best foot forward, and --

LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: I just want to say something. Being completely fair, I have to imagine it wasn't easy for you to come here today.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: No.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Because you
knew I was going to come and ask you these tough questions. But you did, and I respect that. Even though I don't agree with all your responses, I respect the fact that you came here, you took the shots, you took the hits and you're still here. So from that standpoint, I appreciate you.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I
appreciate that.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: Many
colleagues in your government would not do that. It's not personal, we just have to get to the bottom of it.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: I
understand.
LEGISLATOR ABRAHAMS: But I respect the fact that you actually did that. I wanted to make sure \(I\) said that to you. ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Thank you. I do appreciate that very much.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: After we beat you up, we might even hire you (laughter).

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Oh, boy. I have a child expecting any day now. Any day. I'm waiting for the phone call, so I have my first on the way, so a lot of activity, but thank you.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Anyone else?

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Any budget questions (laughter)?

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Legislator Mule.

LEGISLATGOR MULE: We talked a lot about people on fixed incomes and some people, they want to get their bills taken care of and they get their bill and
they send it off. Some of those people are probably going to be on fixed incomes and those increases are really not something that they should wait until June for. Is there any way of expediting that so that they can get -- Because that's sounds like maybe a small matter to us, but it's it's not a small matter to people who truly are on fixed incomes. It's not right what happened and it needs to be remedied for those people. I don't know how many people that would be. DEPUTY ASSESSOR SPARA: That would be something that the County Treasurer's Office would have to do, since they are the ones that actually issue the refund. Generally, the way it works is when the receivers return the warrant to the Treasurer's Office, they then look at the shortages and make the school districts whole. That's why it has to go through the entire year. We can certainly reach out to the Treasurer and speak to them about that. They would have to work with
the receivers. The receivers would have to identify who has paid in full and work with the Treasurer. I don't know that we can speak for the Treasurer.

LEGISLATGOR MULE: I hope you can do that, because it's not right.

DEPUTY ASSESSOR SPARA: We will.

LEGISLATGOR MULE: Thank you.
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Anyone else?
(Whereupon, no verbal
response.)
PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Thank you very much.

ACTING ASSESSOR CRONIN: Thank you, everybody. I appreciate it.

PRESIDING OFFICER NICOLELLO: Next up, Department of Health, Dr. Irina Gelman.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: You can start whenever you're ready.
(Whereupon, technical
difficulties with Zoom audio
for Dr. Gelman.)
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CONIGOILAO: Good afternoon, let me introduce us. I am Debbie Conigoilao, I'm the Deputy Commissioner for Administration for the Health Department. This is Denen Jenkins, our Fiscal Director, and Shelly Schechter, Director of Maternal and Child's Health and that is our new commissioner, Irina Gelman. She is currently up in Clayton, New York, at NYSACH, the New York State Association for County Health at their Public Health Leaders conference. So that's where she is.

So, our budget is a slight increase from last year and that is due to the
preschool increase that the New York
State has given to the providers.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Is that you're done?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CONIGOILAO:
Yeah. Pretty much.
LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Excellent.
Concise, to the point.
Anyone have any questions?
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Greetings. So
let's start with the big drop of
information you just gave us. It's
increase based on what? Is it early
childhood intervention or is it
preschool?
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CONIGOILAO:
Preschool.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Could you explain that a little more?

MS. SCHECHTER: Sure, I'd be happy to sell. Good to see you again.

Preschool is the State Ed Funded Program for children three and four years old. As different from early
intervention, which is zero to three-year olds?

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Okay, so it's it's a part of early intervention, just the preschool component; am I correct?

MS. SCHECHTER: Well, they are two very different programs. Early intervention is funded and legally operates under State health. Pre-school is funded and legally operates through State Ed.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Early
intervention was identified in the Comptroller's budget as a risk. Do you know why? Is there going to be any change in the formula and how are you being reimbursed there?

MS. SCHECHTER: No. I know NYSACH is looking for a five percent increase in providers services, but I don't understand what the risk would be.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: It's not until 2024 and it's at 2.8, in any event.

So I kind of wanted to hear from you
a little bit about where we were on COVID and what we're planning for the upcoming year, relative to continuing our efforts to make sure that folks are vaccinated for the regular flu, and as well as making sure that we're continuing to roll out the boosters. They say the booster numbers are flat and at this last round of the booster that was just put out, I guess, or that they're trying to get people to take, really deals with the last set of variants. And so are we really having a public campaign to make sure that people do both the flu and the COVID booster?

MS. SCHECHTER: Actually we do have plans for a public campaign in the immunization program to do more public education on immunizations in general, childhood immunizations. As you, polio has become a big issue right now as well. So on all the immunizations. I believe we're funded over a million dollars for that.

MS. JENKINS: Yeah, we got a grant that gave us funding that we could do to do outreach for various vaccinations. So I think we're planning on doing some bus adds and some other things to help get people vaccinated.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: The big push I'm hearing is really going to be the flu. I took my shot.

MS. SCHECHTER: I got one on each arm, but it's low. You're right.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: We really need to do a significant campaign to make sure that people don't get lax even just getting the flu vaccine.

MS. SCHECHTER: Correct. And we've seen, you know, vaccine preventable diseases have seemed to come back on a number of fronts. You're right.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So where are we with this polio? I know that we've found so trace amounts in wastewater. Have we identified any polio cases?

MS. SCHECHTER: No cases. We have a
fairly well vaccinated population for polio. Polio is the one children get three doses as an infant and then one booster before they go. We have very good rates on polio, not that it couldn't happen at all. But we have very good rates.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: To that point, groundwater samples and testing, there was a law that was passed by this Body, that requires that the County engage a consultant to work to compile all of the water sampling from all providers across Nassau County so that we can have a snapshot of the conditions and so that we can help in some ways identify emerging contaminates or maybe plumes or anything that's occurring as far as water, the water sample. So now what I learned in 2021, was that we did not do it in 2020 because of it COVID, a little thing like COVID stopped us but understandable, right. And then 2021, I'm understanding because of the different variants that
then started to become a problem, we didn't do it again. But \(I\) want to know where we are. There's still time in 2022 to compile that report.

MS. SCHECHTER: We are gathering together the RFP process as we speak.

MS. JENKINS: We started the process, so we could put out a bid to see if we can get an outside consultant to do the report for us.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: An outside consultant to do the compilation of the report and then give you an analysis.

MS. JENKINS: Yes.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And so when do we think this Body would receive such a contract for our view, based on where you are in the process?

MS. JENKINS: I think we just started to put it in the the system for it to be routed so we can get approval to get it done, and then we have to go through a whole process. So it might be hopefully maybe by the end of the year.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And this is for them to compile the a report for 2022? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CONIGOILAO: This is for the organization to be picked to do --

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I understand that. To do what study? Can they go back and look at 2021 for us and 2022? Or was it just for the look back to 2022?

MS. JENKINS: I think they are going to try to go back to try and do 2021 and '22.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: That would be optimal that we go back and look at '20. Because I know what we did do for 2020, a portion of that money that should have been used for that study, we pushed it into the sprinkler system. So I'm not asking you to go back to 2020, but I am asking for '21 and '22.

MS. JENKINS: We do have the money in the budget for it. Okay. I think that would be imperative. Thank you very much. I don't have any other further questions.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: When we spoke about the vaccines, what are we doing to try to assist those who are coming into this country, but our communities, who possibly don't have any vaccines, especially since we've had, like the polio issue. But many of them are coming here and they don't have any. I mean they not only don't have COVID, but they don't have any other vaccines that our children, have received over the years and we have received over the years. How can we reach out to be able to address them and assist them?

MS. SCHECHTER: That's a great question, obviously not a new question. These systems that receive the newly immigrant people would be the systems that we would work with to make sure that they have the vaccines they need. But you're absolutely right, it's not a solid plan at this point and we need to really do better with them. You know it's it's not just the local health department,
obviously, that has that reach.
LEGISLATOR WALKER: Exactly. I'm
sure in some ways it's a difficult issue to address, but something we do need to address.

MS. SCHECHTER: Absolutely.
LEGISLATOR WALKER: You will keep us updated?

MS. SCHECHTER: Yes, I will. And then when you said too about the rise in the need to early intervention with our preschoolers -- my background is actually education. It was actually early childhood education -- are we finding that there's many, many more children in that age-group I mean, it seems that's what.

MS. SCHECHTER: Absolutely.
LEGISLATOR WALKER: I don't know if that was also due to COVID and that we might have realized that when they were not preschool age. But now those little ones are preschool age and so we need to address those.

MS. SCHECHTER: Right. Yes, we definitely saw a decline during the '20 and ' 21 COVID years, if you will. And and strong increase back now. One of our big challenges is that the use of Telehealth, video therapies, has really been difficult to break now. A lot of the therapists want to do, for example, speech therapy, to a two-year old via i-pad. Now that might have been the only way to do it in '20 and 21. But we're really trying to pull to to you know, deincentivise that now and get face-to-face back. That's a challenge. LEGISLATOR WALKER: It is a
challenge. Because \(I\) know my grandson that would get speech, and now he's now in fifth grade, but during the COVID time and he was doing it via an i-pad, they don't even like it. They they want to be with that person, because then the interaction between that person and the child is so important.

