



BRUCE A. BLAKEMAN
NASSAU COUNTY EXECUTIVE

2026 PROPOSED BUDGET

SUMMARY OF FISCAL 2026

SUBMITTED SEPTEMBER 2025



OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Budget Director

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A description of the County's four-year projection of baseline operating revenues and expenses and its plan for closing any projected gaps.

- **APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY**

417

A list that explains or defines words and/or expressions used in the Budget.



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

*Distinguished
Budget Presentation
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**County of Nassau
New York**

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

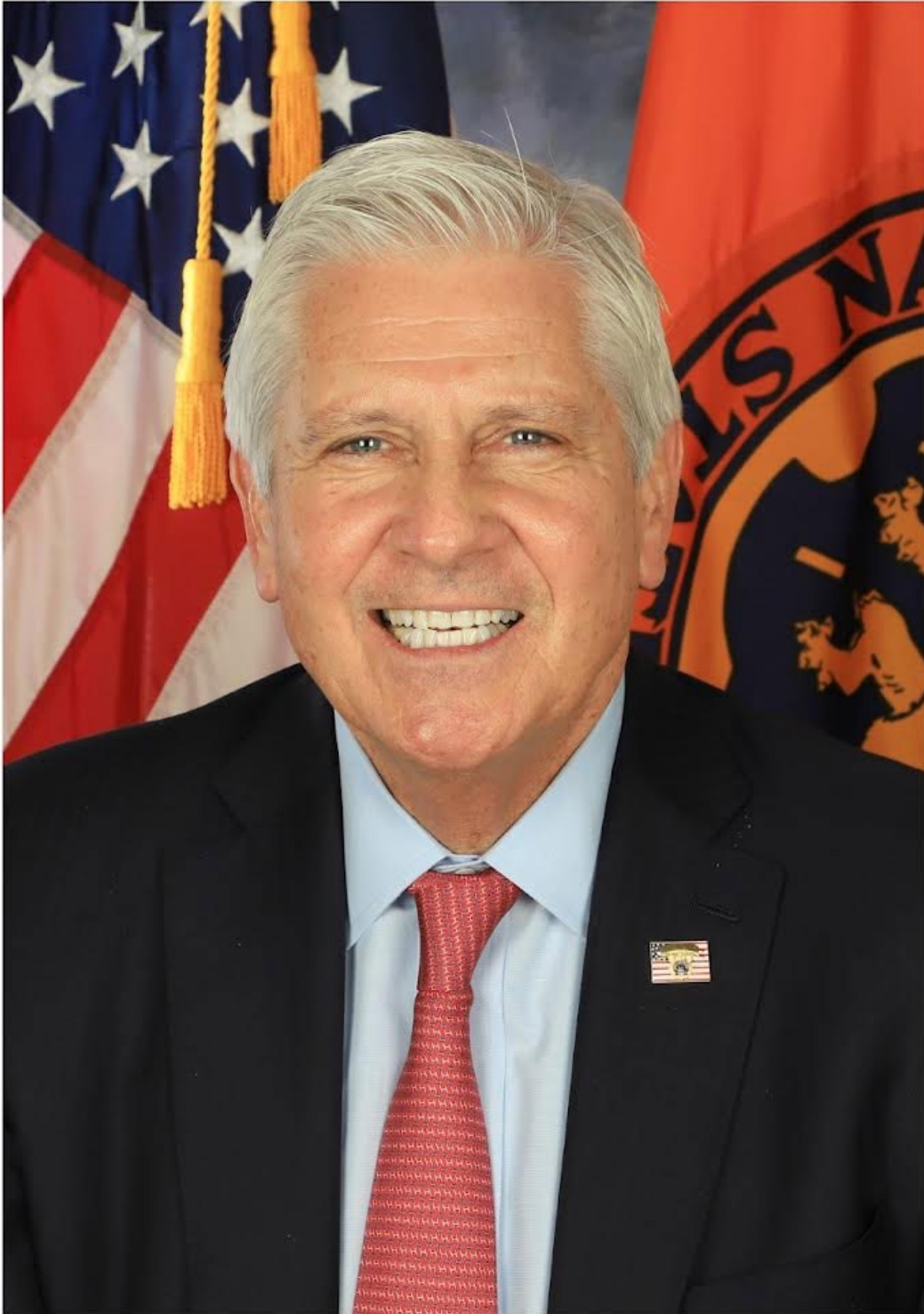
January 01, 2025

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director

TRANSMITTAL LETTER FROM

Bruce A. Blakeman
County Executive



BRUCE A. BLAKEMAN
NASSAU COUNTY EXECUTIVE



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE
THEODORE ROOSEVELT EXECUTIVE & LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

September 15, 2025

Honorable Howard J. Kopel
Presiding Officer
Nassau County Legislature
1550 Franklin Avenue
Mineola, NY 11501

Honorable Delia DeRiggi-Whitton
Minority Leader
Nassau County Legislature
1550 Franklin Avenue
Mineola, NY 11501

Dear Presiding Officer Kopel, Minority Leader DeRiggi-Whitton, and Members of the Nassau County Legislature:

I am proud to present the 2026 Nassau County budget for your review and approval. As with every year of my administration, this submitted budget does **not** raise taxes on county residents. Instead, the measures laid out in this proposal reflect our ongoing commitment to ensuring Nassau remains a safe, affordable, and prosperous place for our residents to live, work, and raise their families.

One of the key highlights of the 2026 budget is the addition of **68 new full-time positions**, including **53 new police officers** to serve and protect our residents. Two new police classes, comprised of 100 officers each, are scheduled for May and November. Two new correction officer classes, comprised of 30 officers each, are planned for April and July.

Since taking office, I have authorized the hiring of over 600 new police and correctional officers while supporting critical projects, like the reconstruction of the NCPD Second Precinct and the construction of a new Police Training Village, to ensure that our officers receive the best available resources and training. As a result, major crimes have declined year after year and are now down by over 13% in 2025. These efforts have been crucial

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to keeping Nassau the safest county in America and the best place to live in all of New York.

Under my leadership, Nassau County is well-positioned to weather any financial headwinds in the upcoming year. A new retirement incentive and other calculated administrative moves are poised to help us save money while supporting our county workers.

Throughout my tenure as County Executive, I have been committed to making life in Nassau County more affordable for our residents. I canceled over \$150 million in tax hikes planned by the previous administration when I first took office, and my administration has received seven rating upgrades from respected and independent credit rating agencies that help our taxpayers save money every day.

The 2026 budget underscores my administration's ongoing commitment to responsible governance and prioritizing the safety and well-being of Nassau County residents without burdening them with higher taxes. I look forward to working with the Legislature to continue building on the success we have achieved.

Thank you for your continued partnership and support.

Respectfully,



Bruce A. Blakeman
Nassau County Executive

**COUNTY MISSION, VISION &
VALUES STATEMENT**



COUNTY MISSION, VISION AND VALUES

MISSION

The Blakeman’s Administration’s primary Mission is to right-size government through cutting wasteful spending, eliminating duplicate services, and delivering essential services without raising real property taxes.

VISION

- Provide Nassau County’s government services through efficiency, consolidation and/or elimination of various departments and functions which are duplicate
- Continue to provide essential governmental services in an efficient and diligent manner
- Contain expense growth at all levels of government
- Administer County government more efficiently, utilizing shared services, workforce management, consolidations, and increased productivity
- Maintain Nassau County’s quality of life for residents and future generations

COUNTY VALUES

To maintain Nassau County’s model suburban quality of life for future generations

Nassau Residents First – to instill County pride and develop community cohesiveness

Constituent Loyalty – to provide the most efficient services

Conscientious – to approach issues in a fair and thoughtful manner

Accountable – to accept responsibility regardless of outcomes

Resourceful – to achieve outstanding performance and reach creative solutions

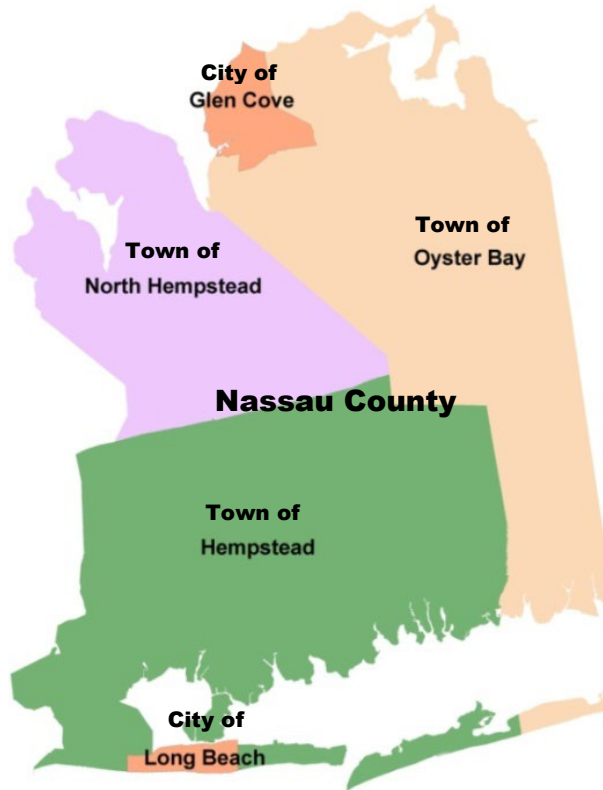
Effective – to serve each and every day to our fullest potential

Sincere – to seek veracity in all issues to achieve the best possible outcomes

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Overview

The FY2026 Budget provides County residents and businesses with the quality services they demand and deserve with **no increase in property taxes for the fourth consecutive year**. The County’s prudent fiscal management practices have generated successive year-end surpluses which allowed for the establishment and expansion of reserves. Since 2022, a portion of these reserves has been used to reduce the County’s tax certiorari, tort and other liabilities.

The Office of the State Comptroller has touted that establishing reserves and setting aside fund balance has several benefits. Most notably, it allows municipalities to stabilize taxes and maintain services without budget cutbacks in challenging economic times. In the face of increased costs, slower revenue growth and reduced fees, the County is utilizing a small amount of its reserves to maintain balance in its budget and multi-year financial plan.

The County’s sound fiscal management has earned praise from the three preeminent Wall Street rating agencies - Fitch, Moody’s and S&P Global Ratings – and has resulted in those agencies issuing a combined total of seven bond rating upgrades over the past four years.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



In their most recent report, S&P noted that the County has demonstrated “stronger management practices and financial performance that [has] paved the way to historical levels of reserves and budgetary flexibility.” Moody’s credited the County’s “conservative budgeting [and] strong expense management.” Finally, Fitch pointed to the County’s “improved operating performance and management's efforts to limit expenditure growth over time” as the reasoning behind its rating.

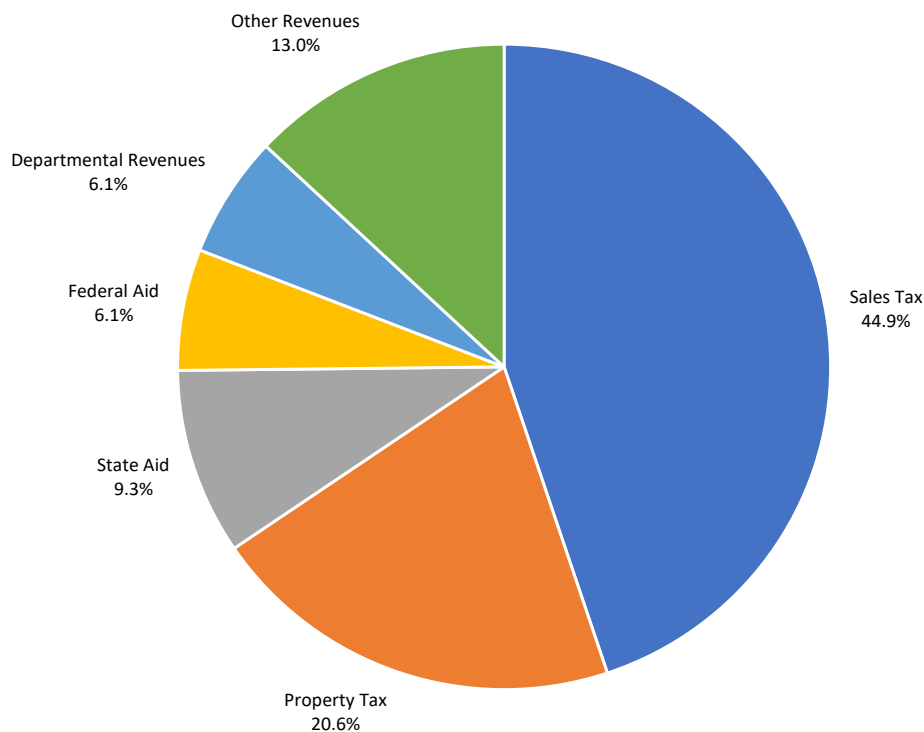
These bond rating upgrades provide an independent assessment of the County’s financial health. They also have a practical impact on the County’s finances by garnering more favorable rates when borrowing for infrastructure projects and other capital spending.

In short, the County’s strong fiscal management has provided it with the flexibility to maintain services and afford targeted increases in resources to meet emerging needs, despite financial challenges that are common to local governments and without burdening taxpayers.

REVENUE

The total revenue projection for FY2026 is \$4.4 billion. The County receives limited support from the State and Federal governments to support its operations. County-generated resources are the source of 84.6% of all County revenue, with the State providing 9.3% and only 6.1% coming from federal agencies.

Revenues of Major Operating Funds



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Federal Aid

Federal Aid to Nassau County operations has generally trended upward. In FY2026, the County is forecasting \$222 million. This forecast is dependent on the demand for services from programs that receive federal support mainly in the Department of Social Services.

\$ in Millions

Fiscal Year	Federal Aid	Inc/(Dec)
2017	\$133	
2018	\$146	\$13
2019	\$160	\$14
2020	\$157	(\$3)
2021	\$136	(\$21)
2022	\$175	\$39
2023	\$195	\$20
2024	\$209	\$14
2025	\$240	\$31
2026	\$222	(\$18)

We will work with our partners in Washington, DC to ensure Nassau County receives its fair share of federal funding.

State Aid

State Aid to Nassau County has generally trended upward. In FY2026, the County is forecasting \$342 million. The increase is due largely to partial reimbursement of programs administered by the departments of Health and Social Services and an increase in State Operating Assistance (STOA) for mass transit bus services.

\$ in Millions

Fiscal Year	State Aid	Inc/(Dec)
2017	\$214	
2018	\$221	\$7
2019	\$233	\$12
2020	\$194	(\$39)
2021	\$236	\$42
2022	\$262	\$26
2023	\$301	\$39
2024	\$332	\$31
2025	\$322	(\$10)
2026	\$342	\$20

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



We will work with our partners in Albany to ensure Nassau County receives its fair share of State funds.

County Revenues

The County's \$3.1 billion of County-generated revenues are composed of three main sources: Sales Tax Revenues, Property Tax Revenues, and Departmental Revenue (including Fees and Fines).

\$ in Billions

Sales Tax	\$1.644
Property Tax	\$0.755
Departmental Revenue	\$0.321
All Other	\$0.378
TOTAL	\$3.099

Sales Tax

Sales Tax is the largest component of County Revenue. Sales tax is remitted to the State of New York and then distributed to counties and local governments. Sales Tax is sensitive to the County's overall economy, growing in good economic times and tending to slow down when economic times are tougher.

Sales Tax continues to see growth, albeit at a more modest rate. There are several factors that could be influencing tax receipts: consumer confidence, inflation and the impact of federal tariffs on the price of goods. Therefore, the County is taking a cautious approach with the County-wide sales tax revenues forecast at \$1.644 billion in FY2026, which is an increase of 1.8% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

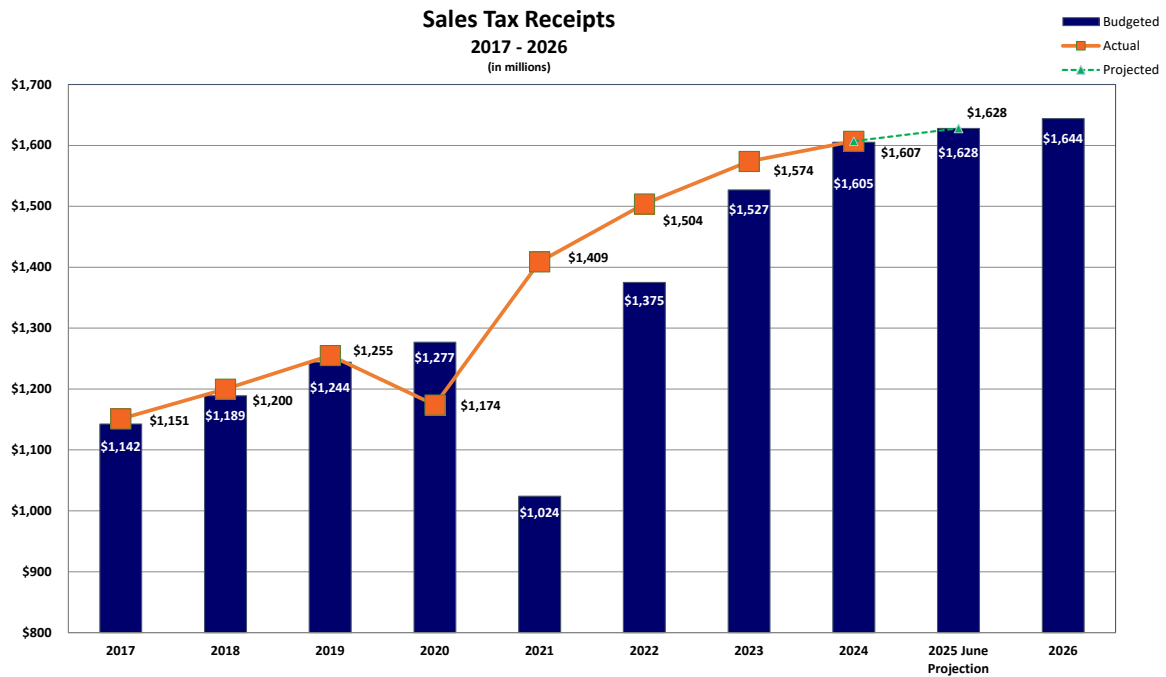
\$ in Billions

Fiscal Year	Sales Tax	Inc/(Dec)
2017	\$1.151	
2018	\$1.200	\$0.049
2019	\$1.255	\$0.055
2020	\$1.174	(\$0.081)
2021	\$1.409	\$0.235
2022	\$1.504	\$0.095
2023	\$1.574	\$0.070
2024	\$1.607	\$0.033
2025	\$1.628	\$0.021
2026	\$1.644	\$0.016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



We will continue to monitor Sales Tax to ensure we maintain budget balance for the upcoming year.



Note: Inclusive of prior year deferrals.

Property Tax

The budgeted Property Tax in FY2026 will remain at \$755 million.

\$ in Millions

Fiscal Year	Property Tax	Inc/(Dec)
2017	\$814	
2018	\$812	(\$2)
2019	\$815	\$3
2020	\$821	\$6
2021	\$825	\$4
2022	\$755	(\$70)
2023	\$755	\$-
2024	\$755	\$-
2025	\$755	\$-
2026	\$755	\$-

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



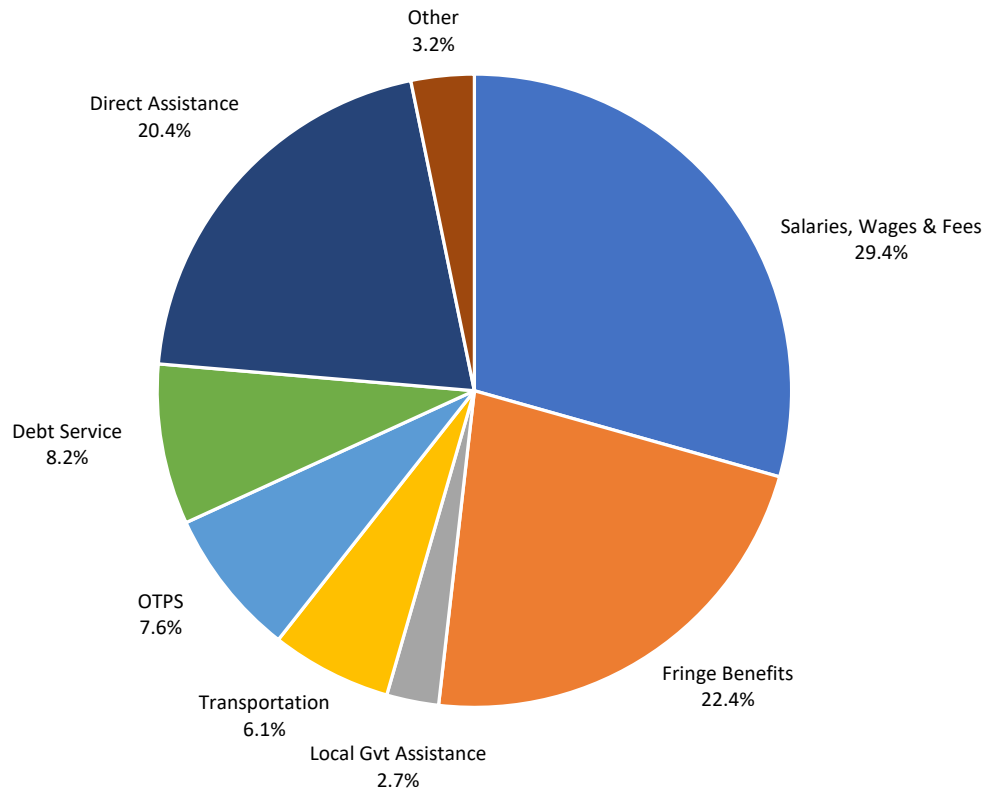
Departmental Revenue

Departmental revenues are dependent on the activities of County residents, businesses and visitors, and frequently depend on uncontrollable circumstances. Some fees are dependent on the weather such as greens fees at County golf courses; other fees are dependent on the level of activity among residents and business, including for example, permits and licensing fees and other services.

EXPENSE

The County's expenses are projected at \$4.4 billion in FY2026. Salaries and Wages and Fringe Benefits for employees are 51.8% of all County expenses. Direct Assistance expenses are 20.4% of County's total expenses, while Debt Service is 8.2% of all expenses. All other expenses including OTPS, Local Government Assistance, Utilities and Transportation are 19.6%.

Expenses of Major Operating Funds



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



2026 Budget Highlights

The FY2026 Budget provides funding for 68 new full-time positions, mostly in departments pertaining to public safety and health and human services, bringing the total authorized full-time headcount to 7,585. Of this total, 2,629 positions are sworn officers. In order to maintain public safety, the Budget provides resources for two police cadet classes and two correction officer classes for a total of 260 new hires to offset expected attrition through retirements. The County plans to offer a voluntary separation incentive program, which is expected to accelerate the number of retirements. To maintain services, recruitment efforts will be adjusted accordingly.

The FY2026 Budget also increases funding for early intervention and pre-school special education services for children with special needs or developmental delays to better position them for learning once they attain school age.

MAJOR FUNDS



MAJOR FUNDS EXPENSES AND REVENUES

The 2026 Proposed Budget for the five Major Operating Funds (excluding interdepartmental/interfund transfers) is \$3.7 billion; \$3.9 billion including the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Fund. The General Fund is the largest component of the Major Operating Funds Budget totaling \$2.3 billion or 61.1%. Funding for police services is \$1.103 billion or 29.8% of Major Operating Funds' expense.

**Figure 1: Fiscal 2026 Expenses by Fund
(Excludes Interdepartmental / Interfund Transfers)**

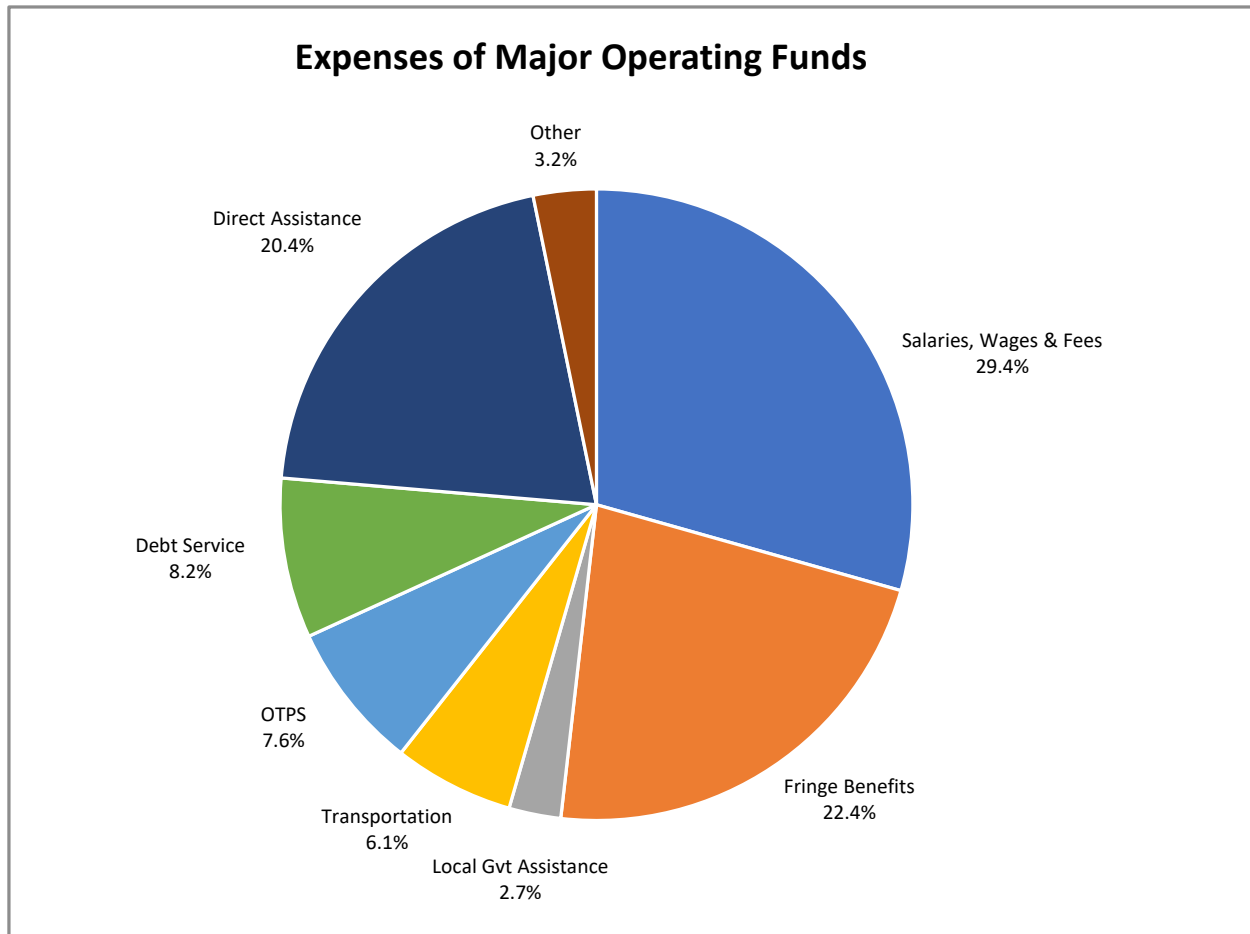
Fund	2026 Proposed Budget
General Fund	\$ 2,260,546,335
Police Headquarters Fund	\$ 571,758,007
Police District Fund	\$ 531,222,062
Debt Service Fund	\$ 302,998,519
Fire Prevention Fund	\$ 32,368,065
Total Major Operating Funds	\$ 3,698,892,988
Sewer & Storm Water Resources District	\$ 194,736,647
Total Major Operating Funds & Sewer	\$ 3,893,629,635



EXPENSES

The chart below illustrates the County’s allocation of resources.

Figure 2: Expenses of Major Operating Funds



Note: Excludes Interdepartmental/Interfund transfers and Sewer & Storm Water Resources District.

The largest expense of the five Major Operating Funds is Salaries, Wages & Fees, which are \$1,086.9 million. This includes items such as base wages, overtime, and termination compensation.

Fringe Benefits costs, including Workers’ Compensation, for the Major Funds in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$829.2 million or 22.4% of the total expenses.

Direct Assistance costs account for 20.4% of the total Major Operating Funds’ expenses. These expenses consist of benefit payments to clients enrolled in mandated human services entitlement

MAJOR FUNDS EXPENSES AND REVENUES



programs such as Medicaid, Public Assistance, Day Care, Child Protective Services, and Foster Care. Federal and/or State reimbursement usually match the County's share of these expenses.

Debt Service cost will decrease in 2026 by \$2.1 million or 0.7% over 2025. Expenses will be affected as interest rates have decreased.

Please refer to "Description of Expense Codes" for a more detailed discussion on each object code.

HEADCOUNT PROJECTIONS

The 2026 Proposed Budget supports 7,585 full-time staff, an increase of 68 positions over the FY 2025 Approved Budget. The increase reflects the County Executive's commitment to support law enforcement, as they continue to address the impacts of criminal justice reforms, and health and human services agencies.

As of September 4, 2025, there were 7,174 full-time staff supporting the Major Operating Funds. The table on the following page contains Full-Time staffing levels for the 2026 Proposed Budget.

MAJOR FUNDS EXPENSES AND REVENUES



Figure 3: Full-Time Staffing 2026 - Major Operating Funds

Full Time Staffing 2026			
DEPARTMENT TITLE	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
AN - ASIAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS	6	3	6
AR - ASSESSMENT REVIEW COMMISSION	62	56	58
AS - ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT	160	108	160
AT - COUNTY ATTORNEY	91	82	91
BU - OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET	32	33	34
CA - OFFICE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS	25	23	26
CC - NC SHERIFF/CORRECTIONAL CENTER	943	842	943
CE - COUNTY EXECUTIVE	13	11	13
CF - OFFICE OF CONSTITUENT AFFAIRS	12	11	12
CL - COUNTY CLERK	90	77	90
CO - COUNTY COMPTROLLER	102	82	102
CS - CIVIL SERVICE	46	43	45
CV - OFFICE OF CRIME VICTIMS ADVOCATE	4	2	4
DA - DISTRICT ATTORNEY	450	443	449
EL - BOARD OF ELECTIONS	160	139	160
EM - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	8	2	3
FC - FIRE COMMISSION	122	99	128
HE - HEALTH DEPARTMENT	288	263	283
HI - HOUSING & INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS	17	13	14
HR - COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS	7	6	8
HS - DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	61	59	62
IT - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	121	113	122
LE - COUNTY LEGISLATURE	96	88	94
LR - OFFICE OF LABOR RELATIONS	5	4	5
MA - OFFICE OF MINORITY AFFAIRS	13	12	13
PA - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	6	5	6
PB - PROBATION	217	214	222
PD - POLICE DEPARTMENT	3,406	3,246	3,458
PE - DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	9	7	8
PK - PARKS, RECREATION AND MUSEUMS	150	127	150
PR - SHARED SERVICES	14	15	15
PW - PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	415	377	419
RM - RECORDS MANAGEMENT	10	5	10
SA - OFFICE OF HISPANIC AFFAIRS	6	4	6
SS - SOCIAL SERVICES	578	490	596
TR - COUNTY TREASURER	28	26	28
TV - TRAFFIC & PARKING VIOLATIONS AGENCY	47	36	45
VS - VETERANS SERVICES AGENCY	9	8	9
Sub Total	7,829	7,174	7,897
Anticipated additional non -allocated attrition	(312)		(312)
Grand Total	7,517	7,174	7,585
Sewer and Storm Water Resources District	71	55	71
Grand Total	7,588	7,229	7,656

*Medical Examiner consolidated into Health Department

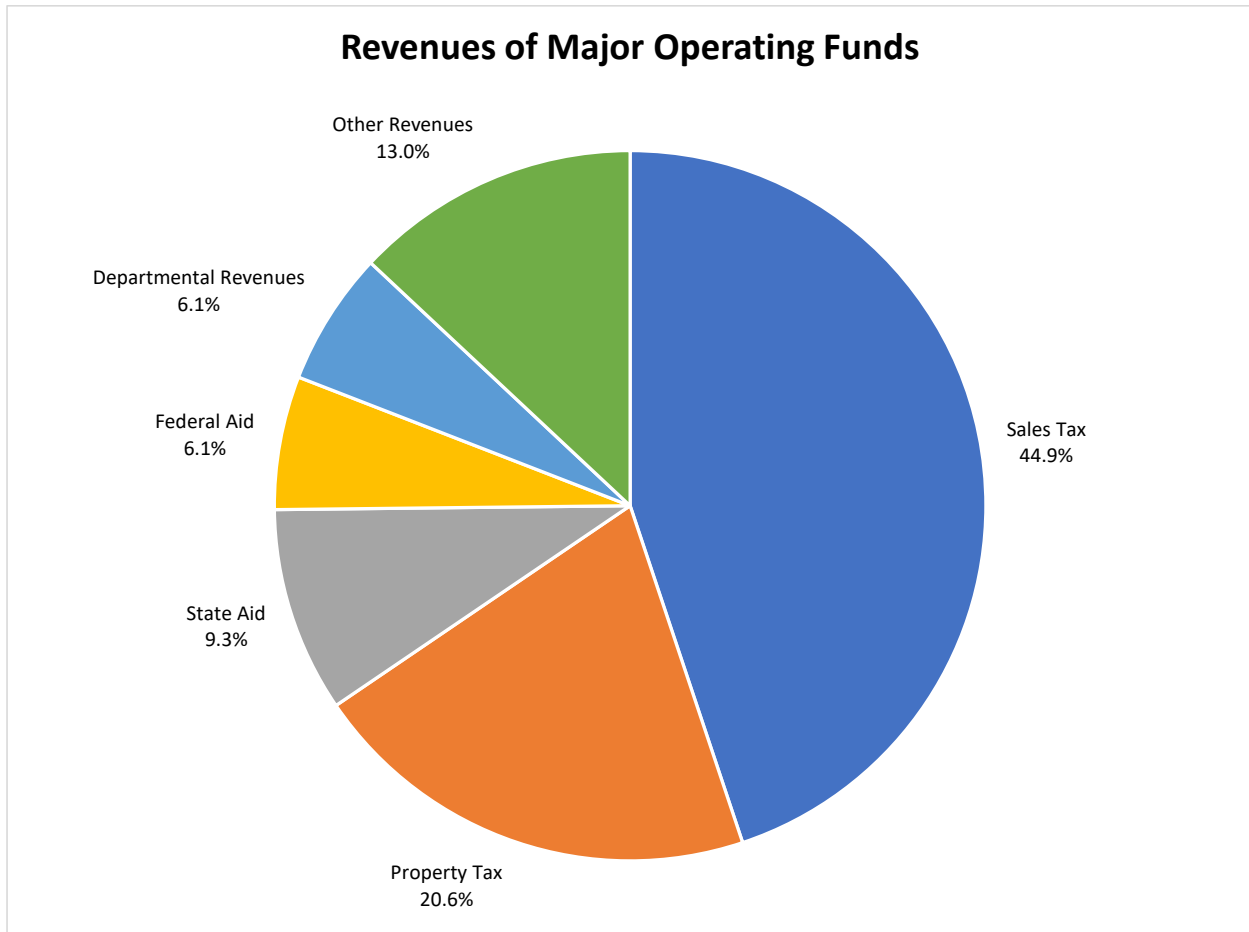
MAJOR FUNDS EXPENSES AND REVENUES



REVENUES

The chart below illustrates the County’s composition of revenues.

Figure 4: Revenues of Major Operating Funds



Note: Excludes Interdepartmental/Interfund transfers and Sewer & Storm Water Resources District.

SALES TAX

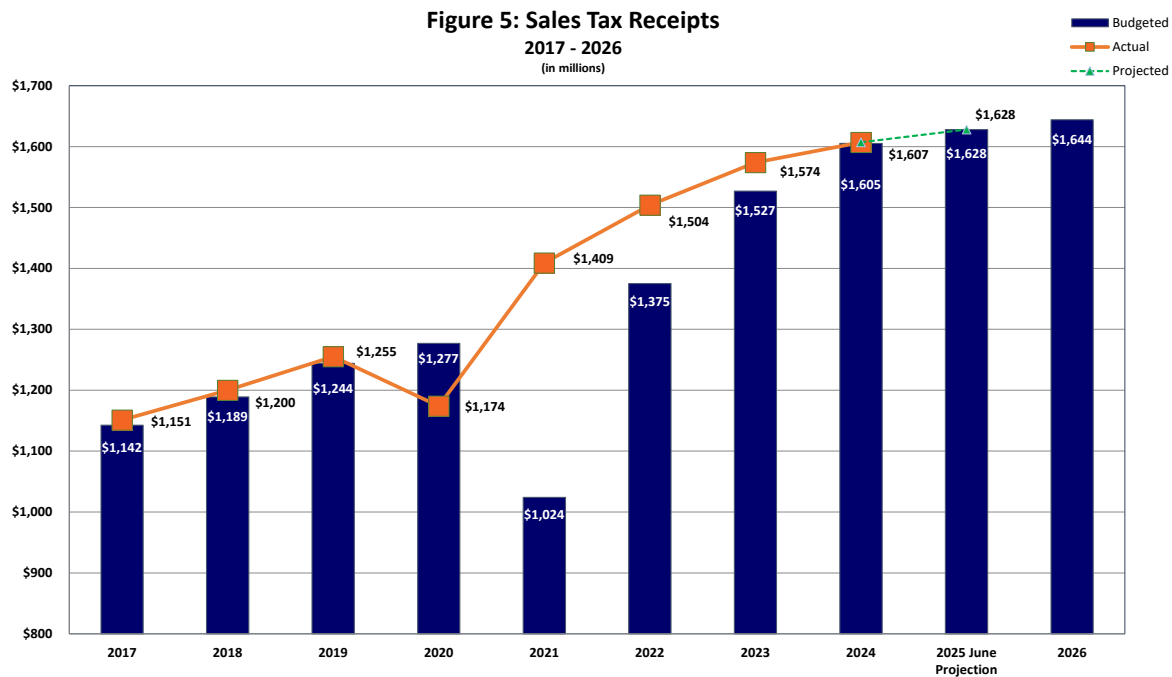
The Sales Tax rate for Nassau County is eight and five-eighths percent (8 5/8%). The tax rate consists of three components: four percent (4%), which is retained by the State; three-eighths percent (3/8%) is earmarked for the Metropolitan Transportation Authority; and four and one-quarter percent (4 1/4%), which is forwarded to the County, of which one-quarter percent (1/4%) is distributed to the three towns and two cities.

MAJOR FUNDS EXPENSES AND REVENUES



Sales Tax is the largest revenue source for the County, comprising 44.9% of the total Major Fund revenue in the 2026 Proposed Budget. Our forecast for FY2026 is \$1.6 billion, which is level with the FY2025 Budget. This estimate reflects the impact on sales tax receipts as a result of inflationary pressure, a cooling labor market and slower wage growth.