MS. SCHECHTER: Right. We've been
working with the State Health Department to encourage them to issue some guidance about going back or having two payment, two reimbursement models. There's a lot of ways you can do that, but the State has to do that in early intervention. So we're pushing. Because we don't like it either. We have many, many families who need to speech therapy for their kids and are waiting for face-to-face rather than accept virtual for those obvious reasons. LEGISLATOR WALKER: And then obviously that holding up that child because they're getting no services now, while you're waiting for that to happen. MS. SCHECHTER: Correct. It's been kind of the after wash, if you will, of COVID.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: Unfortunately, I think it's the effect in many areas. I mean a lot of people don't want to come back to work. They'd rather work via their computer.

MS. SCHECHTER: Right. It is, it's a
challenge.
LEGISLATOR WALKER: Okay. Thank you very much.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Good afternoon. I'm looking at your staffing analysis and I guess as this year you have a 156 employees and you have in the budget that you want to increase it to 181? Am I reading this correctly?

MS. JENKINS: Yes, that's correct now.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Do you have active lists to pick these employees from, or do you have to issue any civil service test?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CONIGOILAO:
Some civil service lists have already been established and others have not.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Are there any
obstacles in your way of bringing this head count up to what you would like it to be? Because, obviously, when I look at some of the jobs you want them to look at, whether or not they're seasonal or full time. I know with seasonal you're
going up, you want to increase it by 13, Correct. I'm looking at the budget.

MS. SCHECHTER: Generally, we have 19 seasonal.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Currently, you have 19, but you're looking to increase it to 33, correct?

MS. SCHECHTER: When this snapshot was -- some had left, so that's why it looks like we're looking for 13, but every year the seasonal program is 19 employees.

LEGISLATOR FORD: I'm not -- I'm just hoping that you could get them on board, because you're very important.

MS. SCHECHTER: Recruitment has been a little difficult.

LEGISLATOR FORD: I'm in support of your asking for people. Trust me. And I would like it so that if you, especially in the full-time side, that you have lists and there is nothing in the way of you hiring the people that are necessary for you to do the job that you need to
do, you know I see that they're looking at, like you do food safety. That's something that you oversee and my concern sometimes when \(I\) think about that, with the food insecurity with people, that the cost of food being so high that sometimes families may try to hang on to food as long as they can and maybe it expired or something like that and they shouldn't be eating it. So that is a concern to me that this can happen. It's just, you know, try to get the message out.

Also I think you're looking to also hire, bring on, another early
intervention service coordinator which I
\(120 \%\) support the early intervention
programs. I really do. It helped my nephew who didn't speak, now we can't shut him up, but you know what we're happy he's speaking.

So when I look at everything that
you bring to the County, we do count on
you. You guided us through COVID. You helped to coordinate a lot of stuff. So
you're very integral to us. That's why I'm hoping that if there isn't a list that Civil Service will work with you in a timely fashion to establish that test, give it, and then establish that list so that you're able to bring candidates in and hire the employees to be able to do the services that are necessary.

And I just want to, Doctor -- I'm going to say her name wrong, but I met with her and during this training and I will be reaching out to the doctor as well as you, because \(I\) know one of my concerns that we talk about in emergencies and with Sandy, the one thing that I think fell short, especially for those that were impacted in the areas where they were flooding, there was no need of communication, no cell towers, to see what can we do to help alleviate the fears and concerns of people if they feel like her going to be cut-off from information that they need to have. So I'm hoping that we'll be able to work
together on that with OEM who is in the back. Commissioner Corbett it is very good at his job and you are good at your job. So I'm hoping that we'll be able to work through something like that and come up with the plan. But thank you very much.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CONIGOILAO:
Thank you and thank you for recognizing the work that we do.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Always.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I'm sorry, I
still have another question.
Back to early childhood intervention
and preschool. Back -- I want to say
maybe even around this time last year, we had a real, all hands-on deck meeting regarding creating a framework for more access and awareness for the program and maybe doing some work to ensure that new mothers understood the different stages and benchmarks that children should be hitting so that they knew whether the child was progressing properly or there
needed to be some level of intervention.
I had used an example of a brand new mother in the district. She had never really been around infants. She didn't have any younger brothers, sisters, cousins, and so she really didn't know the benchmarks. And then we were in the middle of COVID and, therefore, the baby wasn't seeing the doctor as often as she would typically, and so there was some delays that were identified later on and and it was just right outside of the opportunity for -- forgive me if I get this all wrong -- getting the help at the early intervention piece but then had to wait for the preschool.

MS. SCHECHTER: I remember that. LEGISLATOR BYNOE: You remember me reaching out about that. So that started a whole discussion about having some public service announcements, working with technology, working with some of the hospitals that are delivering the babies and the pediatric doctors and even
incorporating even the dentist, because it was the dentist who actually
identified the threatened delay.
Apparently, there's something that
happens in the oral region and it can sometimes mimic tonsilitis type of thing. But it really is a delay and I can't put it all together in this very moment. But we talked about making sure that all these folks that are charged with the care and support of the infant and the family to engage them in this process. And so I'd love to hear if we've taken those plans, and been able to work to bring anything to fruition.

MS. SCHECHTER: There have been a lot of effort on universal screening. Help Me Grow, Docs For Tots; there's a lot of agencies out there now that are that are fostering universal screening. That's really what you need to do. You need to make sure that universal
screening is like getting your immunizations and doing all -- that you
look at developmental progress through the first and early years.

The other part of that problem is families that get referred to early intervention and don't take it. We've put a real press on -- they haven't they haven't refused it until you've had a discussion with them. You know that kind of stuff. Because very many moms will be too challenged and too busy to actually take the early intervention referal and and work with us.

So we have an enhanced, you know, early intervention model now where we actually go out and work with them and try to get them to yes. To try to get them to, okay, I'll take the eval, I'll take a look at the services.

But you're right, the beginning of all that is universal screening. And we we send mailers out to every newborn every month. We do about 1000, little more than 1000, paper mailings to every every newborn.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Well, if you mail me anything to my house, you want me to miss it.

MS. SCHECHTER: Right. I know it's not good enough. You're right.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: But if you e-mail me, you text me. That's why we're started talking about technology acting in place of that paper mailing. I mean we got these new mothers who are harried and trying to be all that they can for this new baby. And you know a paper coming in the mail is not as responded to as an e-mail or text message on their phone.

MS. SCHECHTER: Once we get them in one of the programs, once we get them in WIC, we text them all the time. But you're right, it's very tough. The birth registry information doesn't come with a cellphone number.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And we were talking about trying to find better ways to insure that registry was fine tuned or that we even created a secondary
registry. I remember the conversation like it happened yesterday.

MS. SCHECHTER: I think it was pre-COVID.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: No, no. I actually think we had some masks on. But nonetheless, we talked about even engaging child care, doing training for some of the childcare employees. We talked about engaging --

MS. SCHECHTER: Right. I think Social Services was there with us.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: It was a mixed bag. It was Social Services, you, like I said, all hands-on deck. There was many members of that particular administration. I'd just like that conversation to get started again. I think as identified by Legislator Walker COVID definitely would have had some impact on furthering those delays, and so I think we need to get back on track with having that conversation.

To that end, I'm going to just ask a
question regarding legislation that the County is pursuing in an attempt to cap or mitigate the local cost of preschool and early intervention services. Can you tell me what that legislation looks like? MS. SCHECHTER: I think that's from NYSACH. NYSACH is bringing that forward. LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Is it that NYSACH is bringing it and they're looking for County partners?

MS. SCHECHTER: No. I don't know if it's early intervention. I think it might be preschool. The real money user, if you will, is preschool not early intervention. Early intervention is \$25 million, pre-school is \(\$ 125\) million. LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Yeah, it's in OMB's budget book on page 152. The County is pursuing state legislation to cap or mitigate the local cost of preschool and early intervention services.

MS. SCHECHTER: I can't speak to that.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: As a former
school board member, as my colleague Debbie Mule probably could attest to, when the children don't get those services, they end up in school with IEPs and they end up in programs that are 10 times more costly than getting involved in providing the intervention earlier on. But more importantly, we really reduce the opportunities for folks to right size out of these challenges the longer we delay them from getting services and capping and mitigating cost and all that stuff, and get it is costly to us, but I don't want us as a county to adopt a policy that we're looking to get out of our responsibility.

MS. SCHECHTER: That would be
outside the County scope anyway. Well, it's in the County's book.

MS. SCHECHTER: I didn't write it.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And so I've been here before where I identified five million dollars was going from this early childhood preschool intervention into the
police line. And so you've heard of the school to prison pipeline, that couldn't be more illustrated when you look at a budget that's taking that money and putting it into the police line. So I don't and I made some noise about it, this caucus did, and they put the money back and the money remained there. And now we're seeing that we need even more money. So had we taken that five million dollars some years ago and moved it into that line, we really would be in a significant deficit.