Figure 5: Sales Tax Receipts



Note: Inclusive of prior year deferrals.

PROPERTY TAX

Property Tax is the second largest revenue source for the County at 20.6% of Major Fund revenues in the 2026 Proposed Budget. The 2026 Proposed Budget for Property Tax in the Major Funds is \$755.3 million and remains unchanged compared to FY2025. This is the result of conservative budgeting and expense controls that has lessened the tax burden on Nassau County residents.

The Property Tax amount continues the practice of categorizing certain Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) parcels as Payments-In-Lieu-of-Taxes Revenues (PILOTs) in order to adhere to a New York State statute requiring LIPA to pay PILOTs on such parcels at no more than 2% above the prior year's amounts.

State and Federal Aid

State and Federal Aid represents \$342.0 million and \$222.5 million, respectively, of the County's revenues in the 2026 Proposed Budget. Health and Human Services entitlement programs account

MAJOR FUNDS EXPENSES AND REVENUES



for the vast majority of these reimbursements along with \$126.7 million in State Operating Assistance Funds (STOA) which helps fund the NICE bus services.

Please refer to "Description of Revenue Codes" for a more detailed discussion on each object code.

FUND SUMMARY



MAJOR FUNDS INCLUDING SEWER RESOURCES DISTRICT					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	1,026,812,728	1,083,109,410	1,069,941,913	1,095,993,898
	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	674,585,893	708,161,197	723,467,860	796,863,457
	AC - WORKERS COMPENSATION	36,254,734	37,872,000	37,872,000	39,920,550
	BB - EQUIPMENT	6,174,433	5,512,379	5,522,379	6,218,758
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	46,790,081	53,265,947	56,781,501	53,298,932
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	399,275,076	425,548,091	428,876,872	437,508,676
	DF - UTILITY COSTS	48,134,562	56,680,923	56,680,923	55,632,635
	DG - VAR DIRECT EXPENSES	5,475,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000
	FF - INTEREST	87,588,905	113,046,238	113,046,238	113,836,655
	GA - LOCAL GOVT ASST PROGRAM	93,723,218	96,427,686	96,427,686	98,136,313
	GG - PRINCIPAL	130,633,693	92,182,992	92,182,992	100,930,549
	HH - INTERFUND CHARGES	70,415,087	69,401,406	69,401,406	68,638,353
	JA - CONTINGENCIES RESERVE	752,971	-	-	-
	L1 - TRANS TO CAR FUND	10,000,000	-	-	-
	L3 - TRANS TO LITIGATION FUND	174,000,000	-	-	-
	L5 - TRANSFER TO BIF FUND	10,000,000	-	-	-
	L6 - TRANSFER TO EBF FUND	49,055,209	-	-	-
	L7 - TRANSFER TO COVID FUND	136,554	-	-	-
	L9 - TRANSFER TO OPERATING RESERVE FUND	40,000,000	-	-	-
	LF - TRANSFER TO RCF FUND	10,000,000	-	-	-
	LH - TRANS TO PDH SUITS & DAMAGES	19,500,000	-	-	-
	LX - TRANS TO CAPITAL FUND	7,908	-	-	-
	MM - MASS TRANSPORTATION	50,555,879	51,990,222	52,078,079	54,771,930
	NA - NCIFA EXPENDITURES	3,000,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,835,000
	OO - OTHER EXPENSES	167,033,433	261,300,207	235,215,190	208,026,628
	PP - EARLY INTERVENTION/SPECIAL EDUCATION	206,525,065	185,000,000	195,000,000	209,800,000
	SS - RECIPIENT GRANTS	84,311,621	82,774,000	95,774,000	91,000,000
	TT - PURCHASED SERVICES	122,885,830	127,988,881	151,986,555	135,322,685
	WW - EMERGENCY VENDOR PAYMENTS	63,792,568	67,790,000	65,790,000	67,171,000
	XX - MEDICAID	250,009,267	254,314,444	254,314,444	252,423,616
Expenses Excluding Interdepartmental/Sales Tax Transfers		3,887,429,714	3,779,916,023	3,807,910,038	3,893,629,635
	Interdepartmental/Sales Tax Transfers	552,105,062	609,582,589	609,582,589	689,069,186
Expenses Including Interdepartmental Transfers		4,439,534,776	4,389,498,612	4,417,492,627	4,582,698,821
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	476,621,650	16,861,482	15,220,291	19,577,323
	BA - INT PENALTY ON TAX	35,425,732	35,512,500	35,512,500	36,037,500
	BC - PERMITS & LICENSES	19,405,303	18,747,672	18,747,672	19,143,635
	BD - FINES & FORFEITS	89,236,370	76,075,163	76,077,713	79,741,623
	BE - INVEST INCOME	58,338,814	59,672,813	61,072,813	57,730,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	58,022,363	48,554,009	44,644,390	68,554,497
	BG - REVENUE OFFSET TO EXPENSE	21,926,286	23,394,340	23,394,340	21,414,577
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	176,226,238	202,995,470	203,469,577	224,875,366
	BO - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	49,291,502	51,712,824	51,720,559	49,642,997
	BQ - CAPITAL RESOURCES FOR DEBT	9,401,736	15,200,000	15,200,000	22,700,000
	BS - OTB PROFITS	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	79,754,414	82,442,965	82,442,965	84,550,170
	BZ - OTH NON TAX SOURCE REVENUES	1,095,023	302,853	302,853	302,853
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	209,465,860	217,564,779	240,091,763	227,483,733
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	332,295,126	309,328,003	321,557,350	341,963,503
	TA - SALES TAX COUNTYWIDE	1,456,650,491	1,487,891,246	1,487,891,246	1,514,673,289
	TB - SALES TAX PART COUNTY	150,361,883	140,413,653	140,413,653	129,611,658
	TL - PROPERTY TAX	762,174,185	755,263,137	755,263,137	755,263,137
TO - OTB 5% TAX	1,002,115	1,229,800	1,229,800	1,003,250	
TX - SPECIAL TAXES	32,419,241	32,580,000	32,580,000	32,980,000	
Revenues Excluding Interdepartmental/Sales Tax Transfers		4,039,114,331	3,595,742,709	3,626,832,622	3,707,249,111
	Interdepartmental/Sales Tax Transfers	994,701,064	761,016,113	793,755,903	840,449,710
	Interfund Transfers from Non-major Funds	-	32,739,790	-	35,000,000
Revenues Including Interdepartmental Transfers		5,033,815,395	4,389,498,612	4,420,588,525	4,582,698,821

FUND SUMMARY



MAJOR FUNDS						
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed	
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	1,018,399,281	1,073,856,276	1,060,818,603	1,086,922,111	
	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	667,523,158	701,172,761	716,590,791	789,274,652	
	AC - WORKERS COMPENSATION	36,254,734	37,872,000	37,872,000	39,920,550	
	BB - EQUIPMENT	6,171,786	5,502,379	5,512,379	6,208,758	
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	45,470,127	51,571,017	55,086,571	51,579,002	
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	322,311,900	342,959,279	346,288,060	350,594,864	
	DF - UTILITY COSTS	37,261,661	43,597,604	43,597,604	43,799,316	
	DG - VAR DIRECT EXPENSES	5,475,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	
	FF - INTEREST	82,716,438	99,038,398	99,038,398	99,176,313	
	GA - LOCAL GOVT ASST PROGRAM	93,723,218	96,427,686	96,427,686	98,136,313	
	GG - PRINCIPAL	116,305,000	77,630,000	77,630,000	87,495,000	
	HH - INTERFUND CHARGES	22,567,858	20,452,750	20,452,750	19,993,750	
	JA - CONTINGENCIES RESERVE	752,971	-	-	-	
	L1 - TRANS TO CAR FUND	10,000,000	-	-	-	
	L3 - TRANS TO LITIGATION FUND	174,000,000	-	-	-	
	L5 - TRANSFER TO BIF FUND	10,000,000	-	-	-	
	L6 - TRANSFER TO EBF FUND	49,055,209	-	-	-	
	L7 - TRANSFER TO COVID FUND	136,554	-	-	-	
	L9 - TRANSFER TO OPERATING RESERVE FUND	40,000,000	-	-	-	
	LF - TRANSFER TO RCF FUND	10,000,000	-	-	-	
	LH - TRANS TO PDH SUITS & DAMAGES	19,500,000	-	-	-	
	LX - TRANS TO CAPITAL FUND	7,908	-	-	-	
	MM - MASS TRANSPORTATION	50,555,879	51,990,222	52,078,079	54,771,930	
	NA - NCIFA EXPENDITURES	3,000,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,835,000	
	OO - OTHER EXPENSES	167,033,433	260,441,707	234,356,690	207,168,128	
	PP - EARLY INTERVENTION/SPECIAL EDUCATION	206,525,065	185,000,000	195,000,000	209,800,000	
	SS - RECIPIENT GRANTS	84,311,621	82,774,000	95,774,000	91,000,000	
	TT - PURCHASED SERVICES	122,885,830	127,988,881	151,986,555	135,322,685	
	WW - EMERGENCY VENDOR PAYMENTS	63,792,568	67,790,000	65,790,000	67,171,000	
	XX - MEDICAID	250,009,267	254,314,444	254,314,444	252,423,616	
	Expenses Excluding Interdepartmental/Sales Tax Transfers		3,715,746,465	3,587,929,404	3,616,164,611	3,698,892,988
		Interdepartmental/Sales Tax Transfers	552,105,062	609,582,589	609,582,589	689,069,186
Expenses Including Interdepartmental Transfers		4,267,851,527	4,197,511,993	4,225,747,200	4,387,962,174	
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	408,558,508	-	-	-	
	BA - INT PENALTY ON TAX	35,425,732	35,512,500	35,512,500	36,037,500	
	BC - PERMITS & LICENSES	18,543,054	17,997,672	17,997,672	18,393,635	
	BD - FINES & FORFEITS	89,236,370	76,075,163	76,077,713	79,741,623	
	BE - INVEST INCOME	50,400,835	54,360,000	54,360,000	52,330,000	
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	55,801,708	37,528,209	33,618,590	57,528,697	
	BG - REVENUE OFFSET TO EXPENSE	21,926,286	23,394,340	23,394,340	21,414,577	
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	175,236,378	201,392,470	201,866,577	223,272,366	
	BO - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	49,291,502	51,712,824	51,720,559	49,642,997	
	BQ - CAPITAL RESOURCES FOR DEBT	9,401,736	10,200,000	10,200,000	22,700,000	
	BS - OTB PROFITS	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	79,738,644	82,442,965	82,442,965	84,550,170	
	BZ - OTH NON TAX SOURCE REVENUES	1,095,023	302,853	302,853	302,853	
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	209,465,860	217,564,779	240,091,763	222,483,733	
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	332,295,126	309,328,003	321,557,350	341,963,503	
	TA - SALES TAX COUNTYWIDE	1,456,650,491	1,487,891,246	1,487,891,246	1,514,673,289	
	TB - SALES TAX PART COUNTY	150,361,883	140,413,653	140,413,653	129,611,658	
TL - PROPERTY TAX	762,174,185	755,263,137	755,263,137	755,263,137		
TO - OTB 5% TAX	1,002,115	1,229,800	1,229,800	1,003,250		
TX - SPECIAL TAXES	32,419,241	32,580,000	32,580,000	32,980,000		
Revenues Excluding Interdepartmental/Sales Tax Transfers		3,959,024,678	3,555,189,614	3,586,520,718	3,663,892,988	
	Interdepartmental/Sales Tax Transfers	819,380,990	609,582,589	642,322,379	689,069,186	
	Interfund Transfers from Non-major Funds	-	32,739,790	-	35,000,000	
Revenues Including Interdepartmental Transfers		4,778,405,667	4,197,511,993	4,228,843,097	4,387,962,174	

FUND SUMMARY



GENERAL FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	443,256,355	489,302,836	481,606,924	464,414,177
	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	301,960,977	294,316,190	307,576,968	346,542,392
	AC - WORKERS COMPENSATION	17,248,716	19,730,000	18,230,000	19,653,550
	BB - EQUIPMENT	4,800,148	3,190,978	3,200,978	2,547,858
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	34,541,474	38,365,920	41,881,474	37,232,521
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	300,104,362	316,565,322	319,894,103	322,795,805
	DF - UTILITY COSTS	34,193,341	39,611,599	39,611,599	39,764,816
	DG - VAR DIRECT EXPENSES	5,475,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000
	GA - LOCAL GOVT ASST PROGRAM	93,723,218	96,427,686	96,427,686	98,136,313
	HH - INTERFUND CHARGES	22,567,858	20,452,750	20,452,750	19,993,750
	JA - CONTINGENCIES RESERVE	752,971	-	-	-
	L1 - TRANS TO CAR FUND	10,000,000	-	-	-
	L3 - TRANS TO LITIGATION FUND	174,000,000	-	-	-
	L5 - TRANSFER TO BIF FUND	10,000,000	-	-	-
	L6 - TRANSFER TO EBF FUND	40,055,209	-	-	-
	L7 - TRANSFER TO COVID FUND	136,554	-	-	-
	L9 - TRANSFER TO OPERATING RESERVE FUND	40,000,000	-	-	-
	LF - TRANSFER TO RCF FUND	10,000,000	-	-	-
	LH - TRANS TO PDH SUITS & DAMAGES	19,500,000	-	-	-
	LX - TRANS TO CAPITAL FUND	7,908	-	-	-
	MM - MASS TRANSPORTATION	50,555,879	51,990,222	52,078,079	54,771,930
	NA - NCIFA EXPENDITURES	3,000,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,835,000
	OO - OTHER EXPENSES	62,969,840	132,035,318	105,950,301	90,840,922
	PP - EARLY INTERVENTION/SPECIAL EDUCATION	206,525,065	185,000,000	195,000,000	209,800,000
	SS - RECIPIENT GRANTS	84,311,621	82,774,000	95,774,000	91,000,000
TT - PURCHASED SERVICES	122,885,830	127,988,881	151,986,555	135,322,685	
WW - EMERGENCY VENDOR PAYMENTS	63,792,568	67,790,000	65,790,000	67,171,000	
XX - MEDICAID	250,009,267	254,314,444	254,314,444	252,423,616	
Expenses Excluding Interdepartmental/Sales Tax Transfers		2,406,374,159	2,227,406,146	2,257,325,862	2,260,546,335
	Interdepartmental/Sales Tax Transfers	457,421,199	522,124,960	522,124,960	589,554,930
Expenses Including Interdepartmental Transfers		2,863,795,359	2,749,531,106	2,779,450,822	2,850,101,265
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	290,552,557	-	-	-
	BA - INT PENALTY ON TAX	35,425,732	35,512,500	35,512,500	36,037,500
	BC - PERMITS & LICENSES	13,731,536	12,968,422	12,968,422	13,311,135
	BD - FINES & FORFEITS	62,289,567	72,559,500	72,562,050	76,299,500
	BE - INVEST INCOME	44,249,397	48,425,000	48,425,000	46,725,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	53,865,642	37,480,209	33,784,502	57,480,697
	BG - REVENUE OFFSET TO EXPENSE	20,813,821	22,286,796	22,286,796	20,595,577
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	150,179,864	169,681,852	170,155,959	179,810,248
	BO - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	23,190,846	25,612,168	25,619,903	23,542,341
	BS - OTB PROFITS	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	31,322,800	32,777,466	32,777,466	36,209,864
	BZ - OTH NON TAX SOURCE REVENUES	1,095,023	302,853	302,853	302,853
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	208,850,854	217,312,732	239,839,716	221,411,233
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	328,584,500	307,093,342	319,313,927	338,505,370
	TA - SALES TAX COUNTYWIDE	1,456,650,491	1,487,891,246	1,487,891,246	1,514,673,289
	TB - SALES TAX PART COUNTY	150,361,883	140,413,653	140,413,653	129,611,658
	TL - PROPERTY TAX	1,373,478	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
TO - OTB 5% TAX	1,002,115	1,229,800	1,229,800	1,003,250	
TX - SPECIAL TAXES	6,903,497	6,930,000	6,930,000	6,930,000	
Revenues Excluding Interdepartmental/Sales Tax Transfers		2,900,443,603	2,641,977,539	2,673,513,793	2,725,949,515
	Interdepartmental/Sales Tax Transfers	353,247,880	105,553,567	107,553,567	116,151,750
	Interfund Transfers from Non-major Funds	-	2,000,000	-	8,000,000
Revenues Including Interdepartmental Transfers		3,253,691,482	2,749,531,106	2,781,067,360	2,850,101,265

FUND SUMMARY



DEBT SERVICE FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	FF - INTEREST	82,716,438	99,038,398	99,038,398	99,176,313
	GG - PRINCIPAL	116,305,000	77,630,000	77,630,000	87,495,000
	OO - OTHER EXPENSES	104,063,593	128,406,389	128,406,389	116,327,206
Expense Total		303,085,031	305,074,787	305,074,787	302,998,519
Revenue	BG - REVENUE OFFSET TO EXPENSE	1,112,466	1,107,544	1,107,544	819,000
	BQ - CAPITAL RESOURCES FOR DEBT	9,401,736	10,200,000	10,200,000	22,700,000
	BV - DEBT SERVICE CHARGEBACK REVENUE	242,938,726	242,782,960	242,782,960	229,504,004
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	48,188,649	49,577,375	49,577,375	48,252,182
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	189,518	177,047	177,047	-
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	1,253,935	1,229,861	1,229,861	1,723,333
Revenue Total		303,085,031	305,074,787	305,074,787	302,998,519

FUND SUMMARY



FIRE COMMISSION FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	13,722,682	15,992,832	15,669,787	17,417,329
	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	7,413,135	7,162,621	7,263,150	8,831,781
	BB - EQUIPMENT	41,071	132,107	132,107	132,107
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	123,369	253,762	253,762	211,662
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	5,068,968	5,300,613	5,300,613	5,775,186
Expenses Excluding Interdepartmental Transfers		26,369,224	28,841,935	28,619,419	32,368,065
	Interdepartmental / Sales Tax Transfers	5,369,956	4,653,226	4,653,226	4,079,407
Expenses Including Interdepartmental Transfers		31,739,180	33,495,161	33,272,645	36,447,472
Revenue	BE - INVEST INCOME	159,398	70,000	70,000	70,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	197,039	-	-	-
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	7,801,022	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,200,000
	BO - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	404,691	404,691	404,691	404,691
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	301,491	-	-	1,000,000
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	106,893	154,800	163,562	154,800
	TL - PROPERTY TAX	705,135	706,251	706,251	706,251
Revenues Excluding Interdepartmental Transfers		9,675,669	9,335,742	9,344,504	10,535,742
	Interdepartmental / Sales Tax Transfers	22,063,511	24,159,419	24,159,419	25,911,730
Revenues Including Interdepartmental Transfers		31,739,180	33,495,161	33,503,923	36,447,472