So one of the other things that I'm wondering is whether this department, for this purpose has received any ARPA money so that maybe we can actually expend services as opposed to be looking at ways to cap and mitigate, because we've got to know. As my colleague has already said, COVID plays a roll in how these kids are progressing. Have has this department received any ARPA money for this particular endeavor?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CONIGOILAO: No. LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Yeah, we should be. These are highly impacted members of our community. We should definitely be getting ARPA money to expand services. We shouldn't have people on weight list trying to get services. We should find other providers and be offering additional services. So please take that into account and know that I would much appreciate that. I think that's getting some head nods. So let's see, I think the body might also be in support of that. LEGISLATOR FORD: Anyone else? (Whereupon, no verbal response.)

LEGISLATOR FORD: I see none. Thank you very much for your presentation. Thank you really appreciate waiting so long.

I don't now if she could hear us. Thank you very much, Dr. Gelman.

LEGISLATOR FORD: We're going to now here from the Department of Information Technology. Good afternoon. Thank you very much. Well, introduce yourselves, let's get on with this.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Good afternoon, Nancy Stanton IT Commissioner. Thank you for your time today. The 2023 budget is inline with our previous year's submission. There is a \(\$ 2.5\) million uptick from 2022, primarily attributed to several key initiatives:
1. Cyber Security. First and foremost cyber security has been and continues to be our highest priority; a number of key enhancements have been completed as well. We continue on a daily basis to monitor our environment, infrastructure, and network. We have recently contracted with an incident response company as well. Thanks to the County Executive's office, we have been working on an RFP to help bring in additional resources to evaluate our
environment, help support us on
penetration testing and remediation.
2. Peoplesoft. We are currently
working to move to the cloud as well. We are working to upgrade or will be working to upgrade to the latest version.
3. Geographic Information Systems. We continue to work with Assessment, FireCom, DPW and PD to provide state-of-the-art tools.

Hiring continues to be an issue. OMB continues to approve PRFs. We have several pending PRFs to replace retired staff. However, it is extremely difficult to retain staff as well, hire staff at the current CSEA salaries. The salaries in it are not competitive. We are hoping this can be addressed in the near future.

Thank you.
LEGISLATOR FORD: Thank you. It
seems to be the mantra of so many
departments dealing with hiring employees
and keeping them. All in all, it's
always the issue of whatever grades these
employees are on and the salaries that they're making. Have you reached out to Civil Service and to the Administration in the hopes of trying to get these salaries increased?

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Yes, I have. LEGISLATOR FORD: All right, I mean because we're I'm pushing. I honestly believe that this is crazy. What is the starting salary normally?

COMMISSIONER STANTON: It depends on
the title, but some could be as low as \(\$ 40,000\). But to bring in an IT
professional at \(\$ 60,000\) it's just not working. Not only that, we bring people in and then the school districts or another district takes them at \(\$ 20,000\) higher a year. It's not sustainable. We train people. I have fabulous team, we work hard, they're motivated. I just can't keep them and if I lose them I can't replace them.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Wow. Because there's no pool of candidates that you
could choose from?
COMMISSIONER STANTON: They say no. They decline us. We canvas all the time and we get constant, rejects, salary, salary, salary.

LEGISLATOR FORD: It's insane.
COMMISSIONER STANTON: It is insane.
LEGISLATOR FORD: This has been an issue, but I think this year more so than ever.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Yes.
LEGISLATOR FORD: We see where you actually look at some of the salaries, you cringe.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: We do, you
do. It's almost embarrassing. And I feel
bad. You know they come to me and they say we don't want to leave, but I have a family, I have children. I can't stop them. I say, we have great benefits and you know it's a great opportunity. You try, but \(I\) can't. I have a few actually, one in particular, two in particular, one that works for the clerk and one that
works in parks, and they came to me and they said we're going to stay. We're hoping that something will happen in the near future. We love what we do, we love working with this team and we're going to stay.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Well, I wish you luck. I'll partner with you.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Thank you.
Thank you. Thank you. Anything you can do, I would appreciate it.

LEGISLATOR FORD: I'm fighting about
a couple of things already. I might as well bring this on too, but it really is something -- we need to keep a vibrant workforce here in the County. It's very very, very important. The solution is not always to privatize departments. The solution then work with CSEA to work with the workforce that we have and with the supervisors that we trust.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Yes. Yes.
LEGISLATOR FORD: And to say if this is an issue and problem, let's correct
it, let's work on it. Let's do what we have to do.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Just to give you one little example, GIS. You know it's very hard to bring people in at those salaries. So we work with civil service and we just developed GIS trainee titles. So it's kids coming out, kids, coming out of school with bachelor degrees, with some kind of internship, and we're actually hiring two of them. So that's great. But that doesn't help me. I need people that are in this already that know how to work in this environment, can't always train everyone.

LEGISLATOR FORD: I understand, I understand. Does anybody else?

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: First,
I wanted to thank you because I heard from my staff how you've been helping with the CRP program.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Yes. We're very excited about that.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: If we
can make that process easier, you're going to have 19 happy people up here.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Yes.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Another
thing, in a non techi language so \(I\) can follow you. Do you know what happened with Suffolk County?

COMMISSIONER STANTON: I've spoken
to the commissioner a few times, but they are not giving up information and I don't blame them. They're in the midst of disaster. We've helped them, we've sent them some equipment. I've sent them staff to help, but \(I\) would be lying if I told you I knew what happened. I've heard rumors and I can, you know, come up with my own conclusion, but \(I\) would rather not say anything about Suffolk at this time.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I hope at some point we can get more information.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: We will.
They said that they would talk to me. They're just not ready.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Maybe you can report to us.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Without a doubt.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: If we even have to allocate more funds for that, it would really be worth while.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Yes, yes.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: It is.
The other thing that someone else in our staff just brought up. I don't know how much of a role you play in this, but we've had those keyless entry and they're not complete yet.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: The new ones that are being put in. I think it's four doors, two doors, four doors. Yeah, we are working on it. I'll make a phone call tomorrow and see what the date is. I know DPW had some work to do and then we have some work to do, but it's definitely in the works. Parts were difficult to get for that installation. So yeah, that's what delayed it.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: You're welcome.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Hi. Good day, Commissioner. How are you?

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Good. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Good. I'm sorry I stepped out of the chambers for a second, but I do believe someone asked you about trying to get as many people on board as possible and there's been uphill battle. I know you know it's a challenge for you, but specifically around areas of cyber security, experience and expertise, what does our staffing level look like as it relates specifically to people with five years or more with cyber security experience. Well, I have, Al Perez Deputy Commissioner, he handles cyber security; Steve Barry, Senior Engineer who has been with the County for 34 years. They are my senior staff that handles all of it and
there are other people under them that work with them. We have a team that are doing it. We would love to bring in cyber security staff, but at these salaries I'm not going to get them.

Now we're working with the County Executive's Office on an RFP that hopefully will allow us to bring in some people to help us with that kind of stuff. But you know we would love to bring in cyber security people, but not at these salaries. You're not going to find them.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So they are in certain positions -- aren't there ordinance positions or non-competitive positions within your framework where you could bring in the salary individuals that you --

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Sure. With approval, sure. Yeah.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And so to that
end, have -- does the gentleman here, you have a lengthy experience in cyber
security.
MR. PEREZ: Yes. I have 39 years of IT experience.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Cyber security and cyber resiliency.

MR. PEREZ: Cyber security, network training for microsoft. I have approximately 39 years of IT experience and have been exposed to and working with and in the security space for over 20 years.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And so, cyber resiliency and security: Two different things, and everyone's saying that we should be doing both. The security aspect is to harden it, tighten it, make sure people don't get in. The resiliency is, is all of the exercises that one would have to take in the event one gets in that keeps us up and mobile and able to function as a county so that we don't have to shut down and be able to work as a liaison between all of the different law enforcement agencies and departments
to make sure that they're functioning. So in terms of this specialist that you're looking to hire, what would a timeline look like for having that person?

COMMISSIONER STANTON: I was not on the committee. However, these gentlemen were, and I believe a vendor has been chosen. I'm not sure it's been awarded yet, but I believe -- is that correct?

MR. BARRY: It's not been awarded yet. They're still going through the vetting process, but once it's awarded it should be a fairly quick process to get it through.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: It's a key priority of the County Executive.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Can you talk a little bit about what services we would --

MR. BARRY: So they'll they'll be providing penetration testing, application testing, any internal web testing, they'll be augmenting any of our staff if we need them to remediate any
findings that they come up with. And it's two-year contract with option to renew for additional two years.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And would this also consist of ensuring that our vital and key departments have the ability to come off of the central system and maybe operate in silos so that they can still still function?

MR. BARRY: I think that's one of the main goals for that: To look at the plan to create resiliency for all the different departments.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And they would be working directly with you two gentlemen?

MR. BARRY: Us plus the rest of the IT staff. We have several engineers out of the data center they be working with.

MR. PEREZ: And the police and the DA.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Yeah. I was going to say the police and the DA are separate from us, but working with the same vendor, which is nice, because then
you get consistencies throughout.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Absolutely, and
so each department has their own IT
person, so those folks would also then be part of a larger team that would work to identify.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: I wouldn't say every department has their own IT support staff, but some do, and we have a pool of technicians that travel around to the other departments, but they're all cross trained.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Every department would be represented in this process?

COMMISSIONER STANTON: For sure, for sure.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Really interested to see that come to fruition. I suspect that you've isolated and identified some funding for equipment and the like in this budget.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Yes, we have.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Based on doing doing some forecasting on what would be
suggested. So we have some funds that are set aside?

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Yes, we do. We also asked for a million dollars in capital funds, which \(I\) don't think that's been approved yet, but we'd like to have that as well.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Okay. Our
limited research indicates that ARPA
after money also could be used for that type of, security and resiliency,
insomuch that some of things that we used to do in person we're doing remotely and the like, and so to my understanding, ARPA can be used for that as well.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Thank you.
Great to know.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I think that does it. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Thank you. LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Thank you for a wonderful presentation and thank you. You're done.

COMMISSIONER STANTON: Thank you.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Now we have social services, and that would be Nancy, Commissioner Nancy Nunziata.

Good afternoon, sorry, you've been you've been sitting here for many hours and have undoubtedly enjoyed listening to everyone else.

Anyway, why don't you go go ahead. COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Good afternoon, everyone. So I'm Nancy Nunziata, I'm the DSS Commissioner.

Just to speak a little bit about the budget. Currently, our proposed budget is for about \(\$ 498\) million, which is \(\$ 27\) million increase over the 2022 budget. Much of that is as a result of additional staffing that we've needed, particularly in our child protective services unit. And also we have several contracts. We do provide some contractual services and there's been a minor increase in that, and that's mostly because of ECOLA.

Our approved head count last year was 555 and this year for '23, it's 559,
a total of four. I've been listening to my colleagues. We're running into the same problem everybody is: Hard to recruit people. We currently have 472 folks on staff, so we're down by 87 people. Much of that number also has to do with the fact that DSS has an older employee population and I'm not talking chronologically, I'm talking people with many, many years of service. So this year alone, we had 40 people who retired. We have four more coming up at the end of this month and five more coming up by the end of the year. So that's you know, it's really hard to replace when you have that many retirees.

When I came into the position, it's going to be three years now, \(65 \%\) of the workforce at DSS could have retired at any moment. They all had their years in and they had age. So that's one of the battles that we're up against all the time. And you know part of what happens when they leave is that's a lot of
institutional knowledge that goes out the door. That's not to say that we don't have succession planning and that we don't have people that we're essentially training and grooming to to move up. But you know it's hard when you have almost 50 people with 25 years or more walking out the door.

Much like my other colleagues said, the salaries are rough. Many people do not accept the job because of the salaries, and unfortunately at times we're competing with other county departments. So it's not even like we're competing with the outside. One of our biggest competitions is probation. Probation pays their caseworkers a lot more than we pay. So that's tough.

And just to give you an example of of the salaries and we've been doing what some of my other colleagues have said is we've been requesting salary waivers. So let's take, for example, a caseworker position. The actual base salary for a
caseworker is \(\$ 32,855\). So what we did is we requested a salary waiver to bump it up to \(\$ 44,555\), and even at that salary we had 18 applicants and we were only able to hire five. Everybody else turned down the salary. We now have a waiver in for \(\$ 49,000\), we submitted that in June and we're still waiting on the approval of that. But I'm giving you caseworkers as an example. But forgot to introduce my colleague.

MS. SIN LU: My name is May Sin Lu, I'm the senior accountant for DSS.

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: And May, is also, we have accountants and it's very, very difficult to hire because the salaries are so low. I felt comforted actually listening because I thought, okay, we're not the only ones that are going through this.

But essentially our budget is the same. We work closely with OMB whenever we've needed to increase staffing in different units. We've been able to work
with them to get that again. One of our biggest concerns is CPS and making sure that our caseloads are within state mandates, and I'm happy to report that they are. We are averaging 12 cases per worker, which is a far cry from where we were a couple of years ago when we were averaging 18 and 20 cases per worker. And we monitor that very closely.

Actually, one of the things that we developed is a monitoring tool. So I get this report. I could look at it every day or every month we update it. Gives you every caseworkers name, how many cases they have, whether cases overdue, et cetera. So at a moment's glance we know where we are with staffing in that particular unit, which is probably one of the most critical units that we have in DSS.

Is there anything, May, on the budget that you want to add?

MS. SIN LU: I'm open for question. LEGISLATGOR MULE: Yes, good
afternoon. Commissioner, right over here. Just two quick questions. The first is, according to my summary. Excuse me, it's a \(\$ 2.7\) million increase. But you said \(\$ 27\) million, which is correct?

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: It's a \(\$ 27.3\)
million increase compared to 2022 expenses.

LEGISLATGOR MULE: The budget to budget increase. Okay. This is incorrect. Okay, thank you.

The second thing is, I'm so pleased to hear that the caseworker assignment loads are are down to where they are, because I mean we're all reading about the tragedy of Thomas Valva and we never ever want something like that to happen here, not to anybody.

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Yeah, I
mean, I have to tell you if there's anything that keeps me awake at night, it's a case, God forbid, like that. We do get high profile cases. I have three of them right now. But I have to say, I
have a great group of staff. And we have a new CPS director who I promoted a couple of months back and she's doing a great job.

LEGISLATGOR MULE: Thank you.
That's all for me. LEGISLATOR WALKER: Hello,
commissioner.
COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Hello.
LEGISLATOR WALKER: I know you and I have spoken many times during the craziness of COVID, not that it's totally behind us, but now, thank God that our kids are back in school, I worried about that a lot during COVID, because first of all it wasn't easy to have children out of school at home. Moms and dads had to somewhat be teachers and teacher helpers and whatever at the same time they're trying to do work or whatever. You know, even situations where children are in a very safe household, you know parents were getting frazzled a bit. But for those who are in situations that were not
good, I really worried about those children because school was a safe haven for them. And now they were not there and they didn't have the schools either to bring you know incidences to you that they were suspicious of. Now that they are back in school, are we finding that we're getting a lot more information? COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Yeah, for sure. During the whole time of COVID, when we're in the midst of this, a lot of the calls were down because, as you said, school is a main source of reporting for us. But as I look at the numbers:

In July, July 15 th we had 774 active cases; August it dipped down a bit to 569; and now it's back up again in September to 657.

So we're definitely getting more frequent calls. And I think with the Valva case going on, we're anticipating more calls. Because as people become more aware of how serious the problem is and how they're next door neighbor seems
to be a great person, you know decent family, beautiful home, there could be really bad things going on behind the doors.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: Of course it's just information that we're reading in a newspaper whatever, but it seems that the schools reached out to DSS in Suffolk and obviously it didn't go anywhere. Again, I would never want to think that would ever happen here. So I'm happy to see that our caseloads have decreased for our case workers and that there's a lot of focus on what is going on.

I know too that we had spoken about this many times before too, in other services that we offer through DSS and you're out and about with our families, you see issues that you could then bring forward to our health department in regard to like early interventions and things like that. So that's something we stay close with them, hopefully. Because the numbers in pre-school they said
intervention has dramatically increased.
When they see things that need to be addressed to DSS and when you see things that need to be addressed to the Health Department. I hope we really are keeping that communication open with each other. COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: The good thing is we have several people from the early intervention program on sight at DSS from the Department of Health so the referrals flow back and forth. But you're right, we need to do that.

Just so that you know, in the other areas of DSS, our numbers have been climbing. Our SNAP applications are up about eight percent, or public assistance applications are up to 15\%. Again we suspect that the tougher the economy becomes, more people are applying for services. So we're busy. You know we were busy all through COVID and we're still busy.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: Good afternoon. How are you?

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Good. LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: Good.

I just had a couple of questions about the some of your vacancies, so there's approximately 87 vacancies right now; is that correct?

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Throughout all of DSS.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: So it's not more specific titles, it's really kind of everywhere.

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: It's all titles. We have it in accounting and in all areas. In CPS, I think right now we have like eight or something like that, but we're still keeping our caseload.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: How many did you say you have?

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: How many do I have? I have 12 vacancies.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: I know
obviously as was mentioned the Thomas Valva case, the number of cases per case worker has changed since then; is that
correct?
COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Oh yes, we were --

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: Forced by the State to reduce.

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Well, yeah. The State recommends between 12 and 15 cases per worker. That is standard, and right now we're hovering around 12.

They're maybe a worker who has a little bit more or a little bit less, but our average is within keeping with State mandates.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: How has that been for them to maintain? Is it a little easier?

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: I have to tell you, it's a combination things:

One, that's obviously extra staffing which we were able to bring on board. So we've brought on, I think, about probably 10 more caseworkers since then.

It also is a question of making sure that we keep within the mandate to
investigate cases and then make a determination. So we have "x" amount of time to investigate a case. We have 60 days to investigate a case and make a decision whether it's founded or unfounded. What was happening earlier when I first got here is we had a lot of cases that will open well beyond the 60 days, so cases weren't being closed out, either closed out or indicated and then provided services.