FUND SUMMARY



POLICE HEADQUARTERS FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	288,329,587	285,048,441	282,633,310	305,249,012
	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	191,904,780	211,215,029	208,837,744	224,932,723
	AC - WORKERS COMPENSATION	7,349,599	6,832,000	8,332,000	7,932,000
	BB - EQUIPMENT	1,105,055	1,980,892	1,980,892	2,777,065
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	6,142,612	7,171,085	7,171,085	8,355,442
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	16,375,431	20,227,314	20,227,314	20,475,515
	DF - UTILITY COSTS	1,532,757	2,188,250	2,188,250	2,036,250
Expenses Excluding Interdepartmental Transfers		512,739,820	534,663,011	531,370,595	571,758,007
	Interdepartmental / Sales Tax Transfers	54,407,358	52,162,338	52,162,338	59,396,697
Expense Total		567,147,178	586,825,349	583,532,933	631,154,704
Revenue	BC - PERMITS & LICENSES	1,415,003	1,288,000	1,288,000	1,457,500
	BD - FINES & FORFEITS	26,170,903	2,617,123	2,617,123	2,617,123
	BE - INVEST INCOME	465,204	315,000	315,000	435,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	1,171,027	48,000	3,546	48,000
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	13,767,199	21,213,500	21,213,500	32,745,000
	BO - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	8,937,883	8,937,883	8,937,883	8,937,883
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	90,558	-	-	-
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	123,996	75,000	75,000	72,500
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	2,349,798	850,000	850,000	1,580,000
	TL - PROPERTY TAX	286,361,487	267,734,776	267,734,776	222,100,572
TX - SPECIAL TAXES	25,515,744	25,650,000	25,650,000	26,050,000	
Revenues Excluding Interdepartmental Transfers		366,368,801	328,729,282	328,684,828	296,043,578
	Interdepartmental / Sales Tax Transfers	200,778,377	234,696,067	258,096,067	317,111,126
	Interfund Transfers from Non-major Funds	-	23,400,000	-	18,000,000
Revenue Total		567,147,178	586,825,349	586,780,895	631,154,704

FUND SUMMARY



POLICE DISTRICT FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	273,090,657	283,512,167	280,908,582	299,841,593
	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	166,244,266	188,478,921	192,912,929	208,967,756
	AC - WORKERS COMPENSATION	11,656,420	11,310,000	11,310,000	12,335,000
	BB - EQUIPMENT	225,512	198,402	198,402	751,728
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	4,662,673	5,780,250	5,780,250	5,779,377
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	763,140	866,030	866,030	1,548,358
	DF - UTILITY COSTS	1,535,563	1,797,755	1,797,755	1,998,250
	L6 - TRANSFER TO EBF FUND	9,000,000	-	-	-
Expenses Excluding Interdepartmental Transfers		467,178,231	491,943,525	493,773,948	531,222,062
	Interdepartmental Transfers	34,906,549	30,642,065	30,642,065	36,038,152
Expenses Including Interdepartmental Transfers		502,084,780	522,585,590	524,416,013	567,260,214
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	118,005,951	-	-	-
	BC - PERMITS & LICENSES	3,396,515	3,741,250	3,741,250	3,625,000
	BD - FINES & FORFEITS	775,900	898,540	898,540	825,000
	BE - INVEST INCOME	5,526,836	5,550,000	5,550,000	5,100,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	567,999	-	(169,459)	-
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	3,488,293	2,497,118	2,497,118	2,517,118
	BO - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	16,758,082	16,758,082	16,758,082	16,758,082
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	136,638	88,124	88,124	88,124
TL - PROPERTY TAX	473,734,086	483,322,110	483,322,110	528,956,314	
Revenues Excluding Interdepartmental Transfers		622,390,301	512,855,224	512,685,765	557,869,638
	Interdepartmental Transfers	352,496	2,390,576	9,730,366	390,576
	Interfund Transfers from Non-major Funds	-	7,339,790	-	9,000,000
Revenues Including Interdepartmental Transfers		622,742,797	522,585,590	522,416,131	567,260,214

FUND SUMMARY



SEWER AND STORMWATER RESOURCES DISTRICT FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	8,413,448	9,253,134	9,123,310	9,071,787
	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	7,062,735	6,988,436	6,877,069	7,588,805
	BB - EQUIPMENT	2,648	10,000	10,000	10,000
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	1,319,953	1,694,930	1,694,930	1,719,930
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	76,963,175	82,588,812	82,588,812	86,913,812
	DF - UTILITY COSTS	10,872,901	13,083,319	13,083,319	11,833,319
	FF - INTEREST	4,872,467	14,007,840	14,007,840	14,660,342
	GG - PRINCIPAL	14,328,693	14,552,992	14,552,992	13,435,549
	HH - INTERFUND CHARGES	47,847,229	48,948,656	48,948,656	48,644,603
	OO - OTHER EXPENSES	-	858,500	858,500	858,500
Expense Total		171,683,249	191,986,619	191,745,428	194,736,647
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	68,063,141	16,861,482	15,220,291	19,577,323
	BC - PERMITS & LICENSES	862,249	750,000	750,000	750,000
	BE - INVEST INCOME	7,937,979	5,312,813	6,712,813	5,400,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	2,220,655	11,025,800	11,025,800	11,025,800
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	989,860	1,603,000	1,603,000	1,603,000
	BQ - CAPITAL RESOURCES FOR DEBT	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	15,770	-	-	-
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	-	-	-	5,000,000
	IF - INTERFUND TRANSFERS	175,320,074	151,433,524	151,433,524	151,380,524
Revenues Total		255,409,728	191,986,619	191,745,428	194,736,647

**OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AND SPECIAL REVENUE
FUNDS**

BOND INDEBTEDNESS RESERVE FUND



BONDED INDEBTEDNESS RESERVE FUND

Established in 2005, the Bonded Indebtedness Reserve Fund (BIF) contains appropriations to provide partial payment of annual debt service.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS RESERVE FUND						
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed	
Expense	LT - TRANSFER DEBT SERVICE FUND	-	69,000,000	69,000,000	80,000,000	
Expense Total		-	69,000,000	69,000,000	80,000,000	
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	63,026,090	69,000,000	69,000,000	80,000,000	
	BE - INVEST INCOME	7,546,526	-	1,251,905	-	
	IF - INTERFUND TRANSFERS	10,000,000	-	-	-	
Revenue Total		80,572,616	69,000,000	70,251,905	80,000,000	



CAPITAL FUND

The County submitted the 2025 Capital Budget and Four-Year Capital Plan to the Legislature in October 2024. The following is a summary of that document. An updated budget and plan for 2026 through 2029 will be submitted by October 15, 2025.

The 2025 Capital Budget and 2025-2028 Capital Plan for Nassau County included the planned capital investment of approximately \$2.24 billion through 2028 to renew and enhance the County’s extensive infrastructure and public facilities.

According to the plan, between 2025 and 2028, Nassau County would spend \$1.7 billion on General Capital Projects and \$538.1 million for improvements to the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District. Funding for all proposed projects in the Capital Plan is shown in the following table.

Nassau County Capital Plan: 2025-2028

Major Category	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total FY 25 - FY 28
General Capital	\$ 460,319,597	\$ 538,784,927	\$ 420,271,183	\$ 283,186,402	\$ 1,702,562,109
Sewer and Storm Water Resource District	\$ 207,936,109	\$ 118,720,000	\$ 109,090,800	\$ 102,362,432	\$ 538,109,341
Total	\$ 668,255,706	\$ 657,504,927	\$ 529,361,983	\$ 385,548,834	\$ 2,240,671,450

The Capital Plan advances projects to improve the health, safety, and quality of life of County residents and makes government more efficient and responsive to the needs of residents. Projects include enhancements to County facilities, rehabilitation of roadways, drainage improvements, acquisition or replacement of vehicles and equipment, and the construction and redevelopment of park facilities. In order to be financed, all projects and project expenditures must be compliant with New York State Local Finance Law (LFL). Section 11 of the LFL provides the period of probable usefulness for all manner of financed improvements and acquisitions with the minimum useful life being three years.

FUNDING SOURCES

Funding for capital projects comes from a variety of sources. In the 2025 Capital Budget and 2025-2028 Capital Plan, a majority of funding will come from the issuance of long-term debt. The following tables indicate the funding sources for the Capital Plan.

Funding Sources for the Capital Plan: 2025-2028

Source	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total FY 25 - FY 28
County Debt	\$ 549,632,124	\$ 556,520,677	\$ 458,013,233	\$ 314,200,084	\$ 1,878,366,118
Non-County (Grants, etc.)	\$ 118,623,582	\$ 100,984,250	\$ 71,348,750	\$ 71,348,750	\$ 362,305,332
Total	\$ 668,255,706	\$ 657,504,927	\$ 529,361,983	\$ 385,548,834	\$ 2,240,671,450

CAPITAL FUND



The County’s General Capital Program (shown below) totaled \$1.7 billion from 2025-2028, with \$460.3 million in 2025. A majority of funds from 2025-2028 that supports this program will come from County-issued debt. Approximately \$279.0 million will come from non-County sources.

Funding Sources for the General Capital Plan: 2025-2028

Source	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total FY 25 - FY 28
County Debt	\$ 375,532,124	\$ 472,300,677	\$ 356,422,433	\$ 219,337,652	\$ 1,423,592,886
Non-County (Grants, etc.)	\$ 84,787,473	\$ 66,484,250	\$ 63,848,750	\$ 63,848,750	\$ 278,969,223
Total	\$ 460,319,597	\$ 538,784,927	\$ 420,271,183	\$ 283,186,402	\$ 1,702,562,109

Sources of funding consist of the following:

- General Obligation Bonds (G.O. Bonds) – The capital program is primarily funded through the issuance of long-term debt. All of the taxable real property within the County is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes, subject to applicable statutory limitations, to pay both the principal of and interest on long-term debt.
- Non-County Funding (State and Federal Grants) – Other government entities provide grants for the construction and reconstruction of physical assets as well as the purchase of capital equipment.

2025 FUNDING BY PROJECT CATEGORY

General Capital - The General Capital program includes projects that will make improvements to County infrastructure. Projects fall into one of the following categories.

2025 General Capital County Debt by Project Category

Category	Amount
Buildings	\$ 55,948,000
Equipment	\$ 12,592,891
Infrastructure	\$ 31,063,427
Parks	\$ 30,687,500
Property	\$ -
Public Safety	\$ 79,362,360
Roads	\$ 65,009,900
Technology	\$ 19,808,278
Traffic	\$ 41,115,572
Transportation	\$ 7,094,196
Total	\$ 342,682,124

CAPITAL FUND



- **Buildings:** Improvements to County buildings, including rehabilitations and electrical upgrades
- **Equipment:** Purchase of vehicles and other equipment
- **Infrastructure:** Major infrastructure improvements, including bridges
- **Parks:** Construction and rehabilitation of parks and park facilities
- **Property:** Property acquisition and use studies
- **Public Safety:** Improvements to the Nassau County Correctional Center, Police Department facilities, and Fire Service Academy
- **Roads:** Improvements to County roads
- **Technology:** Improvements to the County's technology infrastructure, and the purchase of new software applications and computer and network equipment
- **Traffic:** Improvements to signals, traffic computers, and other traffic-related systems
- **Transportation:** Purchase of new buses and overall planning initiatives related to the Nassau HUB

Sewer and Storm Water Resources District - The District finances its capital needs through debt issued by the County, the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation and/or the Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority.

2025 Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Budget by Project Category

Category	Amount
Collection	\$ 21,100,000
Disposal	\$ 144,900,000
Storm Water	\$ 8,100,000
Total	\$ 174,100,000



IMPACT OF CAPITAL PROGRAMS ON THE OPERATING BUDGET

The majority of capital improvement projects generate either future Operating Budget costs or savings in the following ways: increasing annual debt service cost; savings that result from decreased operating costs related to new or renovated facilities; and new, more efficient equipment.

Debt Service

- The County budgets all debt service (interest, principal, and set-aside payments) out of the Debt Service Fund, with the exception of sewer debt projects financed through the Environmental Facilities Corporation. The County then charges these expenses to the appropriate Funds on a project-by-project basis.
- Fiscal Year 2026 tax supported debt service is projected to be \$303.0 million. For additional detail, see the Debt Service Fund.

Operating Budget Impacts

- To record the true cost of a capital project, County departments will charge the associated capital project for both direct and indirect operating costs related to the capital project planning and execution.
- Once a project is complete, it may continue to affect the Operating Budget for the life of the asset. For instance, the construction of government buildings and facilities may result in new annual costs for maintenance, utilities, and additional staffing required for facility management and operation. However, new or renovated buildings and equipment may also result in savings in the Operating Budget.
 - The County requires all new buildings to meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) requirements, which the County expects to result in maintenance and utility efficiencies and savings.
- The Capital Plan includes an analysis of the Operating Budget impact as it aids in the review and decision making on the timing of public facility renovations or replacement. This includes an analysis of what the ongoing cost of a new building or road will be in addition to its construction costs and any required debt service.

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENTS IN THE 2025-2028 CAPITAL PLAN

The County's 2025-2028 Capital Plan included major investment of non-recurring capital expenditures that are ongoing. Non-recurring capital expenditures or projects are those that do not have a regular replacement cycle.

The most significant non-recurring General Capital projects are described below.

- Continued investments in critical public safety projects, such as the Local Municipality Interoperable Radio System, Correctional Center Master Plan, the



- Fire Service Academy Master Plan and funding for a new Comprehensive Master Plan
- An investment of \$10.0 million to make improvements to the Cradle of Aviation Museum, only half of which would come from County-issued debt, as well as, improvements to Hicksville Soccer Field and Pelini Park
 - Other new projects include:
 - Roads – Floral Park Drainage Improvements
 - Technology – Fiber Optic Management System and Legislative Chamber Technology Upgrade
 - Traffic –Woodbury Road Traffic and Pedestrian Safety Improvements, Traffic Asset Inventory, and Traffic Data Collection
 - Collection – Studies for sewer connections in Manhasset, Kings Point and Great Neck Estates



COMMUNITY COLLEGE FUND

Nassau Community College (NCC), a constituent member of the State University of New York (SUNY) system, is a comprehensive, full-opportunity institution of higher education. All who can benefit from its resources have the opportunity to expand their knowledge and skills and to pursue the goal of lifelong learning. The College is dedicated to high quality, low-cost education, and career preparation to meet the needs and interests of the communities it serves. It is committed to academic excellence and the dignity and worth of the individual. To these ends, NCC offers Associate in Arts, Associate in Science, and Associate in Applied Science degrees, as well as certificates and continuing education programs. Its curricula span the liberal arts and sciences and pre-professional and professional areas for the benefit of a diverse population. The College places a high priority on small classes in various fields, taught by qualified, experienced faculty, to provide an optimal educational environment.

The NCC Board of Trustees adopted the Fiscal Year 2026 Budget (September 1, 2025 – August 31, 2026) on May 15, 2025, and the Nassau County Legislature adopted it on June 23, 2025. The Fiscal Year 2026 NCC Budget is \$184.4 million, an increase of \$0.8 million or 0.4% compared to the Fiscal Year 2025 Budget. The budget consists of three primary revenue sources: tuition, State Aid and local sponsor share (Nassau County Property Taxes). The budget contains no increases in taxes. The Fiscal Year 2026 full-time student tuition will increase by \$190 to \$5,990 and the amount of State Aid per full-time equivalent (FTE) student is expected to be \$2,997. The Fiscal Year 2026 NCC Budget will allow the College to maintain a wide array of degree and certificate programs as it broadens its community, business and industry partnerships to develop revenue streams and expand opportunities for post-graduate success.



DEBT SERVICE FUND

The County budgets all debt service (interest, principal, and set-aside payments) in the Debt Service Fund, with the exception of debt service on sewer projects financed through the Environmental Facilities Corporation. The County then charges these expenses to the appropriate funds on a project-by-project basis.

The County's outstanding debt consists of both County and NIFA bonds. NIFA's debt service is reflected in the Other Expenses object code.

In 2021, NIFA refunded its own and County debt which significantly reduced debt service expenses in 2021 and 2022. The refunding afforded the County financial flexibility in addressing reduced revenues due to the impact of COVID-19. NIFA's statutory authority to borrow on behalf of the County ended on December 31, 2021.

Interest Expense and Principal Expense contain appropriations for scheduled interest and principal payments on outstanding and future general obligation debt issued for projects in the General, Fire Prevention, Police Headquarters, Police District, Community College, Environmental Bond, and Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Funds. Interest Expense also contains appropriations for interest payments on bond anticipation notes and cash flow notes, if any. Other Expenses contain appropriations for NIFA's set-asides of County sales tax revenue to fund debt service on NIFA debt, and for cost-of-issuance expense.

Capital Resources for Debt Service includes revenue from capital project closeouts and the projected premium from the issuance of debt. A bond or note issue generates premium when the coupon is higher than the corresponding yield. Debt Service Chargeback Revenue is revenue for charges associated with debt service paid from the Debt Service Fund and charged to the General, Fire Prevention, Police Headquarters, and Police District Funds. Interfund Charges Revenue is revenue associated with debt service paid from the Debt Service Fund and charged to the Environmental Bond and Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Funds. Federal Aid Reimbursement of Expenses is a direct payment subsidy the County receives from the Federal Government for a portion of the interest expense on its outstanding Build America Bonds. Build America Bonds are federally taxable, as opposed to most of the County's General Obligation Debt, which is tax-exempt. Revenue Offset to Expense is revenue for debt service charges related to debt issued for termination payments for Nassau Community College employees. State Aid Reimbursement of Expenses is a subsidy received from the State to cover a portion of the interest paid on the bonds issued to finance the construction of the Family & Matrimonial Court building.

DEBT SERVICE FUND



DEBT SERVICE FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	FF - INTEREST	82,716,438	99,038,398	99,038,398	99,176,313
	GG - PRINCIPAL	116,305,000	77,630,000	77,630,000	87,495,000
	OO - OTHER EXPENSES	104,063,593	128,406,389	128,406,389	116,327,206
Expense Total		303,085,031	305,074,787	305,074,787	302,998,519
Revenue	BG - REVENUE OFFSET TO EXPENSE	1,112,466	1,107,544	1,107,544	819,000
	BQ - CAPITAL RESOURCES FOR DEBT	9,401,736	10,200,000	10,200,000	22,700,000
	BV - DEBT SERVICE CHARGEBACK REVENUE	242,938,726	242,782,960	242,782,960	229,504,004
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	48,188,649	49,577,375	49,577,375	48,252,182
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	189,518	177,047	177,047	-
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	1,253,935	1,229,861	1,229,861	1,723,333
Revenue Total		303,085,031	305,074,787	305,074,787	302,998,519

ENVIRONMENTAL BOND FUND



ENVIRONMENTAL BOND FUND

The Environmental Bond Fund, established by Local Law No. 14 of 2004 and Local Law No. 10 of 2006, contains resources and appropriations to cover the cost of purchasing and preserving open space and for other purposes in accordance with the County's environmental programs established by such local laws. These local laws have authorized \$150 million (\$50 million in 2004 and \$100 million in 2006) in environmental program funding. To date, the County has issued bonds generating \$144.9 million of proceeds.

ENVIRONMENTAL BOND FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	HH - INTERFUND CHARGES	8,459,054	8,236,775	8,236,775	7,215,633
Expense Total		8,459,054	8,236,775	8,236,775	7,215,633
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	1,144,510	-	-	-
	BE - INVEST INCOME	252,951	25,332	155,332	-
	TL - PROPERTY TAX	7,467,292	8,211,443	8,211,443	7,215,633
Revenue Total		8,864,752	8,236,775	8,366,775	7,215,633



GRANT FUND

The County receives funding through grant awards, primarily from state and federal agencies, that reimburse the cost of certain programs. Grant funds, in most cases, cannot supplant County funds appropriated in the operating budget. Therefore, the County uses these funds to enhance or expand existing services, provide new services, and offset the cost burden of state or federal government mandates. In all instances, when the cost of a County employee or non-personnel related services is reimbursed by an outside entity, that expense (and associated revenue) is allocated to the Grant Fund.