So one of the things that our new CPS director has been working on closely with me is making sure that we're meeting those time frames, and that also helps. So it's not only doing the investigation, but it's making timely decisions about whether there's grounds to indicate a case or not.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: And have there been any changes implemented for the employees to assist them, because it's a very difficult job?

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Yeah, it's a
tough job. And we recently had an employee who was who was essentially attacked on a visit. She had to make a home visit and when she went to the house the guy was the father and he locked her in the house and then she tried to break out and she hurt herself. So staff are really concerned about about safety.

There are plans being worked on to issue different types of cellphones with the ability to contact police immediately. We're also talking about getting more county cars because a lot of our staff go in their own vehicle, which also could be dangerous. Someone could get your license plate. So we need to do that.

Ultimately, I would love to see us to be able to send two people out per visit, but that would definitely require some more staffing.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: Are those like plans that you would work out in conjunction with the Police Department, the phones and --

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Yeah, and the CSEA is also working closely with the administration on doing that, because it's one of their members.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: So that seems to be moving forward?

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Yes.
LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: And you're continuously looking, I guess, for more caseworkers? Obviously all these vacancies are open.

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Always, and you know, part of the problem, even for all the other positions, is Civil Service. Not necessarily our Civil Service, the State. They don't have tests. If there is a test, it takes them months to get us the scores. Which I don't understand, they're Scantron cards, I teach. In five minutes, when you give an exam, you put the Scantron through and you get the results. But we're waiting months and by the you're losing people.

I've spoken to Martha about it here,
but as I also spoke to other
commissioners, it's really a statewide problem and it's at the State. They are the ones who issue the exams, not us. We put in the request, but they issue the and the score them. So it's a big problem.

LEGISLATOR SCHAEFER: Yeah. Okay. That's all I have. Thank you.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: I just had a question regarding students who are in college and going for social work, are we able to utilize them in any way? We were saying we have workforce money that possibly maybe some of these students would come in and be able to work with DSS, get a salary. It might not be the salary that they hope to eventually have, but possibly even help them to further their education. I don't know exactly how we can utilize it, but even if they could be somehow assisting the department and learn while they're you know, while they're assisting.

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Yeah. We have social work interns who generally do 21 hours a week. It's unpaid. I think if we were going to try to bring in people, we'd have to talk with the CSEA because they'd probably may not be too happy with bringing people in for work that they feel members could do. Even with the interns we really have to work out with them what the interns can do and what they can't do. So that's where I think the sticky part would be.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So I'm very happy that you're able to keep the number down on the cases. I remember at some point there was a state preferred max cap for for caseloads.

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Yes, 12 to 15.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And you said on average, we have 12 --

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: We have some people that have a little bit more like 13 or 14 , but yeah, we're within the

State recommended average.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And I suspect that the APS staff also is met with a lot of challenges.

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Yeah.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Are we seeing an increase in the need to oversee folks income and paying their bills, and all of those things?

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Yes, we have a number of cases. They're called guardianship cases, where we go to court. We had very, really so proud of our Legal Department and our APS Department. They brought a case recently, a woman who in her late seventies/eighties, and a worker who used to help around and do little repair jobs. Well, this woman had a lot of money. She was worth a couple of million dollars. So what did he do? He decided he was going to marry her. So he was a 40 something year-old guy and he got somebody paid some one to marry them. And of course it came to our attention
because there was a report called in.
And I have to tell you, our Legal
Department did an amazing job and it's a landmark case where we got that marriage annuled and this woman now, her money is being used to care for her as opposed to going to this man who was purely taking advantage of her. So it made all the law journals and our attorneys were very, very proud. It was weeks of trial, but we did it.

But we are seeing a lot of cases, a lot of financial mismanagement and abuse, but also a lot of physical abuse and a lot of hoarding and also older people, just being left in their apartments, not eating properly, nobody caring for them. What people do to older and younger people is dreadful.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I was hearing an uptick from friends that are working at public housing authorities, specifically around seniors. So just hopeful that we can keep up with all the cases there.

And so the other thing I wanted to know is: In processing, you said there was an uptick in SNAP. Are we able to turn those around quickly so that people are able to get the services they need?

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Yeah. Right now, you know sometimes we're making it by a slim margin. But again, we have to turn these cases within 30 days. You have to move them. If not, we have Empire Justice who breathes down our back. But we've been doing it both on the SNAP and the TA side.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So the mandate is 30 days?

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: The mandate is 30 days from when an application comes in. You have to make a decision whether they qualify or not, and that's a quick turn around.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And then on the homeless housing.

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Must have read my mind. I was just going to say
what I've failed to talk about is an area that's really increasing, which is our homeless issue. Homeless problem.

Nassau County has a pretty
significant homeless problem, just to give you some numbers:

Currently we have 1134 adults and children that we are taking care of an emergency housing, and that could mean they're in shelter or they're in hotels. All of the categories of homeless arising.

Homeless men: We had 319 last year and already this year we have 374
homeless single men that we're dealing with.

Women: On the rise as well. We had a 143 single women in shelter last year and this year so far we have 175.

Children: The one number that's gone down a bit. It's probably because the families are a little smaller as the children. We had 402 children in shelter last year. We have 369 as of today. These
"As of" today are all as of today.
Families: We have a 183 families that are in shelter.

And just so that you know, a lot of our, especially the individuals, although a number of families wind up in hotels just because we don't have enough shelter space. So as of today we have 404 in shelter and 328 people in hotels. So that's varied around the county.

Clearly, the numbers going up. And especially with the single men, they often have mental health issues, substance abuse issues. We're seeing what everybody else is seeing.

And of course now we'll have Code Blue, that's going to be starting very soon. And for those of you who may not know, it's whenever the field temperature's 32 or below, we must house everybody, so even people that are undocumented. And speaking of that, I mean we have a big homeless, undocumented population out there, and the problem
with that is that they don't qualify for any of our services. You have to be qualified. So when you're undocumented, you're not qualified. However, we did apply -- New York State has what they call their rental supplement program. Every county was allocated money. I think ours is \(\$ 2.9\) million and we had to submit a plan. So right now, our plan that we submitted -- we have a lot of these homeless singles that have been in hotels a year, two years, three years, that hotel room has essentially become their home. So even though we may not want it to be their home, but it is where they are comfortable. So one of the things we're looking to do is we've talked to at least two of the hotel owners to convert some of those rooms into efficiency units so that people will be able to cook a meal and they'll have refrigeration and the things that they need to sustain themselves and essentially make it permanent housing.

We also have had recently, and DCE Moore knows about this. We met with two different providers who are among our better providers, who may be interested in doing some apartments. Part of the homeless problem is the lack of housing. The money that people get, even if you're on security, SSI, you just can't afford housing here and quite frankly, you can't afford it like anywhere. Even in New York City, New York state, everybody's struggling. So we're trying to get creative about ways in which we could help make someone homeless, get them some permanency. Because it's expensive. Homelessness is very expensive and in the end the goal is to have people have a decent, safe place to live. So we're trying to think outside the box.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Prior to this, \$20 million, and I'll want some clarification on that. I know during COVID there was no money available for unhoused folks until some COVID recovery
money came down. Attorneys of this caucus did the research on my behalf and then presented it to the County

Administration that found that little loophole where they could actually house some folks. But it couldn't be directly. It had to be by way of giving it --

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Had to give it to a non profit.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: We gave it to the Inn.

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Yup. And that was great.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Is that money -COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: That money is gone. It was used up. That's the problem. We don't have that. That was great.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Those folks were sleeping in front of supermarkets and parking garages and it was in tents and wooded areas, and it was really heart breaking to see and hear. And, more importantly, we're susceptible for
contracting and spreading COVID at the time, and so we were able to place some of those folks. Now you're saying there's 29 -- the whole \(\$ 29\) million could be used for --

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: It's not \(\$ 29\) million, it's like 2.9.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: It's 2.9.
COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: If it was
29, I'd be doing a happy dance.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Only for
undocumented?
COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: No, it's for anyone, but the good thing about this is that it allows us to help someone who's undocumented.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So that will supplement the money that we receive for other homeless.

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Yeah. So we have the allocation this year. And the State, when I spoke with them, they said they anticipate that this will happen every year. So it's every county and,
like I said, we didn't have to compete for this money. They gave you an allocation based on size and all of that.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Is it going to be that same income guideline? Because when we talked -- I mean, I can't believe the income guidelines. If you have any income, you don't qualify.

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: But this
it's not necessarily income
qualification. But you're right. Federal poverty guidelines are so outdated, they are so low that hardly anyone qualifies for our services.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And so one final
question regarding those that are
homeless and being housed in hotels: Do they have a requirement to leave every day?

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: They had thought it was pretty inhuman, so nixed that when I first got here.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: And there's no transportation services provided to
individuals.
COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: No.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: The reason I ask
is because that Jericho Motel in
Edgewood where I believe some are
staying, there is no bus line in
proximity, so they're walking down the turnpike, which has no sidewalks and walking long distances in inclement weather and the like and causing some concerns for the folks that live nearby. So I was just wondering if they have to go to a doctor or or anything like that, there's no stipend or do we engage --

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Well, they
can qualify for the NICE bus or something like that. But we don't provide transportation. And it's funny you mentioned that because when we had the other plan for Jericho, we were working on creating a bus line and having a bus route established there.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I hope, when we take into account when, when we start to
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consider these type of alternative
lodging for them, that we look for spaces
that might be a little more convenient
for people to move around, because, I
believe, their ability to gain upward
mobility and maybe get jobs and get
counseling on a regular basis and all
that other stuff doesn't happen as
effectively if they're isolated
nationally and don't have the ability to
get around.

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    COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Yeah,
absolutely. One of the parts of this plan
that we submitted to the State also
includes caseworkers to go out and work
with people. Which would be something
different, because right now we don't
have that capability. We use other
agencies sometimes to do that, but we'll
be able to hire. They're not going to be
DSS staff. Whatever nonprofit we choose,
They will then have caseworkers that go
out, because that's what folks need. They
need someone to kind of help them along.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: We don't want them to stay stopped, we want them to mobilize and gain some level of self-sufficiency.

So these not for profits that are doing work on the behalf of \(D S S\), are any of them being funded through ARPA money?

COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: The funds, several of our current contractual agencies applied. One of the things that happened back in March of this year was the CSEA issued their Section 32
objection to basically every ARPA contract that was being proposed. So we met with them in March, there was another meeting in April, and the final meeting was in June and we finally were able to negotiate with the CSEA. Basically, one of the agencies that had applied, we really did, after careful consideration, feel that our own people could do the work. So there were agreements made. Now was not part of these negotiations, but there was an agreement made between the
CSEA, Office of Labor Relations and us so that a lot of this Section 32 objections were removed. And so we're hoping now that those contracts go forward. LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Thank you. Commissioner. LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Okay. Thank you. COMMISSIONER NUNZIATA: Okay. Thank you.


LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Now we have Office of Emergency Management, Commissioner Corbett.

ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: Go ahead, please, soon as you're ready.

ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: Yes, sir. Good evening, everybody.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Thank you for your patience.

ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: Thank
you for staying here to see us this evening. I'm Richard Corbett. I'm the Acting Commissioner of OEM. I was hired as the Deputy Commissioner in January and I have been in the Acting Commissioner since July. First, I want to thank OMB and the Comptroller's Office for their assistance in helping us prepare all this and teaching me a lot about how the County finances run. With me is Tom Delaney, he's my Finance Chief in our section, and I'd like to thank him for teaching me as well.

I just want to go over a couple of
things. Nassau County OEM is one of only
15 of the 16 counties in New York state that certified in emergency management. We're also the largest county that's certified. What that means is our plans have been reviewed by our peers in the New York State Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Services and approved by FEMA, which in turn, if there ever is a major disaster or emergency in Nassau County, New York State and FEMA will start deploying resources this way if they know something is coming, because they know the points of contact, they know all of our staging areas.

Nassau County is also the sixth most densely populated county in New York and the 28 th most densely populated in the United States.

Since I've been here, we've done numerous trainings with the senior
community for hurricane and emergency preparedness. We're trying to get some tables, tablecloths with our logo on it
to make it look a little bit more professional, but that doesn't seem to stop anybody from showing up. We've supported multiple legislative events, including Juneteenth national night out and meeting with some constituents with them.

Our CERT Program was recently
recognized. CERT is the Community
Emergency Response Team; it's a group of volunteers that works out of OEM. They were recently recognized by the State for the professionalism and how well the program is run. It's one of the best run in the state.

They recently started a new class of recruits of volunteers. It's being conducted at the Rockville Centre Recreation Center. And what's different about this class is it's mostly members of the Latino community and they actually have translators there teaching everybody how to work within the CERT system. So that's pretty impressive.

We work with many community departments providing support and supplies. We supported a lot of fire department mass gatherings, parades and emergencies. Our department receives numerous grants for the police department, fire departments and fire marshals to better protect our residence. We have multiple trainings within our department. Our members are trained throughout New York state and the country to prepare our residents for emergencies. We work closely with our partners in Suffolk, New York City, Westchester, Port Authority, and the MTA, so we're all on the same page. We are constantly rotating stock of all our essential items for emergencies, such as \(P P E\), ready to eat meals, sheltering supplies, and pet sheltering supplies.

We are in the process of updating
our fleet just before last week. Our
newest piece of equipment was a 2015 vehicle and we have vehicles that are

> old, but I'm not going to complain because they're army surplus, from the 1990's.

We're designing a new
state-of-the-art command post and we are actually in the process of -- we have a newer command post with an older command post. We are taking equipment off that vehicle and putting it on to the smaller vehicle, which in turn will, in disaster or emergency, it will provide broadband and satellite communication. So like in Long Beach, Legislator Ford, I grew up there, when we had Hurricane Sandy, we had no phone and we had no internet. We could bring that truck down there and it can provide internet access for about 800 people. Hopefully, the newer command vehicle will be more state-of-the-art because, as we all know, technology is changing day by day.

One of the big things that I'm working on is operational continuity. Right now we have two members that are
eligible to walk out the door at any time. They are one bad day away of saying goodbye, and unfortunately it's my two senior finance people. We are working on replacing them. We have somebody that's coming in and I'm working with OMB to have her transferred to my department.

I know a lot of discussion here was about keeping people working for the County. I had that issue when I first started here. We had two positions. It was Emergency Management Trainee and Emergency Manager 1. I've worked closely with the CSEA and Civil Service. So we are providing a career path where we're going to have Emergency Manager Trainee, Emergency Manager 1, 2 and 3, because what I've seen is like everybody else, people come out of school, they start low. To get hired Emergency Management as a trainee you need a bachelor's degree and I looked to change that and we did. But stopping the career at an Emergency Manager 1, there was no where to go. So
people would take the thousands of hours that they have invested in training here at Nassau County, which we provide, everything they learned from Nassau County, and just go to the private sector. So I think we figured out a continuity issue and retention, so we're going to go with that.

Our head count has remained the same. But I'm just hoping to supplement my finance team in the new near future. And I absolutely love doing what I do. I'm a guy who comes to work smiling and I'm grateful for a job. I'm happy to come to work every single day.

Thank you and this is Tom Delaney, he's the finance chief. And our budget is pretty much flat from last year.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: I have one selfish question: You have December fourth on your calendar for Toys for Tots, it's at the Coliseum?

ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: I have so many dates on my account of different
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    toys for tots.
        That was just brought to our
        attention and Major Kilbride. He will
        make sure that he has everything he
        needs. He'll take everything he needs
        from us. As you know, OEM is a big
        supporter of the Toys for Tots. Just
        about every member of our staff
        volunteers hours to work with Major
        Kilbride.
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    LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: We
        actually started that in Glen Cove around
        13 years ago, and it's now the largest
        collection in the whole nation. We
        collect enough toys for not only Nassau
        County and Suffolk, but part of the five
        boroughs. Okay.
    ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: I'm
proud to be part of that.
    LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Can we
work on the weather, like I'd like a nice
warm --
    ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: We're
trying to get a dome to cover the county
for the winter, so we'll see how that goes (laughter).

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Thank you.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Thank you. So you're acting?

ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: Yes, Ma'am.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Since January.
ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: I've been acting since July.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Well, welcome.
ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: Thank you.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: I guess we hope
to have a confirmation in some short order, because I think what you guys do over there is way too important to have somebody in an acting position, and when I look at what you do with the limited people, it's just amazing. I've taken young people to visit OEM prior to your tenure. I'm proud to say two young people decided in careers of Office of Emergency

Management: One is currently working in New York City and their emergency management, and one is getting their degree in it, and so what you do is extremely impactful. Even for those that didn't get to see you in inaction, but for those who got to see you in action during 2020 and 2021 during the pandemic, hats off to you. I was not here during Sandy or Irene, but \(I\) can only imagine our impact.

You do this with very little, only
people and to only need two finance people seem shocking to me. Are there no other folks that we would look to maybe have some succession planning or --

ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: That's
what \(I\) 'm in the process of doing now.
I've been working on it but, as you know, finance people are hard to come by. Young finance people are chasing the money. Ideally, I would like somebody maybe as a second career that's going to be able to sit in the chair and do the job and that
has some experience, that knows grants. But we are working on a succession plan.

I do have somebody, hopefully that she will be coming over to us from \(O M B\) on \(a\) more permanent basis. She works with us two days a week and goes OMB three days a week. She is a breath of fresh air. She's able to do everything in finance, from recovery to the finance job.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Cause, it's more than just finance right, it's compliance, it's it's all the things that come along. ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: All the rules that go along with distributing the awards and everything and spending them.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: You're almost fully funded through grant money?

MR. DELANEY: We use our grants to the largest extent possible to offset the General Fund expenses. I'm just looking at it right now, out of the 11 people that we have on our head count for General Fund, almost all of these people
are going to be used. To utilize our
Emergency Management Performance Grant we're allowed to spend up to \(50 \%\), salary and fringe with a cost match, though, of \(50 \%\). So I need some funding on the

General Fund for that cost match. It's an in-kind, obviously.