As state and federal fiscal years are not concurrent with the County's fiscal year (New York State's fiscal year begins on April 1 and the federal fiscal year begins on October 1), grant funds from state and federal agencies are awarded at times that do not coincide with the County's budget development cycle. County policy precludes county agencies from assuming grant revenues in the budget before receipt is certain. Therefore, the County only appropriates revenue and expenses in the Grant Fund via Supplemental Appropriation after the grantor formally notifies the County of the award amount. Grants typically cover a non-calendar year, and certain grantors may allow the County to carry over unspent funds to future grant periods.

2026 Budget Highlights

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has broken out the 2026 Grants Plan by expenses and revenues and has included a comparison of the proposed and prior year plans. The majority of the 2026 Grants Plan (48%) supports the County's public works services and needs. The remainder goes towards health and human services (35%), public safety (6%), housing & community development (6%), and other agencies (5%).

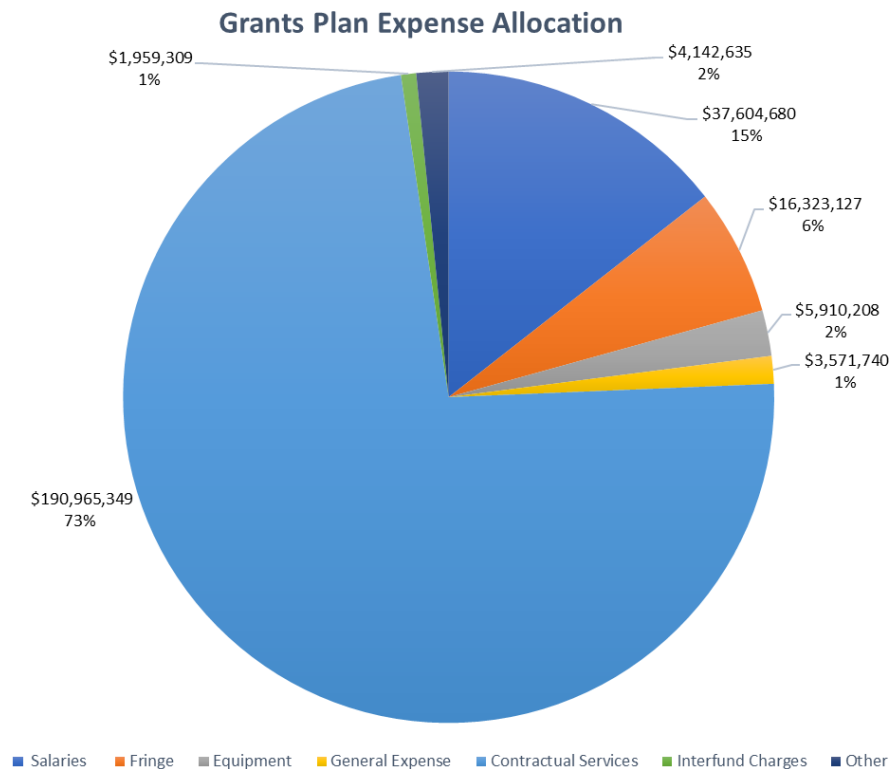
The 2026 Grants Plan anticipates appropriations for 80 grants totaling \$260,477,048 which represents an increase of 28% from the prior year's plan. The 2026 Grants Plan includes approximately \$53,927,807 in Salaries and Fringe Benefits or 21% of the total appropriation. Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) is \$200,447,297 or 77% of the total plan. The plan also addresses \$6,101,944 or 2% in Other Expense.

The 2026 Grants Plan is sourced in Federal Aid of \$149,628,963 or 57% of the plan, and \$98,558,310 in State Aid or 38% of the plan. The remaining \$12,289,775 or 5% of the plan consists of Other Revenue sources, including Interfund Transfers.

GRANT FUND



EXPENSES									
Department	Number of Grants	Salaries (AA)	Fringe (AB)	Equipment (BB)	General Expense (DD)	Contractual Services (DE)	Interfund Charges (HH)	Other (OO)	Grand Total
(BU) Budget	3					\$ 7,230,005			\$ 7,230,005
(CC) Correctional Center	3	\$ 45,000		\$ 2,084,882	\$ 253,500				\$ 2,383,382
(CL) County Clerk	1					\$ 75,000			\$ 75,000
(CV) Crime Victim	1	\$ 425,398	\$ 149,995		\$ 160,723	\$ 20,000			\$ 756,116
(DA) District Attorney	6	\$ 4,362,251	\$ 935,013		\$ 101,421				\$ 5,398,685
(EM) Emergency Management	8	\$ 1,324,830	\$ 559,342	\$ 1,699,953	\$ 1,273,875	\$ 553,630			\$ 5,411,630
(FC) Fire Commission	1			\$ 76,900					\$ 76,900
(HE) Health	15	\$ 3,993,344	\$ 1,931,635		\$ 94,933	\$ 5,699,422	\$ 35,415		\$ 11,754,749
(HI) Housing & Community Dev	3	\$ 998,047	\$ 485,114	\$ 1,382	\$ 19,743	\$ 14,788,424	\$ 197,432		\$ 16,490,142
(HS) Human Services	5	\$ 4,999,889	\$ 1,622,475	\$ 120,000	\$ 903,401	\$ 41,376,776	\$ 825,000		\$ 49,847,541
(ME) Medical Examiner	7	\$ 153,437	\$ 3,135	\$ 206,000	\$ 541,824				\$ 904,396
(PB) Probation	6	\$ 1,059,461	\$ 150,097	\$ 1,000	\$ 25,600	\$ 725,002			\$ 1,961,160
(PD) Police	9	\$ 2,559,382	\$ 711,493	\$ 1,665,091	\$ 32,500				\$ 4,968,466
(PW) Public Works	9	\$ 155,134	\$ 83,018	\$ 55,000	\$ 44,220	\$ 118,451,847	\$ 901,462	\$ 4,142,635	\$ 123,833,316
(SS) Social Services	3	\$ 17,528,507	\$ 9,691,810		\$ 120,000	\$ 2,045,243			\$ 29,385,560
TOTAL	80	\$ 37,604,680	\$ 16,323,127	\$ 5,910,208	\$ 3,571,740	\$ 190,965,349	\$ 1,959,309	\$ 4,142,635	\$ 260,477,048
GRAND TOTAL		\$260,477,048							



GRANT FUND

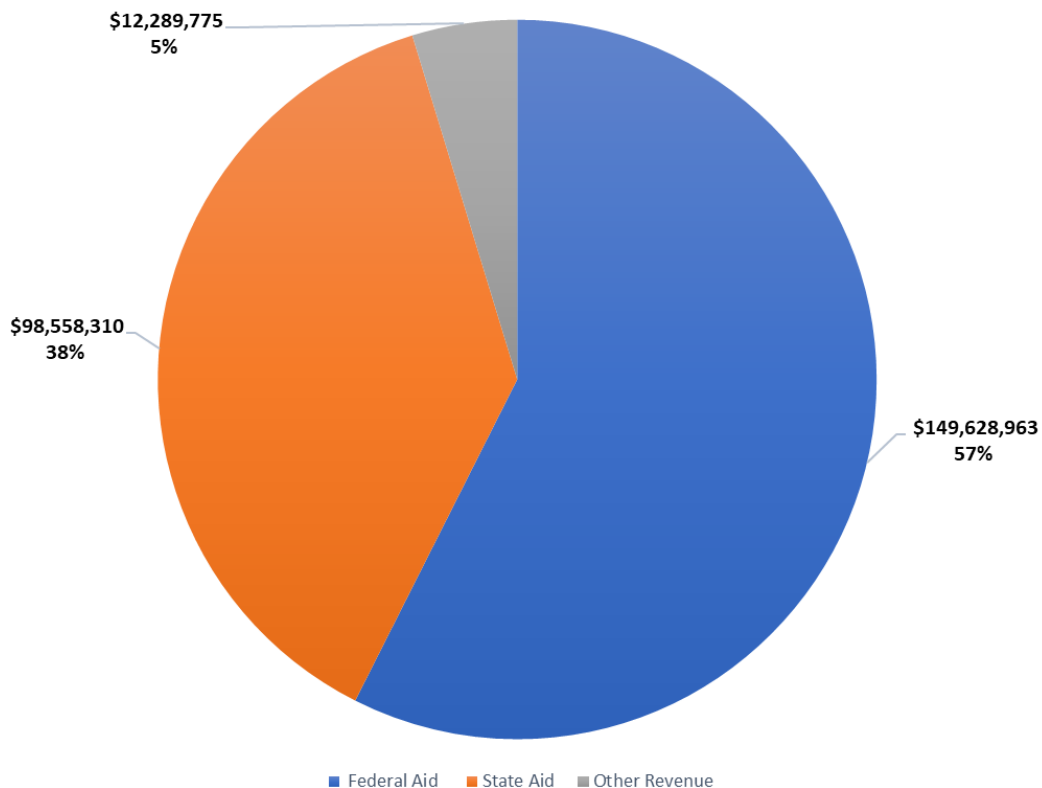


		REVENUES			
Department	Number of Grants	Federal Aid	State Aid	Other Revenue	Grand Total
(BU) Budget	3		\$ 7,230,005		\$ 7,230,005
(CC) Correctional Center	3	\$ 2,338,382	\$ 45,000		\$ 2,383,382
(CL) County Clerk	1		\$ 75,000		\$ 75,000
(CV) Crime Victim	1		\$ 756,116		\$ 756,116
(DA) District Attorney	6	\$ 1,539,983	\$ 3,858,702		\$ 5,398,685
(EM) Emergency Management	8	\$ 4,397,404	\$ 1,014,226		\$ 5,411,630
(FC) Fire Commission	1	\$ 76,900			\$ 76,900
(HE) Health	15	\$ 10,179,258	\$ 1,575,491		\$ 11,754,749
(HI) Housing & Community Dev	3	\$ 16,490,142			\$ 16,490,142
(HS) Human Services	5	\$ 2,669,362	\$ 47,178,179		\$ 49,847,541
(ME) Medical Examiner	7	\$ 292,403	\$ 611,993		\$ 904,396
(PB) Probation	6	\$ 88,970	\$ 1,872,190		\$ 1,961,160
(PD) Police	9	\$ 4,336,374	\$ 632,092		\$ 4,968,466
(PW) Public Works	9	\$ 88,882,156	\$ 22,661,385	\$ 12,289,775	\$ 123,833,316
(SS) Social Services	3	\$ 18,337,629	\$ 11,047,931		\$ 29,385,560
TOTAL	80	\$ 149,628,963	\$ 98,558,310	\$ 12,289,775	\$ 260,477,048

GRAND TOTAL

\$260,477,048

Grants Plan Revenue Allocation





2026 vs 2025 COMPARISON

Departments	2026	2025	Variance
(BU) Budget	\$7,230,005	\$2,150,923	\$5,079,082
(CC) Correctional Center	\$2,383,382	\$2,129,882	\$253,500
(CL) County Clerk	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0
(CV) Crime Victim	\$756,116	\$505,183	\$250,933
(DA) District Attorney	\$5,398,685	\$5,526,253	(\$127,568)
(EL) Board of Elections	\$0	\$2,104,690	(\$2,104,690)
(EM) Emergency Management	\$5,411,630	\$5,474,920	(\$63,290)
(FC) Fire Commission	\$76,900	\$76,900	\$0
(HE) Health	\$11,754,749	\$11,774,335	(\$19,586)
(HI) Housing & Community Dev	\$16,490,142	\$16,862,254	(\$372,112)
(HS) Human Services	\$49,847,541	\$49,642,113	\$205,428
(ME) Medical Examiner	\$904,396	\$1,198,790	(\$294,394)
(PB) Probation	\$1,961,160	\$2,041,676	(\$80,516)
(PD) Police	\$4,968,466	\$8,278,855	(\$3,310,389)
(PW) Public Works	\$123,833,316	\$65,456,097	\$58,377,219
(SS) Social Services	\$29,385,560	\$29,679,633	(\$294,073)
GRAND TOTAL	\$260,477,048	\$202,977,504	\$57,499,544

28% Increase from 2025 **\$57,499,544**

Addition of 4 Grants	\$5,611,076
Elimination of 7 Grants	(\$3,007,866)
Change to Existing Grants	\$54,896,334
Net Increase	\$57,499,544





LITIGATION FUND

The County established the Litigation Fund in 2015. The Litigation Fund contains resources and appropriations to cover the cost of judgments and settlements. Operating surplus generated from both the General and Debt Service Funds each year could fund the Litigation Fund. The County established the Litigation Fund in accordance with the transitional borrowing plan approved by the Nassau County Interim Finance Authority (NIFA) to ensure that the County no longer borrows for judgments and settlements.

LITIGATION FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	10,621,764	-	5,500,000	18,000,000
	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	1,114,557	-	500,000	2,000,000
	AC - WORKERS COMPENSATION	-	-	-	4,000,000
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	9,546,294	-	6,000,000	-
	LO - TRANSFER TO PDD	-	-	-	2,000,000
	LB - TRANSFER TO GEN FUND	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
	OO - OTHER EXPENSES	82,571,540	-	162,000,000	165,000,000
Expense Total		103,854,154	2,000,000	176,000,000	191,000,000
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	269,420,214	2,000,000	176,000,000	191,000,000
	BE - INVEST INCOME	11,125,603	-	4,652,121	-
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	517,010	-	15,816	-
	IF - INTERFUND TRANSFERS	174,000,000	-	-	-
Revenue Total		455,062,827	2,000,000	180,667,937	191,000,000

OPIOID LITIGATION SETTLEMENT FUND



OPIOID LITIGATION SETTLEMENT FUND

The County established the Opioid Litigation Settlement Fund in accordance with Local 14-2021. The Opioid Litigation Settlement Fund contains resources from settlements with manufacturers, distributors and pharmacies as a result of their involvement in the opioid crisis in Nassau County. These resources are to be used to fund programs and provide resources to assist the County’s efforts to provide interventions, recovery services, education, support and assistance to those that suffer from an opioid addiction and to their families.

OPIOID LITIGATION SETTLEMENT FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	BB - EQUIPMENT	4,001	-	375,000	-
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	9,419,625	15,000,000	14,625,000	15,500,000
Expense Total		9,423,626	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,500,000
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	85,559,371	15,000,000	16,500,000	15,500,000
	BE - INVEST INCOME	4,764,023	-	3,500,000	-
	BZ - OTH NON TAX SOURCE REVENUES	7,681,630	-	5,000,000	-
Revenue Total		98,005,024	15,000,000	25,000,000	15,500,000



OPEN SPACE FUND

The Open Space Fund, established by Local Law 7 of 2003 and modified by Local Law 21 of 2010, contains resources generated from the proceeds of County real estate sales as well as private gifts and grants to preserve undeveloped land in the County. The law requires the deposit of 5% of the proceeds from the sale of real property owned by the County into an account established for the acquisition, rehabilitation, and maintenance of property for open space purposes.

The Fund will not have appropriations for the 2026 Budget.

RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTION RESERVE FUND



RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTION RESERVE FUND

Established in 2004, the Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund contains appropriations to provide a partial payment of the annual contribution the County makes to the New York State Retirement System.

RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTION RESERVE FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	-	66,100,000	66,100,000	75,000,000
	LH - TRANS TO PDH SUITS & DAMAGES	-	8,400,000	8,400,000	-
Expense Total		-	74,500,000	74,500,000	75,000,000
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	72,871,769	74,500,000	71,500,000	75,000,000
	BE - INVEST INCOME	3,176,471	-	3,000,000	-
	IF - INTERFUND TRANSFERS	10,000,000	-	-	-
Revenue Total		86,048,240	74,500,000	74,500,000	75,000,000



SEWER AND STORM WATER RESOURCES DISTRICT FUND

State legislation created the Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority (the “Authority”) and the Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water Resources District (the “District”).

NASSAU COUNTY SEWER AND STORM WATER FINANCE AUTHORITY

The Authority is solely a finance authority, empowered to finance or refinance County sewer and storm water projects within a \$350 million statutory cap.

The Authority has, upon the request of the County, restructured a portion of the County’s sewer and storm water debt. As the County takes on new sewer or storm water capital projects, the Authority may issue debt to the extent permitted under the cap.

NASSAU COUNTY SEWER AND STORM WATER RESOURCES DISTRICT

The District has responsibility for the cost of the County’s sewer and storm water resources services.

The County Department of Public Works ensures the maintenance and operation of the County’s sewage collection and wastewater treatment facilities. The South Shore Water Reclamation Facility (“South Shore”), formerly the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant in East Rockaway, the Cedar Creek Water Pollution Control Plant (“Cedar Creek”) in Wantagh and the Glen Cove Water Pollution Control Plant in Glen Cove treat most sewage collected in the County’s sewer system. The City of Long Beach Sewage Treatment Plant processes sewage collected in the area of Lido Beach. In October 2012, the wastewater facilities were severely damaged by the storm surge associated with Superstorm Sandy. The Department of Public Works, with funding provided by Federal and State agencies, continues to repair these facilities, as well as mitigate and harden them from future events.

Since 2015, Veolia Water Long Island (VEOLIA) has been operating and maintaining the County’s sewer system pursuant to a twenty-year agreement. This agreement is reducing the cost of sewer operations and generating additional savings. Savings are based on the contractual commitment of VEOLIA to reduce County staffing costs. The 2019 Budget segregated leased County employees to VEOLIA in a separate responsibility center to perform sewer work. In addition, critical capital investments in the system will enhance the efficiency of operations and the reliability and quality of sewage treatment throughout the County.

Six villages in the County (Freeport, Garden City, Hempstead, Mineola, Rockville Centre, and Roslyn) own and operate their own sewage collection systems that discharge sewage to the County’s disposal system. Sewage collected by these systems is processed at either the South Shore or Cedar Creek plants. Properties within these areas only pay for County sewage disposal services.

SEWER AND STORM WATER RESOURCES DISTRICT FUND



ZONES OF ASSESSMENT

The District contains three zones of assessment: sewage collection and disposal services, sewage disposal services, and storm water resources services. The three zones of assessment went into effect in 2014.

DISTRICT REVENUES

The County imposes assessments for sewer and storm water resource services, which the receivers of taxes of the cities and towns collect. The receivers send the assessments to the Authority's trustee to ensure payment of Authority debt service and other costs. The remaining funds are remitted to the District.

SEWER AND STORM WATER FINANCE AUTHORITY					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	32,450	300,000	300,000	300,000
	FF - INTEREST	3,052,750	2,538,500	2,538,500	2,106,500
	GG - PRINCIPAL	10,285,000	8,640,000	8,640,000	9,075,000
	LS - TRANS OUT TO SSW	150,259,600	151,433,524	151,433,524	151,380,524
Expense Total		163,629,800	162,912,024	162,912,024	162,862,024
Revenue	BE - INVEST INCOME	963,479	500,000	500,000	450,000
	BO - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	7,852,738	7,852,738	7,852,738	7,852,738
	TL - PROPERTY TAX	154,559,370	154,559,286	154,559,286	154,559,286
Revenue Total		163,375,587	162,912,024	162,912,024	162,862,024

SEWER AND STORM WATER RESOURCES DISTRICT FUND



SEWER AND STORMWATER RESOURCES DISTRICT FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	8,413,448	9,253,134	9,123,310	9,071,787
	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	7,062,735	6,988,436	6,877,069	7,588,805
	BB - EQUIPMENT	2,648	10,000	10,000	10,000
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	1,319,953	1,694,930	1,694,930	1,719,930
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	76,963,175	82,588,812	82,588,812	86,913,812
	DF - UTILITY COSTS	10,872,901	13,083,319	13,083,319	11,833,319
	FF - INTEREST	4,872,467	14,007,840	14,007,840	14,660,342
	GG - PRINCIPAL	14,328,693	14,552,992	14,552,992	13,435,549
	HH - INTERFUND CHARGES	47,847,229	48,948,656	48,948,656	48,644,603
	OO - OTHER EXPENSES	-	858,500	858,500	858,500
Expense Total		171,683,249	191,986,619	191,745,428	194,736,647
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	68,063,141	16,861,482	15,220,291	19,577,323
	BC - PERMITS & LICENSES	862,249	750,000	750,000	750,000
	BE - INVEST INCOME	7,937,979	5,312,813	6,712,813	5,400,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	2,220,655	11,025,800	11,025,800	11,025,800
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	989,860	1,603,000	1,603,000	1,603,000
	BQ - CAPITAL RESOURCES FOR DEBT	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	15,770	-	-	-
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	-	-	-	5,000,000
	IF - INTERFUND TRANSFERS	175,320,074	151,433,524	151,433,524	151,380,524
Revenues Total		255,409,728	191,986,619	191,745,428	194,736,647



TECHNOLOGY FUND

The Technology Fund, established by Ordinance No. 220 in 2001, contains resources and appropriations to cover the cost of technological related expenditures of the County. The ordinance requires the Fund to be restricted to the payment of technology and related expenditures, including but not limited to the purchases of equipment and software, and the retention of consultants.

TECHNOLOGY FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	BB - EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	42,840
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	-	-	-	40,000
Expense Total		-	-	-	82,840
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	87,978	-	-	82,840
	BE - INVEST INCOME	4,348	-	3,000	-
Revenue Total		92,326	-	3,000	82,840

EMPLOYEE BENEFIT ACCRUED LIABILITY FUND



EMPLOYEE BENEFIT ACCRUED LIABILITY RESERVE FUND

The Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve Fund was established by Local Law No. 14 of 2004 and contains resources and appropriations to cover the cost of accumulated but unused and unpaid sick leave, personal leave, holiday leave, vacation time, time allowances granted in lieu of overtime compensation and other forms of payment for accrued but unliquidated time payable to County employees upon termination of service.

EMPLOYEE BENEFIT ACCRUED LIABILITY RESERVE FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	9,514,176	20,160,210		30,000,000
	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	-	2,000,000	-	-
	LO - TRANSFER TO PDD	-	7,339,790		7,000,000
	LB - TRANSFER TO GEN FUND	175,701	-	-	-
	LH - TRANS TO PDH SUITS & DAMAGES	-	15,000,000	-	-
	LN - TRANS TO PDH	-	-	-	18,000,000
Expense Total		9,689,876	44,500,000	-	55,000,000
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	44,899,067	44,500,000	-	55,000,000
	BE - INVEST INCOME	1,847,933	-	-	-
	IF - INTERFUND TRANSFERS	49,055,209	-	-	-
Revenue Total		95,802,209	44,500,000	-	55,000,000

OPERATING RESERVE FUND



OPERATING RESERVE FUND

The Operating Reserve Fund was created by enactment of Local Law 5 of 2023 on July 3, 2023. The law allows the County to set aside funds reserved for three general purposes: healthcare, labor costs and risk management. More specifically, the law allows the County to use the reserve for the payment of unbudgeted or extraordinary costs and other prudent expenditures related to healthcare, insurance and the costs of labor agreements, awards, or settlements. The law also provides an insurance reserve component to strengthen the County’s risk management strategy including but not limited to risk retention for high-deductible policies.

OPERATING RESERVE FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	372,957	30,000,000	-	14,000,000
	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	29,799	55,000,000	-	53,000,000
	LB - TRANS TO GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	8,000,000
	OO - OTHER EXPENSES	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
Expense Total		402,756	95,000,000	-	85,000,000
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	94,034,146	95,000,000	-	85,000,000
	BE - INVEST INCOME	3,337,976	-	-	-
	IF - INTERFUND TRANSFERS	40,000,000	-	-	-
Revenue Total		137,372,122	95,000,000	-	85,000,000

CAPITAL RESERVE FUND



CAPITAL RESERVE FUND

The Capital Reserve Fund was established in 2024, pursuant to Section 6-c of the General Municipal Law, to accumulate money to finance the cost of the acquisition of non-public safety vehicles with a period of probable usefulness of less than five years.

CAPITAL RESERVE FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	BB - EQUIPMENT	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Expense Total		-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
	IF - INTERFUND TRANSFERS	10,000,000	-	-	-
Revenue Total		10,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000

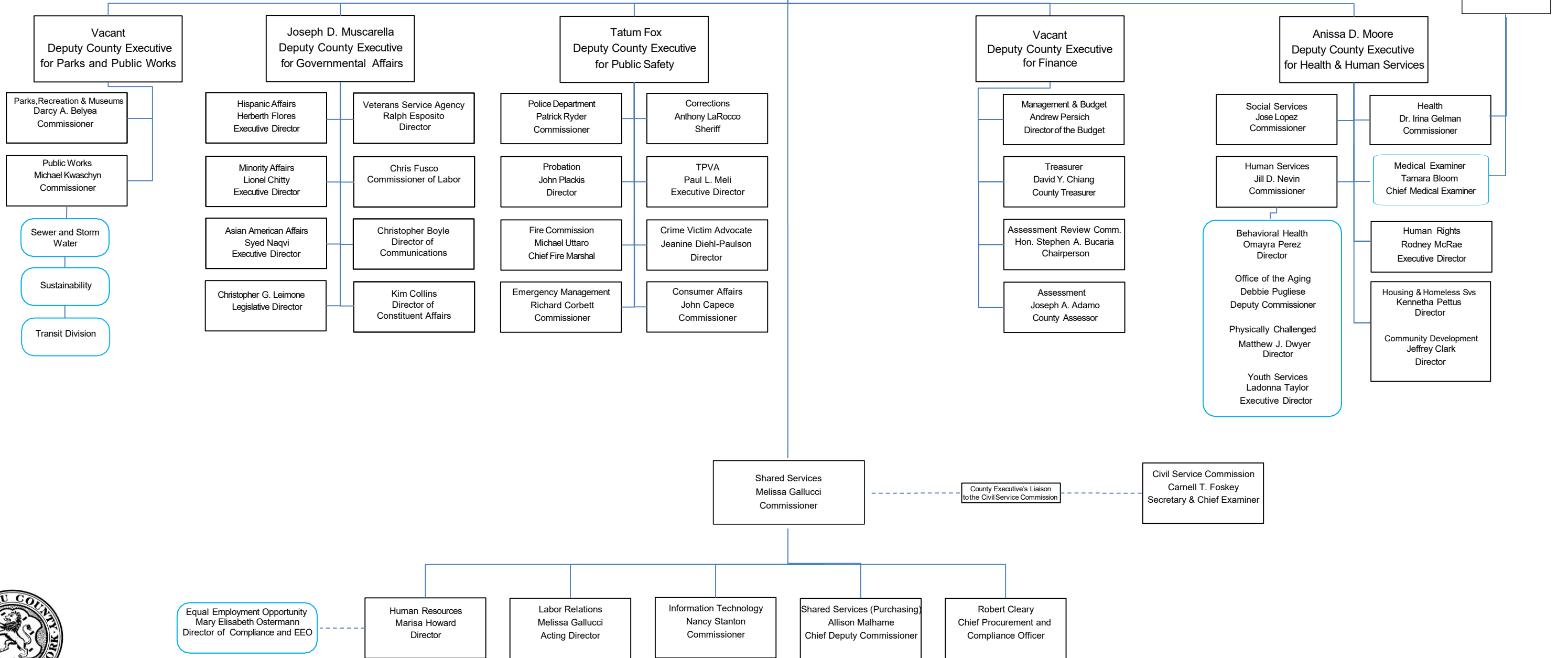
DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEWS

Nassau County Organizational Chart

Bruce A. Blakeman
County Executive

Thomas A. Adams
County Attorney

Arthur T. Walsh
Chief Deputy County Executive





COMMISSIONER OF INVESTIGATIONS

The Commissioner of Investigations is responsible for the identification, investigation, and eradication of fraud, waste, and abuse that affects the County's finances, programs, services, and the investigation and remediation of fraudulent activities or improper billing by contractors, vendors, and consultants with whom the County does business. In addition, the Commissioner of Investigations is responsible for the claims of workplace violence, the identification and investigation of failures of County employees to abide by County policies, and by designation of the County Board of Ethics, the Commissioner also administers the Financial Disclosure Program.

GOALS

- Reduce instances of fraud, waste and abuse affecting County agencies and departments
- Reduce employee tolerance of fraud, waste and abuse in the workplace
- Reduce contract irregularities

OBJECTIVES

- Review, analyze, and take timely appropriate action on tips and complaints
- Recommend controls and procedures that will reduce opportunities for fraud, waste, and abuse in County operations
- Conduct a thorough review of all tips and complaints and facilitate examinations and audits of County operations
- Make timely and thorough analysis utilizing best practice investigative regulations
- Respect confidentiality while following applicable laws, rules, and regulations
- Ensure that the highest ethical standards, fairness and objectivity are observed



OFFICE OF ASIAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The Office of Asian American Affairs (OAAA) mission is the advancement and betterment of economic, employment, business, and cultural opportunities for the Asian-American community. OAAA is a vital link for the community by providing County resources as well as assistance and serving as an outreach center. OAAA assists the County and the administration in the dissemination of information and provides the County with culturally competent recommendations regarding policies.

This Office also works in conjunction with the Office of Minority Affairs, the Office of Hispanic Affairs, and the Commission of Human Rights to address the needs of marginalized communities. OAAA enables the community to actively contribute and participate in County initiatives. This Office works across all levels of government and community networks to deliver meaningful results for the Asian-American community in Nassau County.

GOALS/OBJECTIVES

- Assist the various offices of County government to improve the delivery in quality-of-life services such as social services, mental health, health services and public works projects involving the Asian-American community
- Provide access and opportunity for Asian-American participation in County contracts and procurement programs
- Develop and improve the County's Minority and Women Owned Business Enterprise (MWBE) programs to afford greater opportunities to participate in public contract bidding procedures as well as exploring ways and means to ensure their participation
- Produce and publish any research papers or studies on issues affecting the Asian-American community
- Translate key County documents and press releases in Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Arabic, and Mandarin for constituents facing a language barrier
- Assist the County in the establishment of programs that support further engagement in economic activity and investment by Asian-Americans in the County, promote awareness amongst the County's constituents about Asian culture and encourage inclusion for Asian Americans within the County
- Engage with other County departments and agencies to address the needs and concerns of the growing Asian population in the County, promote diversity and inclusion in programs and initiatives, and perform such other duties as may be directed by the County Executive or the Legislature
- Conduct and help organize cultural, religious, and awareness programs related to all Asian-American communities living in Nassau County
- Assist constituents to connect to the Crime Victim Advocate Office and Human Rights Commission for complaints related to any form of harassment and violence
- Assist Asian-American community organizations in accessing the County venues to conduct their national, cultural, and religious events



ASSESSMENT REVIEW COMMISSION

The New York State Legislature established the Assessment Review Commission (ARC) in 1998 under New York State Real Property Tax Law 523-b. The State amended the law in 2002 to broaden the review powers of ARC. ARC is an independent, quasi-judicial body consisting of a chairperson and eight other commissioners (a total of 9 commissioners are authorized by statute) appointed by the County Executive with the approval of the County Legislature. ARC has the authority to hire appraisers and staff. The Chairperson has the authority to designate commissioners or employees to act as hearing officers on individual assessment matters. In addition, ARC's staff provides valuation resources for the County Attorney.

MISSION

Through ARC, Nassau County taxpayers may appeal their property's annual tax assessment by filing an Application for Correction of Assessment. ARC's Commissioners and staff of professional appraisers are exclusively dedicated to making accurate determinations on these administrative appeals. ARC makes independent determinations of market value and reduces assessments that it finds excessive. It also corrects tax class and exemption errors. ARC can only review assessments that property owners have appealed. Ultimately, it is ARC's mission to assist in creating a fair, accurate, and equitable assessment roll.

GOALS

- Annually review all valid filed appeals
- Analyze all data needed for accurate review of appeals from taxpayers
- Correct assessment errors before the tax bills are issued so a property owner does not pay excessive taxes and before the County's refund obligation accrues
- Support the maintenance of the Integrated System for Real Property Assessment Administration, Appeals, Tax Billing, and Collection & Refunds (ADAPT) that integrates the various systems currently utilized by ARC and the Department of Assessment
- Adjust and streamline workflow to enable the agency to process protest application increases
- Educate Nassau County property owners about ARC's processes and procedures
- Continue making strides in technological advancements including scanning and other digital technology to improve accuracy and decrease processing time

OBJECTIVES

- Increase the number of electronic filings by taxpayers through the Assessment Review on the Web (AROW) system by educating the public about the benefits of AROW
- Review valid residential and commercial assessment appeals for the years under review
- Inform the Department of Assessment of assessment changes and notify taxpayers of final determinations



- Respond courteously and in a timely manner to citizen inquiries
- Provide Nassau County with accurate reviews of appeals by a staff of appraisal professionals
- Provide the Nassau County Attorney's Office with appraisal support for reviews of properties that are on the trial calendar

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

- We anticipate the trainees qualifying for their titles will receive the Statistician title shortly after their appointment.
- Due to the loss of a Commercial Appraiser to retirement, we are seeking to rehire a Commercial Appraiser retiree as a part time employee.



DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENT

The Department of Assessment (DOA) is responsible for developing fair and equitable assessments for all residential and commercial properties in Nassau County. It is the second largest assessing entity in the State after New York City. The County's assessment roll in 2026 includes over 425,000 properties with full valuation of over \$340 billion.

The importance of updating the assessment roll each year is to keep values current and accurate. These updates and periodic revaluations require constant processing of permits, verifications of sales, updating property descriptions, updating obsolete computer programs and implementing new processes and applications.

In addition to producing an annual property assessment roll, the DOA is responsible for maintaining and revising over 18,500 property tax maps; apportioning parcels; reviewing tax certiorari claims; and administering property tax exemptions as provided by New York State Real Property Tax Law. The DOA handles defending the assessments in court for all cases filed in Small Claims Assessment Review (SCAR). For the 2024 tax year, there were approximately 28,000 SCAR cases filed. The role of the DOA is to improve the quality of the assessment process in the County, restore the credibility of the property tax assessment on each property, diminish the amount of refunds and restore equity for all taxpayers.

Unfortunately, the County is uniquely burdened to pay claims for overpayment of taxes not only for the fifteen percent of property taxes paid by County property owners to the County itself, but also claims relating to the other eighty-five percent of taxes paid to school districts, towns, and other taxing jurisdictions. This "County Guarantee" places urgency on the DOA's mandate to enormously improve the County's tax assessment and tax administration functions on an extraordinarily rapid timetable. The County is currently seeking to fund the prompt payment of new claims with current resources. Future payments will be substantially supported by a streamlined means of funding claims by class-four properties through the Disputed Assessment Fund (DAF).

Furthermore, over the last several years, the DOA has hired over 60 assessors, assessor aides, statisticians, clerks and additional support staff to achieve all the stated goals and objectives. The DOA continually enhances the training of its employees. By hiring skilled individuals and improving the training of its current employees, the DOA will continue its goal of developing a more professional, efficient and cost-effective agency. This will produce and maintain a fair and credible assessment roll on a sustained basis for the future.

GOALS

- Accurately assess all residential and commercial properties within Nassau County
- Reduce the number of grievances filed
- Provide excellent service to the public

ASSESSMENT



- Continuous training of staff and replacing retiring personnel
- Simplify and improve the processing of New York State Property Tax Exemption applications that are filed by Nassau County property owners
- Improve the mediation and adjudication of tax certiorari cases against the County
- Improve the County's defense of the assessment rolls and limit refund liability
- Improve the transparency of the assessment system in Nassau County and reduce its complexity
- Increase public awareness and understanding of the assessment system in Nassau County and its role in determining property taxes

OBJECTIVES

- Issue a tentative assessment roll on the first business day of January each year
- Complete a finalized assessment roll on the first business day of April each year
- Review and enter all building permit data submitted by the towns and villages
- Verify sales data from the Office of the County Clerk
- Restore and grant exemptions for both personal and commercial properties
- Conduct outreach programs for residents regarding property tax exemptions



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY

The County Attorney's Office is comprised of five Legal Bureaus, a Special Investigations Unit, and embedded Agency Counsel.

FAMILY COURT BUREAU

The Family Court Bureau is comprised of three units. Deputy County Attorneys (DCAs) conduct ongoing investigations, negotiate settlements, conduct pre-trial litigation, bench trials, post-dispositional litigation, and provide consultation services to Police, Probation and the Department of Social Services.

- **Child Neglect and Abuse Unit** DCAs represent and advise the Department of Social Services (DSS) in Child Protective Proceedings including the most severe cases of child sexual and physical abuse. DCAs draft petitions, orders and motions pertaining to abused and neglected children. DCAs handle all phases of child welfare Court proceedings including pre-petition and post-petition applications for orders of protection, access orders, emergency removals, fact finding, dispositional as well as termination of parental rights proceedings when reunification cannot be achieved so that children can be adopted by loving families.
- **Juvenile Delinquency (JD) and Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) Unit** DCAs investigate and prosecute children over the age of 7 and under the age of 17 who are arrested for the commission of criminal acts (as of October 1, 2019, this age increased to under 18 years of age due to Raise the Age), advise the Nassau County Police Department in the processing and charging of juveniles, represent Probation in dispositional and post-dispositional proceedings, assist in the presentment of PINS petitions, and assist the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) in Court when extension of placement petitions are filed and represent DSS in post-dispositional PINS and JD cases. DCAs are also responsible for all weekend and holiday Court coverage for juvenile arrests.
- **Child Support** DCAs represent out-of-state agencies on behalf of custodial parents seeking to enforce or modify child support orders, represent DSS to establish paternity and seek child support orders from non-custodial parents in public assistance cases.

LITIGATION & APPEALS BUREAU

The Litigation & Appeals Bureau is comprised of four sections: General Litigation/Torts, Labor, Early Case Assessment and Litigation Support, and Appeals. Each section of the Litigation & Appeals Bureau focuses on specific aspects of litigation, but also works in concert with each to achieve solid legal representation of the County and its departments/agencies.



- **General Litigation/Torts** handles all State actions and Federal litigation including civil rights and employment discrimination cases, as well as personal injury cases from routine slip-and-fall matters, to complex road design cases. The bureau pursues the County's rights to defense and indemnification, where applicable, and responds to Article 78 petitions as well. This section also pursues claims on behalf of the County and/or its agencies for damage to County property, facilities, and/or personnel.
- **Labor Section** defends the County against employment and labor law claims, as well as discrimination claims before Federal, State, and local human rights tribunals. The bureau works closely with the Office of Labor Relations in defending the County against employment grievances and union arbitrations. This section provides advice and counsel to County departments on labor law and issues arising from collective bargaining agreements.
- **Early Case Assessment and Litigation Support Section** handles all aspects of small property damage claims, investigates cases on behalf of all the litigating sections, and focuses on the early settlement of claims and risk management, assists and prepares the litigation section in responding to discovery demands. Upon assessment of the case at its earliest stage the County can address potential liability immediately and or have the matters dismissed. This section aggressively defends the County against claims of municipal liability, through complicated motion practice, depositions, and all phases of discovery and at trial.
- **Appeals** works closely with the other sections in the Litigation & Appeals. Members of this section appear and present oral arguments in appeals concerning issues of constitutional, administrative, employment, tax, tort, and social service law before the Appellate Division, Second Department, the New York State Court of Appeals, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, and other appellate courts.