But on the grant side, we've got
eight people that are currently a 100\%
grant funded between two different
Homeland Security Grants that we have.
The problem I have, though, is there's a personal cap on these grants. We're only allowed to spend \(50 \%\) of the grant on personal costs, salary and fringe. But if we have recurring contractual costs, like we do with VEEP, for example, that also counts. Also PDs training and exercise that overtime which they use the grants for that, that at all counts for personnel too.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Are we using any ARPA money in your department?

MR. DELANEY. No.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: No ARPA money for emergency management?

MR. DELANEY: No one's asked us about anything that we would need that would fall under our guidance. I've got ideas, but not necessarily even for us.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: As I'm looking at several departments that have come up during these budget hearings and the amount of money that's coming in, I'm finding that \(I\) think we could kind of broaden our use for it. I would think emergency management would be a good place to park some of that money and even if it was short-lived for the purpose of making sure there was some continuity and succession planning and the like, because it's not money that's going to be around forever, it's money that we can use in the shorter outer year period. So I think that that should be some place we can find some funding to take care of those financial positions that you need to backfill.

In terms of equipment, I know you said you're getting a new truck.

ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: We are designing a new truck right now and we're actually working with New York State because they have trucks that are that are deployed in certain areas. So one of the plans I have is to work with New York State and FEMA for them to stage a truck here, but for us to be responsible for it, because if we can get a million and a half dollar command post and we just put gas and change the oil in it, I think that would be a win-win. That's one of my long term plans, but, as you know, with government is a lot of red tape and stuff like that. But we are designing our own. It's actually going to mirror Suffolk counties. This way, if there ever is some sort of catastrophe, they can jump into ours or we can jump into theirs and know exactly where everything and how everything works.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Well, thank you
for what you do. I'm a big fan of the work you do and if there's anything you can do, get some of that ARPA money and see if it can help.

ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: I know you're a big fan of ours. Another thing is a lot of our guys, especially the guys in the warehouse. If anything breaks or anything isn't working right, they fix it themselves, they take out the manuals.

And one of the things they recently did is with our light towers, we have light towers that about eight or nine years old. The bulbs are the regular
incandescent bulbs. They researched along with Tom and one of our vendors to get LED bulbs. One of the ideas was by new light heads for them. That was about \(\$ 1200\) for four of them. Tom and the logistics guys spoke to one of our vendors and we found four bulbs that were \(\$ 80\) each and they give off just as much light and they're holding up just fine. So we do a lot of research and
development ourselves. We don't want everybody in our office -- we like to keep everything ready at the ready, but let us do it the way it should be done, type of people. The door is always open, but our staff is very, very dedicated. LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Do you have a mechanic? Now that you said that, because you have a lot of trucks and stuff.

ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: No.
LEGISLATOR BYNOE: So you're doing it all yourself?

ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: Well, the mechanical stuff is done by the garages, but as far as the equipment, the generators, they will check the generators. We have service contracts with the bigger generators, but our guys try to keep everything in-house. They take a lot of pride. They treat it like it's their own.

LEGISLATOR BYNOE: Staff of 11.
Okay, all right. Thank you.
LEGISLATOR FORD: Thank you very
much for your presentation.
I have to agree with Legislator
Bynoe in that \(I\) think we need to consider ARPA Funding and to see if there's anything that can be done. Because I think that all of the departments that would be very deserving it would be the Office of Emergency Management.

But that being said, and I'm going to be very brief. The Homeland Security Funds that come through New York state still go through all the counties, right? That you are responsible of funding and distribution of anything through homeland security within New York state? We used to?

MR. DELANEY: Well, I mean the funding that we have on the Homeland Security side originates from DHS/FEMA, pass-through New York State. One of the grants, State Homeland Security Program, is available to all counties. The Urban Area Security Initiative Grant, however, is only available in New York State to

New York City, and a few of the contiguous counties and cities have Yonkers, Westchester, us, and Suffolk got brought in there.

LEGISLATOR FORD: They pushed their way in right.

MR. DELANEY: Well, Rockland would have liked to have right, but they didn't.

LEGISLATOR FORD: We used to have in in each legislative district there was a trail that was filled with supplies, emergency supplies. Do we still maintain those trailers or are we looking like a different way to respond to emergencies?

ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: We still have those trails deployed. I would like to update certain things on them because times have changed. Those were pretty much deployed right after Sandy. There was basically bedding and water and cots put into those. So I'm sure that whoever opens those is going to get a face full.

LEGISLATOR FORD: All right, because that's something, if we need to upgrade and update them that, whether or not, if there's funding within your budget, but if not, maybe that's something that we can consider to see if we look for funding elsewhere, because I think that to the benefit of all the residents here, absolutely in Nassau County. But thank you very much for your leadership, both of you. Thank you.

ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: Thank you, Ms. Ford.

LEGISLATOR WALKER: I will be very, very quick. Commissioner, you said that you love your job, you love coming to work every day, and I could tell you that since you have been there, our employees that are there too love their job and love coming to work every day. So and that makes a difference, you have a small staff, but they work very, very hard. OEM happens to be in my district. So I saw you in action during Super Storm

Sandy, which was totally, totally unbelievable, and then even during COVID, and since then. Like I said, anything we can assist you with, please let us know and just keep up the good work.

ACTING COMMISSIONER CORBETT: Thank you, ma'am. And \(I\) am only as good as my staff, so the credit goes to them. They make me look good.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: Last. Parks.
And you can start as soon as you're ready.

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: Good afternoon, everyone. Thank you for inviting us to come and see you today. You saved the best for the last I'd like think.

With me is Parks Deputy
Commissioner, Tim Messner; our accountant is out sick today and she couldn't join us.

So 2022 has been a very exciting time for the Department Parks, Recreation and Museums. We just completed a sunny summer, only a couple of rain outs that had over 80 free events for our residents at six of our beautiful parks. Our Summer Recreation Program was held at two locations, providing 700 kids with a fun activity field camp experience.

Attendance is up at all of our museums, parks, and at Nickerson Beach, field rentals and park permits are steady
and our five beautiful golf courses are busy seven days a week.

Thanks to the support all of you, and the support of the County Executive and his administration team as well as the Comptroller and her team, we now look forward to 2023.

Thank you also to the team from OMB for working with us to put together a budget that we think will serve as a solid plan as we move forward into next year.

We are relatively adequately staffed at the present time, although we continually seek to hire and fill gaps to ensure we have coverage and can maintain all facilities. As you well know, we operate seven days a week and typically 16 hours per day.

We are working with Civil Service to fill areas of need and rehire through attrition and also to ensure that our employees are in the correct titles for the work that they're doing. And we're
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also working with OMB to get funding for
that staff that we need.

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As you'll note on our budget there is an increase in expenses this year. This is primarily due to the increased cost of the commodities we need to purchase to upkeep our facilities, as well as elevated costs of some of our contracts which I presented to you in the past, as well as labor rates as part of those contracts. That includes credit card processing, pool and rink maintenance, golf carts and our cleaning contract. All necessary expenses, though.

On the revenue side, our mid-year productions are slightly down at the moment. However, our focus in the new year will be on tweaking and enhancing many of the great things that we already are doing and looking to bring new ideas to fruition, with that will come new and increased revenue opportunities.

As we spoke about at Rules last week, LuminoCity will start on the ninth
of November and run into the new year and they're already setting up in Eisenhower Park. And we're looking forward to a spectacular winter event.

The Grand Lanin (phonetic) will be opening out some point next year in Eisenhower Park replacing the Carlton. Renovations are already underway and we're thrilled to be working with our new partners there to make it the place to be in Nassau County.

The Summer Rec Program, as I mentioned, we had 700 kids last year., were expanding to a third location on the North shore next year and look to increase enrollment to over a 1000 children.

We're working to enhance Long Island
Fair and other events at Old Bethpage, with the goal of boosting both attendance and revenue.

Chelsea Mansion. I found it to be an underused resource and we're working with our contractor there to increase bookings
for events and also photo shoots.
And now that indoor events are becoming more comfortable for the masses, our museum directors are looking to expand their programming.

We're working with public works, as always for various facility improvements in capital projects as well as our continual golf course improvements, which will improve our services and increase our visitors.

We're looking to increase the number of permits we issue at all of our parks, which would result in both increased permit fees, as well as additional concessions in catering revenue.