MUNICIPAL TRANSACTIONS BUREAU

The Municipal Transactions Bureau represents the County on a broad range of contractual matters including real estate, procurement of goods and services, concessions, and inter-municipal agreements. The bureau is instrumental in key County initiatives. This bureau is comprised of three sections: Transactions, Agreements, and Condemnation.

- **Transactions** the Bureau represents the County in significant transactions such as:
 - The redevelopment of the Nassau Hub
 - The Long Island Railroad's ("LIRR") Main Line Expansion Project to add a third rail



- The Bay Park Diversion Project
- The redevelopment of the former Naval Weapons Plant in Bethpage
- **Agreements** the Bureau drafts diverse inter-municipal agreements with non-profit groups, including park transfer, sewer consolidation, road improvement, and park management and support agreements, all to share resources, create operating efficiencies and improve public assets and services.
- **Condemnation** the Bureau handles all condemnation proceedings and acquisitions of property on behalf of the County of Nassau.
- **Municipal Finance** handles all budget and finance matters for the County including the issuance of debt by the County or related entities such as the Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority.

LEGAL COUNSEL BUREAU

Members of the Bureau draft and comment on State and local legislation and counsel agencies on the implementation of State and local laws. Also, the Bureau drafts formal and informal opinions regarding the County Charter, the County Administrative Code, the Freedom of Information Law, privacy issues, First Amendment issues, and such other areas of State and Federal law as requested and directed.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT LITIGATION BUREAU

The Bureau handles special proceedings brought pursuant to Real Property Tax Law for commercial and residential properties in State court. The bureau also defends and litigates all issues relating to property assessment, such as tax exemption issues, restoration of taxes, Article 78 petitions and corrections of errors.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

This unit investigates Workers' Compensation claims, selected tort claims, and waste, fraud, abuse allegations related to County employees and property, and reported workplace violence incidents. The unit actively works with the Litigation Bureau, Department of Social Services and Family Court Bureaus.

AGENCY COUNSEL

Agency Counsel are Deputy County Attorneys assigned to work with and act as agency counsel for agencies and departments throughout the County. There are Deputy County Attorneys assigned to the Department of Social Services, Department of Human Services, Department of Assessment, Department of Consumer Affairs, Office of Labor Relations, and Office of



Management & Budget. Deputy County Attorneys may sit with these departments, but they are responsible to the County Attorney.

GOALS

- Enhance department efficiency using case management software and document management system.
- Continue to work with County agencies/departments to develop practices and policies that protect the County.
- Aggressively pursue affirmative litigation and recover claims for damages to County property/personnel.
- Increase effectiveness of the Early Case Assessment and Litigation Support Section to reduce and dismiss cases at the earliest stage.
- Aggressively pursue recoveries of Medicaid/Medicare liens and prosecute fraudulent applications for social services
- Defend anticipated significant Article 7 and Small Claims Assessment Review (SCAR) tax challenges

OBJECTIVES

- Ensure that the County receives the best possible representation in a cost-efficient manner
- Manage and mitigate risk exposure to the County
- Assist in educating/training all County personnel in County policies such as those related to harassment and workplace violence and its impact on County agencies
- Promote the legal education of attorneys



OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is responsible for delivering a balanced operating budget and other financial reports each fiscal year; measuring both operational and financial performance, and establishing a strong link between performance and budget decisions; securing debt financing sufficient to meet cash flow and capital needs; conducting project management and business process reviews; managing risk in all County operations; and providing grant management services. OMB performs these functions through the following operational units:

BUDGET

OMB is primarily responsible for developing the County's Budget and Multi-Year Financial Plan (MYP), as well as Monthly Financial Reports. OMB accomplishes this by assigning a Budget Examiner to each key County operational area. OMB also works with departments to develop Smart Government Initiatives, which OMB reviews in conjunction with monthly forecasts. The Budget Examiners are responsible for approving and processing financial transactions, contracts and purchase orders, and providing expertise on operating and capital budget-related matters as well as revenue management.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Performance Management measures operational performance and works with departments to develop and implement strategies to improve performance and maximize the achievement of Countywide programmatic and departmental missions, goals, and objectives. The results are more effective decision-making, more efficient management reporting, and increased accountability. A circular process strongly links planning, budgeting, and performance measurement. This process entails Performance Management working with departments to set goals and measurable objectives. Performance Management and the Budget Examiners then measure progress towards meeting those goals and objectives by analyzing the data collected and working with management to implement improvements in County operations.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Special Projects provides project support services and operations consulting in response to either management direction or negative performance management results. Special Projects is typically engaged in projects that affect multiple departments or require coordination across multiple disciplines to achieve a desired result. Upon request this can include performing quality control reviews of their processes, data and procedures. Outcomes and recommendations are documented in reports to management for implementation. Special Projects is also available to engage in monitoring all phases of audit processes conducted by local, state and federal agencies and ensuring timely responses to audit requests. Once audit entities report their findings and recommendations, Special Projects can assist County departments in completing corrective action plans.



GRANTS COORDINATION

The Grants Coordination team is responsible for developing annually the County's Grants Budget Plan that is in accordance with the vision, mission, and priorities of the County Executive and County departments. Grants Coordination helps develop, with other departments, administrative, financial analysis and operational policies and procedures related to grants. It also performs a central role in the administration and monitoring of grants by the processing of Grant Application Information Forms, Grant Contracts, Supplemental Appropriations, Board Transfers, and grant extensions, re-openings and closeouts.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management, in coordination with the County's Third-Party Administrator (TPA) and outside counsel, continues to improve the County's workers' compensation claim reporting and safety monitoring, as well as adhering to allowable entitlements. It continually reviews the TPA reports on medical claims, lost time, medical bill savings reports, nurse case management and auto accidents. Risk Management provides authorization on liens-subrogation identification, 15-8 recovery reviews and invoice approvals, and authorizes plaintiff settlements. This continuous monitoring of claims activity is a key factor in cost containment and proper claims management.

The County assumes and funds the cost for many other insurable events or occurrences with operating and capital resources. However, Risk Management maintains policies through a broker and continues to evaluate options to mitigate certain risks.

DEBT MANAGEMENT

The County's Debt Policy provides that the County will plan debt issuances to achieve relatively level debt service while matching debt service to the useful life of projects. The Policy also states that the County will avoid the use of bullet or balloon maturities except in those instances where these maturities serve to make existing overall debt service level (to the extent permissible under the New York State Local Finance Law). At its discretion, the County may elect a more rapid or other debt service structure, such as declining debt service (i.e., level principal amortization).

GOALS

- Promote sound financial management in accordance with best practices and Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)
- Protect and improve the County's credit rating
- Safeguard assets, identify risks, and eliminate liabilities
- Link performance to fiscal decision-making
- Adhere to sound and prudent fund balance, reserves and debt policies
- Maximize grants funding opportunities and make grant processes effective and efficient
- Provide financial analytics for grant awards



- Monitor and improve County internal controls, audit and corrective action compliance
- Maintain appropriate capital assets for present and future needs
- Consolidate financial functions to improve fiscal decision-making and assess budgetary risks and opportunities
- Coordinate with the County Executive to improve financial processes to deliver more cost-effective services to County residents

OBJECTIVES

- Develop a balanced budget and MYP approved by the County Legislature and the Nassau County Interim Finance Authority (NIFA)
- Develop policies and procedures to minimize budgetary risks and audit findings
- Measure operational performance and analyze data to improve outcomes
- Work with departments to establish measures and set annual targets with the expectation of year-over-year improvement
- Manage the Workers' Compensation budget by improving claims management and reducing claims activity
- Evaluate debt issuance options
- Regularly update the oversight community and the public on the County's fiscal and operational condition
- Coordinate with outside agencies to evaluate the best financial options for County operations
- Provide residents with financial information to make the County finances increasingly transparent



DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

The Department of Consumer Affairs provides efficient and effective consumer protection services for residents and businesses in Nassau County. These services include, but are not limited to:

- Investigating, mediating, and resolving consumer complaints.
- Administering license applications and renewals for home improvement contractors, salespeople, taxi and limousine operators, service businesses, and registration of ATMs.
- Inspecting and ensuring accuracy and proper function of Weights & Measures devices, including gas pumps, oil truck meters, and store scales.
- Providing information and education to consumers and business through proactive initiatives and community outreach.
- Enforcing consumer laws and regulations.

Through these efforts the Department of Consumer Affairs fosters a fair consumer marketplace, increases public safety, and levels the playing field for businesses in Nassau County.

The Department of Consumer Affairs is comprised of the following Divisions:

ADMINISTRATION (COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LEGAL, ACCOUNTING, HUMAN RESOURCES)

Administration of the Department of Consumer Affairs is planned, organized, and directed by the Commissioner of the Department. The Commissioner manages, monitors, and supports all agency operations and staff toward continual improvement in executing the functions of the Department. A Deputy County Attorney is assigned to the Department to serve as Counsel, providing legal guidance, and serving as the legal liaison and as the Foil Officer. Counsel also assists in the administration of the Department and the Home Improvement Restitution Fund. Accounting monitors and maintains controls and procedures, as instructed by the County Comptroller's Directives, to ensure accurate and efficient processing and reporting of the Department's financial activity and performance. Human Resources administers staff procurement, retention, payroll, benefits, and other employee matters.

LICENSING & REGISTRATION

The Licensing & Registration Division is responsible for approximately 10,000 licenses and registrations in more than 15 license and registration categories, ensuring compliance with established criteria and standards. Personnel carefully review new and biennial renewal licenses and registrations, checking industry related judgements, child support, sexual offender registry listings, criminal convictions, as well as required certifications and proof of insurance. Division efforts serve to safeguard and protect consumers by vetting businesses which seek to operate in Nassau County. The largest license category is the licensing of home improvement contractors.

CONSUMER PROTECTION (COMPLAINTS, INVESTIGATION, MEDIATION, ENFORCEMENT)

The Consumer Protection Division enforces over 27 Consumer Protection and Licensing laws that regulate businesses in Nassau County. Division personnel investigate, mediate, and resolve consumer complaints and ensure that Nassau County consumers are protected from unfair,



deceptive, and unconscionable trade practices. When enforcing consumer law against a business, licensed or unlicensed, a full investigation is conducted. If warranted, a violation is issued, and an Administrative Hearing is conducted, providing the business with an opportunity to offer a defense.

WEIGHTS & MEASURES

As mandated by the NYS Agriculture and Market Laws, the Weights and Measures Division performs inspections, testing, and sealing of all weighing and measuring devices used commercially, or in public agencies in Nassau County, ensuring accuracy and equity in the marketplace. This division, along with the Consumer Protection Division, also checks for scanner accuracy at retail stores throughout the County.

TAXI & LIMOUSINES

The Taxi and Limousine Division, alternately known as the Taxi and Limousine Commission (TLC) regulates the registration and operation of for-hire vehicles (not including transportation network companies) and their drivers in Nassau County. The mission of the TLC is to ensure a fair, safe and pleasant riding experience for all passengers and a level playing field across the industry. This division handles all consumer complaints relating to the for-hire vehicle industry and conducts enforcement and compliance operations with Police Departments throughout the County. The division promotes consumer safety through requirements that include drug testing, fingerprint-based background checks, defensive driving requirements and Department of Motor Vehicle and Department of Transportation compliance for all for-hire license applicants.

INFORMATION & EDUCATION

The Information & Education Division develops and conducts consumer awareness programs for schools and community groups, in addition to developing and distributing consumer education booklets and brochures. The division responds to questions from residents and businesses regarding consumer issues.



DEPARTMENT OF THE SHERIFF/CORRECTIONAL CENTER

The Nassau County Sheriff's Department improves public safety in both its Corrections Division and Enforcement Division.

THE CORRECTIONS DIVISION

The Corrections Division shall ensure a safe and humane environment that incorporates proven evidence-based rehabilitation initiatives that assists incarcerated individuals in self-improvement to be better prepared when they reintegrate into our communities for a safer County.

The Department will also reduce victimization and recidivism by providing staff the necessary tools to effect change and evidence-based programs for training and self-improvement for both staff and incarcerated individuals.

THE ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

The Enforcement Division shall carry out the orders of the New York State Courts including the discovery and seizure of property, the execution of warrants and conducting evictions. The Division shall also assist the Department of Social Services in the location of assets of parents who fail to support their children.

THE ENFORCEMENT DIVISION CONSISTS OF FOUR MAJOR UNITS:

- **Central Office** is responsible for receiving and recording various court orders, such as money judgments, warrants of arrest, orders of attachment, income executions, summonses and warrants of eviction. The Central Office also oversees the sale of seized property at public auctions. Staff assigned to this Division are responsible for the overall management of personnel in the Civil Enforcement Unit.
- **Family Court Unit** provides and oversees security of the detention areas of Family Court. This Unit serves summonses and arrest warrants for individuals located within both Nassau and Suffolk Counties and the five boroughs of New York City. Members of the Unit provide transportation services for juvenile offenders and other detainees in the custody of other agencies, such as the Department of Social Services (DSS) and the Department of Probation. The Family Court Warrant Squad works collaboratively with DSS to support the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program in apprehending parents or guardians who are in violation of support order decrees issued by Family Court.
- **Field Unit** executes and enforces various court orders received in the Civil Enforcement Central Office and orders issued by the County Attorney's Office, the Department of Human Services – Office of Mental Health, Chemical Dependency and Developmental Disabilities Services and the Office of Consumer Affairs.
- **Sheriff's Warrant Apprehension Program (SWAP/Warrants)** is responsible for investigating cases referred by DSS and/or Family Court to locate parties who fail to



provide required child support payments or fail to appear for Child Support, Paternity, Child Neglect, Persons in Need of Supervision and Family Offense/Domestic Violence Cases. This unit also investigates and executes other warrants on fugitives from justice from various jurisdictions.

CORRECTIONAL CENTER

The Correctional Center operates pursuant to New York State Correction Law and Article 20 of the Nassau County Charter under the direction and supervision of the Nassau County Sheriff. The Correctional Center houses individuals charged with or convicted of crimes and those remanded to the custody of the Sheriff on civil matters in Nassau County. Incarcerated individuals - male and female await trial, serve sentences, or are awaiting transfer to other facilities. The Correctional Center is comprised of several distinct units including the following:

- **Budget and Finance** is responsible for fiscal operations, such as procurements and oversight of the Office's budget and incarcerated individuals' accounts
- **Human Resources** is responsible for all payroll and personnel matters such as staff training, attendance control, medical compliance, uniforms, and the Employee Assistance Program (EAP)
- **Legal/Investigations Unit** is comprised of Internal Affairs, Legal Affairs, Criminal Investigations, Canine, Gang Intelligence, Policy and Procedures, Incarcerated Individual Discipline, and Compliance Units
- **Support Services** is responsible for capital projects, food services, maintenance, fleet service, central supply, environmental and fire safety compliance, and building facilities and grounds
- **Security Services** is responsible for the supervision of all incarcerated individuals committed to the custody of the Sheriff, including processing newly admitted incarcerated individuals, discharging incarcerated individuals, classifying and transporting incarcerated individuals, housing incarcerated individuals, incarcerated individual visits, incarcerated individual property, incarcerated individual grievances, and the operation of the Identification Unit
- **Rehabilitation Unit** is responsible for administering the following programs: Prison Industries, High School Education Program, Incarcerated Individual Council, Incarcerated Individual Library, Religious Services, Community Re-Entry Programs, Vocational Programs, Drug and Alcohol Programs, Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) Programs, and Remedial Reading Services. Additionally, the staff is responsible for the Computer Operations and Communications Units

GOALS

- Create policies and procedures designed to maintain officer safety, maintain or increase the current level of training in those policies and procedures, and hold officers accountable for their understanding and implementation of them
- Expedite the execution of court orders and warrants



- Reduce the cost of incarceration
- Maintain a safe and secure environment at the Nassau County Correctional Center

OBJECTIVES

- Report the percentage of Orders of Protection served
- Report on the number of warrants executed/vacated
- Maximize the funding from civil processing fees
- Report Federal incarcerated individual housing revenue
- Manage overtime and continue efforts to reduce it
- Report incarcerated individual violence to the State Commission of Corrections and strive to reduce it
- Reduce the incarcerated individual population through the Electronic Bracelet initiative



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE

The Office of the County Executive is the Executive Branch of County government and, by Charter, is responsible for managing all County administrative functions. In executing the duties of the Office, the Charter authorizes the County Executive to maintain the efficient operation of County government, including, but not limited to:

- Enforcing County policies, and State and Federal laws and regulations
- Providing strategic direction for County government
- Reshaping County policies and procedures, as required, to adapt to emerging challenges
- Determining the appropriate level of staffing and controlling expenses

In Fiscal 2026, the Office of the County Executive will continue to execute the County Executive's mission by implementing policies and procedures that limit spending; promote the effective administration of government; consolidate services; encourage the creation of private sector job growth; and maintain and improve the quality of life for Nassau County residents.

GOALS

- Maintain services without increasing taxes by limiting spending and expanding services
- Expand the tax base by implementing policies that stimulate job growth
- Develop creative programs and initiatives to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of County residents
- Partner with the private sector and other local governments to advocate for reductions in unfair or unfunded State mandates

OBJECTIVES

Please see the County Executive's objectives in the [Transmittal Letter from the County Executive](#).



OFFICE OF CONSTITUENT AFFAIRS

The primary function of the Office of Constituent Affairs is to support County operations. The County receives over 90,000 constituent inquiries annually through mail, phone, email, walk-ins and petitions. The Office is responsible for addressing, directing and formulating responses to a myriad of constituent issues in a timely manner. Additionally, the Office recognizes the achievements and milestones in the lives of County residents, assists with special projects and events and promotes County facilities to enhance the quality of life in Nassau County.

The Office is also responsible, through the Press Office, for informing the public of County policies, programs and actions through various media outlets. At the County Executive's direction, the Press Office fosters and promotes open and fair governmental practices through the widespread dissemination of information and responds to media questions and requests for information concerning County operations. The Press Office also works closely with Printing and Graphics Photography Unit, which records significant events and occasions. The Office of Constituent Affairs operates as a liaison between the County Executive and the County Legislature. The division of Legislative Affairs is responsible for coordinating all legislative actions that relate to improving services to County residents.



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK

As a State Constitutional Office, the Office of the County Clerk serves the residents of Nassau County in the following areas:

REAL ESTATE

The Real Estate Division is the central repository of real property records for Nassau County. The Division provides record access for the public, attorneys and the title industry. It records and maintains all real estate transactions, including deeds, mortgages, mortgage assignments, mortgage satisfactions, powers of attorney and County land and subdivision maps.

- Land Document Recording registers and verifies deeds, mortgages and mortgage satisfactions, commercial mortgages, building loans and their disposition; computes and collects transfer and mortgage taxes; and records subdivision maps
- E-recording processes land documents through an electronic interface. Many of these recorded documents are e-recorded
- Land Records serves as a resource for the public to access information on property in Nassau County by providing access to copies of all real property records (deeds, mortgages, etc.) within the County online, from public access computers and various other media, as well as maintaining County land and subdivision maps
- Imaging uses state-of-the-art technology to scan documents, creating electronic availability and preservation of these records

LAW AND EQUITY

The County Clerk serves as Clerk for Supreme and County Courts. The Clerk's Office indexes and maintains a record of all civil court actions for those courts and handles the indices for criminal court actions. It also records matrimonial actions and judgments, and issues certified copies of divorce proceedings when permissible. The Office's duty is to receive and maintain the files of all paperwork pertaining to these cases and requires meticulous attention to these documents.