We also look to increase rentals of our show mobile, which is an untapped resource. This can all be done simply by increasing the scope of advertising, which we've been doing, especially this past summer for a free concerts and increasing our social media presence. We're also anticipating additional
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { revenue should be realized at Nickerson } \\
& \text { this year coming up, cabanas and } \\
& \text { cabanettes (sic) are already being } \\
& \text { reserved for next year and beyond, and we } \\
& \text { anticipate a waiting list for the first } \\
& \text { time in many years. Campground } \\
& \text { Reservations there and also at Battle } \\
& \text { Row, we're also seeing a recent uptick. } \\
& \text { we've been meeting all year with } \\
& \text { several groups in an effort to create } \\
& \text { exciting new public/private partnerships. } \\
& \text { One that I can share details with is the } \\
& \text { Atlantic Collegiate Baseball League, and } \\
& \text { I was hoping that Steve Rhoads would be } \\
& \text { here today. He'll be pleased to know that } \\
& \text { they're making Nassau county their home } \\
& \text { field starting next spring and they're } \\
& \text { comparable to the Cape cod League and the } \\
& \text { Hamptons League for current college } \\
& \text { players. And this league provides housing } \\
& \text { with them to gain some seasonal employees } \\
& \text { as well. }
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We're also working to secure some large events to be held here in the county, some on an annual basis. I'll share details with you as they evolve. And were continuing to look to bring new sponsorship opportunities to all of our events as well as grant opportunities.

We were just granted yesterday an \(\$ 80,000\) grant to purchase new AEDs (phonetic), so we're pleased with.

On the Gulf side, now that COVID is beyond us and group outings are more permissible, we're going to look to increase golf outing bookings as well.

In summary, I have thoroughly enjoyed my last nine and a half months here working with a great team in the Parks Department and with all of you as well, and I welcome any questions you have regarding our budget.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Good evening, thanks for staying all day, and yes, the best for last I guess.

According to this budget here,
you're looking to bring on 11 more full-time, correct?

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: Correct.
LEGISLATOR FORD: And I see that you want to increase the seasonal by three to 400 than you had over the previous years. COMMISSIONER BELYEA: Correct.

LEGISLATOR FORD: And where would they be working?

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: All spread out throughout the whole system.

LEGISLATOR FORD: All right, and then the cost of them -- it wouldn't have been like maybe to reduce the seasonal and maybe bring on more full-time people?

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: That is an
option that we that we're in conversations with \(O M B\) about. That option is open to us, yes.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Perfect. And then, when I'm looking at your revenues and you just testified, how, with the cabanas you expect an increase, that you're going to be renting more. But according to the
revenues on this chart here 2021 it was
\$1.4 million, 2022 was \(\$ 2.8\), but for 2023
it's zero. So we're not going to see any revenue from the cabanas.

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: We don't have that revenue. That's part of our contract with Dover. So we're going to see revenue there, but only by that percentage in the contract. I'm saying it will help us overall, with Nickerson flourishing, to up our income.

LEGISLATOR FORD: And what is the percentage that we get?

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: 10\%.
LEGISLATOR FORD: It's \(10 \%\) on the cabanas?

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: Yes.
LEGISLATOR FORD: Because I also noticed that even with the camping fees, we were reduced to from \(\$ 1\) million to \(\$ 700,000\). Is that also because of the camping?

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: Right. But we also have Battle Row, which is fully
ours.
LEGISLATOR FORD: Right, okay, and that's 10\% as well at Nickerson.

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: Yes.
LEGISLATOR FORD: But you're keeping the Hotel/Motel proceeds the same at \(\$ 1,600,000\) ?

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: That's not set by us, that's based on the percentage that we receive from those fees each year.

LEGISLATOR FORD: All right. So it's been pretty much flat all these years.

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: But who knows what's going to happen for '23, based on 2022?

LEGISLATOR FORD: Right, because I see that you left it flat, the Hotel/Motel room tax, and it went from '21, from \(\$ 1.1\) million to \(\$ 975,000\).

The batting cage fees, it was \(\$ 70,000\) in 2022, but in '23 you're only anticipating \$15,000?

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: Because that's
a capital problem. The ones at
Eisenhower Park, those machines are not
operating right now, so we're only
operating with batting cages at
Cantiague. So we have to spend some
capital funds to replace those batting/pitching machines.

LEGISLATOR FORD: We didn't realize \$70,000 in revenue --

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: I'm not quite sure where we are with that one this year.

LEGISLATOR FORD: You don't know.
COMMISSIONER BELYEA: I'm not sure how much I've taken in so far this year. I'm sorry. I could get back to you on that.

LEGISLATOR FORD: All right. And then, even with the concessions, you have an increase from it was \(\$ 866,000\) and '21, then in '22 it was increased to \$1.2 million, and then for '23 you're anticipating \$1.7 million. Which concessions are you talking about?

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: The would be the entire Dover contract, and with them starting in early June, the way they did. They really had to focus on getting Nickerson up and running and couldn't fully capitalize on all the picnic bookings and catering opportunities that we had prior. So we're looking to really work with them and ramp up those permits and bring in more as a result.

LEGISLATOR FORD: So you anticipate that Dover, who's going to run all of the food concessions throughout all our parks, that we're going to realize \(\$ 1.7\) million.

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: I hope so.
LEGISLATOR FORD: That's 10\%. So he he anticipates to make \(\$ 17\) million dollars?

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: Don't forget that they also cater all the picnics and events that we do. So every permit that we issue, if somebody wants to have an entertainment piece or a DJ or food, they
go through Dover, we get that percentage back.

LEGISLATOR FORD: We anticipate, if it's \(10 \%\), we're putting in the budget that it's \(\$ 1.7\) million we're going to get. That means he makes \(\$ 17\) million. Am I missing something here?

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: That line is more than just Dover. We have Old Bethpage Village, which is Lessings, we have Chelsea Mansion, which is Culinart, and we also in Twin Rinks and Morley Tennis under that line. It isn't all Dover.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Chelsea mansion and Twin Rink, we provide the food so we we realize a 100\%? You want to speak to that, Tim?

MR. MESSNER: We consider those contracts our concessioners. They're not just prototypical what you may think as far as hot dogs and chicken nuggets. Chelsea Mansion, which is operated through Culinart, they do events, as far
as weddings or bar mitzvah or any type of event. We consider them one of our concessioners, so we get a percentage of all their income. Same with Lessings at OBVI. We don't provide any of their services there.

LEGISLATOR FORD: Is that thing like Old Bethpage Golf Course, am I saying it right?

MR. MESSNER: Old Bethpage Village. It's the fairground building Lessings has a contract. They are the sole caterer within that fairground building.

LEGISLATOR FORD: What percentage do we get from them.

MR. MESSNER: I don't recall. I believe they are on the same percentage, 10, 15 and 20\% somewhere around there.

LEGISLATOR FORD: I'm just confused. Because then we're saying that we're going to receive from all of this \(\$ 1.7\) million, which would be \(10 \%\) of what has been realized. They bring in all of these concessions, wherever they, whether it's
the Barn or Dover that they then realize
a total of \(\$ 17\) million correct?

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: Could be.
MR. MESSNER: Well, yes. They
provide all expenses for those operations. We don't pay any labor fee and associated costs. So, yes, their net revenue would be far less, but yes, their income that they --

LEGISLATOR FORD: So then we get a percentage on what they gros, not what they net.

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: Correct.
LEGISLATOR FORD: I think that
there's one last thing. I noticed that with ice skating, there's somethings that all of a sudden we're not doing anymore. Ice skate lessons. In '22, we put down \(\$ 6,000\), in '23 nothing; so we're not giving skating lessons anymore?

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: We actually
don't have the ice time to be able to give lessons. The hockey programs gotten so big.

LEGISLATOR FORD: It's rather sad. I know. I mean how do kids learn how to skate now? Thank you.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Hi, Commissioner. Just the one thing I wanted focus on was the Hotel/Motel, and I understand that it's not your department, but \(I\) mean it is, but it's not your department that seems to be the holdup. Right now there's \(\$ 94,000\) sitting in the line. I don't know what we can do to work with you and work with the administration just to get these grants moving.

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: I have two left. I have two left that we inherited. I actually just e-mailed both the presiding officer and the minority leader today with a proposed plan the process that I'd like to put it in place so that quarterly I'm getting your approvals so that we can bring them to you on a quarterly basis. It's more efficient.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Is one

Girls Rising?
COMMISSIONER BELYEA: I don't recall
the second one, but one is Girls Rising.
But those were all the carryovers that we've gotten through, but now we're a fresh slate, so get 'em in.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: All right when I run into them. I've known them for 50 years and I can't seem to avoid them.

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: I know I had a Zoom meeting with them about bringing an event here and I had the same uncomfortable feeling.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Okay. That's really it. But at some point I'd like to just meet you. We have so many parks that when we have 78 parks?

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: Seventy four.
LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Selia doesn't have any. I want to name a park for her.

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: I know. When
I first met you you mentioned that. I
said, did you want one if you remember. Tim can work on that for you.

LEGISLATOR DERIGGI-WHITTON: Get together with a good capital plan, because many of our parks really need some help. All right, thank you so much. LEGISLATOR WALKER: Darcy, you're doing a great job.

COMMISSIONER BELYEA: Thank you very much.

LEGISLATOR KOPEL: We are done. COMMISSIONER BELYEA: Thank you.
(Whereupon, meeting is adjourned, 5:45 p.m.)

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    I, KAREN LORENZO, a Notary Public for and
within the State of New York, do hereby
certify:
That the above is a correct transcription of my stenographic notes.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 12th day of October, 2022.
KAREN LORENZO
I, KAREN LORENZO, a Notary Public for and within the State of New York, do hereby certify:
C E R T I F I C A T E

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