- Receives and processes all applications for Supreme Court Indexes, Notices of Appeal, Requests for Judicial Intervention and Notes of Issue
- Indexes and maintains all Supreme Court documents and case files, provides "certified copies" of these files upon request and makes files available for public inspection
- Processes all applications for a "name change" through the court and securely maintains the record of change
- Records judgments, files transcripts of judgments from other courts, as well as Federal tax liens and State tax warrants, records all satisfactions and discharges of liens, and provides Certificate of Disposition for judgments
- Receives and processes applications for Small Claims Assessment Review and Tax Certiorari cases
- In conjunction with the State Unified Court System, continually expands the mandatory e-filing of court documents



BUSINESS & LICENSE SERVICES

The Business and License Filing Division assists both professionals and individuals with various transactions and a broad range of business filings for corporations, partnerships and religious corporations.

- Federal Licenses records military discharge papers and provides certified copies upon request, processes U.S. Passport applications and maintains naturalization records from 1899 to 1987
- State Licenses is responsible for registering and filing all new business names and maintains records of businesses incorporated in New York State and doing business in Nassau County
- County Licenses records Firefighter Exemption certificates, issues Veterans Peddlers' licenses, files and maintains signature cards of Notary Publics qualified in Nassau County and maintains oath of office cards for municipal officers

GOALS

Through long-term planning, to continually implement state-of-the-art indexing and storage of vital County records in an electronic format, ensuring their preservation and providing public access through the comprehensive use of cost-effective technology.

- As one of the highest volume e-recording and e-filing counties in the State, ongoing expansion of these methods
- Ensure availability of information to the private, public and professional sectors of the County
- Provide information to the public about the services available
- Utilize current technology to communicate with and serve the constituency in Nassau County, including enhancement to online access of records
- Maintain sufficient resources to handle the Clerk's Office mandated responsibilities

OBJECTIVES

- Convert documents that predate technology initiatives into an electronic platform
- Continue to develop seamless information sharing between Supreme and County Courts and the Clerk's Office through expansion of e-filing
- Continually expand e-recording of land records and other electronic file interfaces to enhance efficiencies and green initiatives
- Streamline processes through development of a system that permits faster and more efficient processing of services
- Enhance public accessibility to information maintained by the Clerk's Office through technology and expansion of online services



OFFICE OF THE NASSAU COUNTY COMPTROLLER

The Comptroller is the independent supervisor of taxpayer dollars, charged in the County Charter with ensuring that government spending for services that are important to Nassau County residents are conducted with regularity, legality and correctness.

The Comptroller's Office monitors Nassau's financial operations to ensure accountability in the use of tax dollars and other revenues for government operations, reports on matters that affect Nassau's financial health and proactively advocates for operational efficiency on behalf of the taxpayers. The Comptroller's Office builds trust in the County government through transparency and regular communication with constituents.

IMPROVING USE OF TECHNOLOGY

The Comptroller's Office continues to improve efficiency in Nassau County government through initiatives including:

- The conversion of the vendor payment process from paper vouchers to digital eClaims,
- The conversion of the County's petty cash system away from the use of cash currency to use of debit-style departmental procurement or purchasing cards known as P-Cards
- Consolidations of the County's numerous EZ Pass toll accounts.

The Comptroller, with the full support of the County Executive and participation of Departments throughout the County, is also managing the multi-year **NASSAU FORWARD** project to replace the County-wide financial software system. The current system has been in use by the County since 1999. The new system will include modern Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) functionality: accounting adjustments and reporting, fully integrated systems with modules to manage tasks utilizing shared data in a single database, with portals or dashboards that allow authorized users to see and report on key performance metrics and best in class cybersecurity. The Comptroller's Office led the needs assessment, the RFP development, and selection of a vendor and implementor. In 2024, after extensive interviewing and vetting of qualified proposers, the team brought a recommendation to the Executive Steering Committee. CGI was selected and contract negotiation and a statement of work were completed. Additional staff have been and will be required to support the project starting in 2024. A significant amount of the implementation costs of the project may be capitalized with bond proceeds.

The Office of the Nassau County Comptroller is comprised of four divisions:

- **Vendor Claims** processes approximately 140,000 payments each year to vendors and reviews and approves more than 1,000 vendor contracts and approximately 2,300 purchase orders annually. Payments include disbursements for County contracts, grants, social services and special programs. In addition, the Vendor Integrity Unit of the Division annually processes roughly 5,800 vendor remittance updates (changes in bank account information, contact information, etc.).



Vendor Claims continues to increase efficiency in the review and processing of payments through the expansion of eClaims and increasing ACH direct-deposit payments. Concurrently, the Division researches and implements the latest safeguards to prevent payment errors and fraud.

- **Payroll & Health Benefits** processes four payroll cycles – full-time, part-time, partial pay and supplemental – every two weeks for 10,500 employees, including those at Nassau Community College.

The Division of Payroll & Health Benefits manages and administers benefits for more than 8,100 active employees, 12,500 retirees and 21,800 dependents for a total of more than 42,000 covered lives.

In 2024, in collaboration with the County’s Departments of Human Resources and IT, the Division implemented payroll increases, retroactive pay, longevity pay and benefit changes required by new collective bargaining agreements signed by three Nassau County employee unions. This work involved a vast amount of data, extensive calculations and meticulous quality control.

- **Accounting** manages the accounting and financial reporting processes for the County by overseeing the accounting of all departments in order to maintain compliance with:
 - NYS Law (General Municipal Law and Finance Law)
 - NYS Office of the State Comptroller requirements
 - Federal and State requirements
 - Uniform Guidance (for Federal Awards)
 - Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments
 - Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB)’s evolving standards

The Accounting Division reports on the County’s financial condition in a timely manner by analyzing financial results, generating and issuing the following federal and state mandated financial reports, many of which are audited by independent auditing firms hired by the Comptroller’s Office:

- Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)
- Annual Financial Report (AFR) to the NYS Office of the State Comptroller
- Federal Single Audit Report for Federal grants
- NYS Department of Transportation (DOT) Program Report

As required by the County Charter, the Comptroller’s Accounting Division monitors and analyzes the County’s financial position to provide the following reports to the County Legislature:

- County’s Mid-Year Report
- Review of Risks and Opportunities for the Proposed Budget and Multi-year Plan



- **Field Audit** audits internal County departments and agencies, external entities that do business with the County, and local municipalities to oversee the use of taxpayer dollars and to recommend use of appropriate and efficient procedures.

Audits may be initiated independently by the Comptroller, or at the request of the County Executive, the Nassau County Legislature, or other authorities such as a Town Supervisor or Special District Board of Directors. These reviews conducted by the Comptroller's Field Audit Division are an essential tool for uncovering waste, abuse of resources, fraud, and mismanagement. Audit reports include recommendations for operational improvements that will foster proper controls and efficiency for improved accounting.

Additional responsibilities of the Field Audit Division include review of all petty cash P-card transactions to ensure proper use of funds. The Division reviews attorneys' claims for reimbursement for legal services for indigent Nassau County residents as well as Nassau Health Care Corporation (NHCC) claims for payment from the County.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Comptroller's Communications Team supports full transparency through newsletters, social media and the Comptroller's website which includes "*Open Nassau*," an online portal that provides public access to the County's current, unaudited finances in a user-friendly platform (OpenNassau.nassaucountyny.gov). Information available includes the County's:

- Open Budget
- Open Checkbook (detail of all non-payroll expenditures)
- Open Payroll
- Revenue/Cash Receipts
- Comptroller's Scorecard of Nassau County's finances
- Comptroller's Corner, which features news and information from the Comptroller.

The Communications team also produces a Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) each year. Based upon the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR), the PAFR provides economic and financial data in a condensed, reader-friendly format.

GOALS

The goals of the Comptroller's Office are to:

- Promote sound fiscal strategies, best practices and efficient procedures, to ensure strong internal controls, accuracy and timeliness to improve the County's fiscal health and ensure the effective and ethical use of County funds
- Maintain compliance with NYS law, federal and state reporting requirements, the County Charter, GAAP and governmental accounting statements issued by the GASB and to ensure accurate, transparent and timely financial reporting



- Improve the use of technology in the County's financial operations
- Build taxpayers' trust in government

OBJECTIVES

To accomplish its goals and responsibilities as defined in the Nassau County Charter, the Comptroller's Office will:

- Continue to transition all vendor payments to the electronic claims (eClaims) processing system, which will further reduce turnaround time of the review and payment of claims and continue to transition to digital ACH direct deposit payments, which will also reduce fraud and errors in payment processing.
- Ensure the accuracy of the County's payroll and health benefits payments, assist in an upgrade to PeopleSoft 9.2, the County's Human Capital Management (HCM) system and implement payroll and benefit adjustments when needed.
- Generate mandated financial reports for the County as listed in the Accounting section above. Report in an accurate, thorough, and timely manner.
- Advise County departments of best accounting practices and standards and work with departments, component units and other relevant entities to ensure information needed for all reports is available in a timely manner. This objective includes providing an annual "Accounting Boot Camp Training," which offers CPE Credits for attendees.
- Work with the selected Software Vendor and Implementor for the new ERP Financial Software System to begin implementation planning, configuration and testing.
- Audit internal County departments and agencies, external entities that do business with the County and local municipalities to identify inefficiencies, waste, fraud and abuse; provide recommendations and work with auditees to improve operations.
- Continue to promote transparency through publication of newsletters and press releases, timely audit reports, a constituent-friendly PAFR and the maintenance of a comprehensive website and the Open Nassau portal.



CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Nassau County Civil Service Commission was established pursuant to Article XII and expanded by amendments to Nassau County Government Law, in accordance with provisions in New York State Civil Service Law and the New York State Constitution.

The purpose of the Nassau County Civil Service Commission is to administer New York State Civil Service Law and ensure Nassau County taxpayers a qualified public workforce pursuant to the principles of selection according to merit and fitness. The Commission currently services all County departments, as well as more than 200 municipal agencies that include the Towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, and Nassau County's school districts, libraries, villages, and special districts.

It shall be the duty of the County Civil Service Commission to oversee the specialized divisions set forth below, to make investigations concerning the enforcement of the rules of the Commission and adopt and modify any rules within its power to secure observance of the spirit and letter of the Civil Service Law.

- **Recruitment and Law Enforcement** administers all Civil Service examinations and is responsible for preparing all examination announcements and reconciling examination results from the New York State Civil Service Commission, prior to the establishment of eligible lists. Recruitment is also responsible for law enforcement announcements and examinations.
- **Classification** defines all positions according to the duties to be performed by incumbents of those positions and establishes training and experience requirements for the positions.
- **Qualifications and Investigation Exams** reviews all applications for examination and employment in Nassau County departments and municipalities located in Nassau County. Qualification is also responsible for special and standard testing programs.
- **Placement** establishes, maintains and certifies eligible lists. It is also responsible for verifying that competitive class appointments are made in accordance with Civil Service Law.
- **Transactions (County and Municipal)** liaises between the Commission and the various County departments and the various Municipal agencies. Transactions reviews all appointments of employees prior to employment to ensure that all legal requirements have been met. It maintains roster records for County employees and Municipal employees and certifies County and Municipal payrolls to ensure that the employment practices of these departments and municipalities comply with New York State Civil Service Law and Nassau County Civil Service Rules.



GOALS

- Provide quality service, guidance, and training to County departments in handling personnel actions according to Civil Service Law and Commission Rules
- Provide support and technical service to municipal agencies by helping them meet their public sector employment needs
- Expand outreach through Nassau County agencies, colleges, schools and not-for-profit groups
- Continue to expand the Commission's website and online processing system to enable all municipal agencies to utilize the latest technology software to simplify and process personnel efficiently, including working with our IT partner to continue to streamline the application process
- Maintain a strong support system within the Commission to provide information and data to all County departments, special districts, and other entities under the jurisdiction of the Commission
- Continue streamlining methods and procedures to process personnel transactions and payroll certifications expeditiously
- Fingerprint County employees as part of background checks in accordance with Local Law 14
- Participate in New York State Pilot Civil Service programs and initiatives
- Work with our stakeholders and consultants to conduct examinations on a regular basis to ensure a continued pool of available applicants in all areas of government

OBJECTIVES

- Complete the paperless processing changeover to achieve a comprehensive electronic notification system
- Process and monitor appointments on a timely basis to ensure that agencies comply with approved hiring procedures and mandates
- Create and conduct County-owned training and experience evaluations for many of the exams that are now part of the State's decentralized test program
- Maintain ongoing communications with departments and agencies on an ongoing basis to assist them in achieving and maintaining properly classified positions responsive to changes in their needs
- Provide assistance to other employers/recruiters to increase opportunities for Nassau County residents
- Adapt the various online systems to improving response times and decreasing workloads
- Require online application submissions as a method to achieve paperless application processing



COURTS

When New York State assumed control of the Courts, the State granted employees who worked in the system the right to remain in the County's health insurance plan. Consequently, this expense is in the County Budget and is reimbursed by the State. The difference between the expense in the Operating Budget and the amount reimbursed by New York State represents Retiree Health Insurance Premiums paid by the County on behalf of retirees of the Court System who retired prior to the State taking over the Court System.



OFFICE OF CRIME VICTIM ADVOCATE

The Office of Crime Victim Advocate serves as a voice within government for the needs of crime victims in Nassau County. New York State's criminal justice reforms have profound impacts on both victims of crimes and witnesses to them. These impacts include new discovery rules in criminal cases that may compromise the identity and personal information of witnesses or grant criminal defendants the right to access the homes of victims and witnesses where the alleged crimes occurred.

The mission of the Office of Crime Victim Advocate is to provide legal services to the victims and witnesses of crime who are impacted by the disclosure requirements of New York Criminal Procedure Law Section 245 which went into effect on January 1, 2020.

The vision of the Office of Crime Victim Advocate is to ensure that victims of crime and witnesses to crime in Nassau County are afforded all the legal rights, protections, and assistance they are entitled to under the law. The Office of Crime Victim Advocate is committed to treating victims and witnesses with dignity, fairness, and respect. Our services are available to ALL victims and witnesses regardless of race, national origin, immigration status, religion, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, or age.

Nassau County is committed to helping victims of crime rebuild their lives and understands that victims have both short-term and long-term needs in the aftermath of a crime. The Office of Crime Victim Advocate is prepared to assist victims in connecting to other agencies that can provide additional services and resources such as housing, counseling, and treatment.

GOALS/ OBJECTIVES

- Provide legal assistance to victims and witnesses of crime who are served with judicial orders to show cause by criminal defendants or their representatives to gain access to their home or place of business
- Provide legal assistance with any victim compensation applications
- Provide legal assistance to any victim or witness with regards to any legal action related to New York Criminal Procedure Law Chapter 245
- Provide information on victims and witnesses legal rights and protections with regards to criminal process
- Assist victims in submitting comments to courts and parole boards



OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

The District Attorney is ultimately responsible for the prosecution of all criminal and minor offenses that occur within Nassau County. To this end, the Office regularly interacts with over twenty-five law enforcement agencies in Nassau County, as well as federal and state law enforcement agencies and prosecutes in the various courts in Nassau County and New York State, including: the City Courts of Long Beach and Glen Cove; the Nassau County District, County and Supreme Courts; the Appellate Division, Second Department; and the New York State Court of Appeals.

The U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics ranks Nassau County as the 32nd largest criminal jurisdiction in the United States. Accordingly, the Nassau County District Attorney's Office is one of the largest prosecutor's offices in the nation. With nearly 450 full-time staff members, the District Attorney's Office prosecutes approximately 30,000 cases each year with charges ranging from misdemeanor theft, assault, weapons, drugs and vandalism offenses to felony homicides, sex assaults, robberies, burglaries, firearms possession and vehicular manslaughter. It also proactively investigates violent gang networks, organized crime enterprises, complex embezzlement schemes, government corruption, sophisticated white-collar frauds and cybercrimes, among other categories. In addition, the District Attorney's Office brings civil forfeiture actions and engages in crime prevention efforts, youth outreach, victim relations and community engagement programs.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT

The District Attorney administers the Office with an executive staff comprised of the Chief Assistant District Attorney, the Counsel to the District Attorney, the Executive Assistant District Attorneys for Litigation, Investigations, Special Proceedings and Administration, and the Chief Investigator. The Office has been structured into four operational divisions.

LITIGATION DIVISION

The Litigation Division is responsible for the prosecution of criminal cases in the various courts of Nassau County. It is comprised of seven bureaus, each of which a Bureau Chief oversees, and four units overseen by a Unit Chief or an Attorney-in-Charge. The Executive Assistant District Attorney for Litigation heads the Division and reports to the Chief Assistant District Attorney.

- **District Court Trial Bureau (DCTB)** prosecutes all misdemeanor cases (i.e., crimes designated by law to be punishable by imprisonment not to exceed one year) and non-criminal offenses (i.e., violations and traffic infractions) in Nassau County District Court, Glen Cove City Court, and Long Beach City Court. District Court Trial (DCT) staff is also responsible for the Arraignment Part which operates seven days a week.
- **Felony Screening Bureau** conducts an initial review of felony arrests to determine whether the District Attorney can or should prosecute the matter at the felony level.
- **Grand Jury Bureau (GJB)** coordinates the presentation of evidence in felony cases to the Nassau County Grand Juries, which determine whether to return an indictment and for what charges. GJB also handles fugitive and extradition proceedings.



- GJB consists of the **Warrant Unit** which assists members of law enforcement in drafting applications to obtain search warrants and is instrumental in furthering investigations in both pre- and post-arrest cases.
- **Major Offense/Homicide Bureau (MOB)** investigates and prosecutes homicides and other serious violent felonies including pattern burglaries and robberies, committed within Nassau County. MOB also conducts investigations on unsolved “cold” cases.
- **Special Victims Bureau (SVB)** prosecutes all cases involving sexual assault, domestic violence, abuse of vulnerable persons and child abuse. SVB includes the following units:
 - **Human Trafficking Unit (HTU)** which is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of all sex trafficking charges and any prostitution-related crimes. HTU is also responsible for cases pending in the Human Trafficking Intervention Court, where individuals charged with prostitution and similar offenses are provided with assistance and services.
 - **Elder Abuse Unit (EAU)** which is responsible for investigating and prosecuting all felony elder abuse cases involving violence by a family member or caregiver. EAU is part of a multi-disciplinary team and works closely with its partners to investigate criminal matters and support victims and their families throughout the process.
- **Vehicular Crimes Bureau** prosecutes drunk, drugged and reckless driving resulting in vehicular assaults and vehicular homicides.
- **County Court Trial Bureau (CCTB)** prosecutes felony cases (i.e., crimes designated by law for which a court may impose a sentence in excess of one year). Examples of felonies handled by CCTB include burglary, robbery, grand larceny, identity theft, forgery, assault and weapons possession.
 - CCTB contains the **Hate Crimes Unit (HCU)** which is tasked with investigating and prosecuting crimes involving bias throughout Nassau County. HCU seeks to prevent bias incidents through community outreach by partnering with various organizations dedicated to educating the public about the harm such conduct causes and when such incidents occur, prosecute those responsible.

INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

The Investigations Division is responsible for the investigation of complex criminal activity in Nassau County and the prosecution of the resultant cases. It is comprised of six bureaus and five units, each of which a Bureau or Unit Chief oversees. The division is headed overall by the Executive Assistant District Attorney for Investigations, who reports to the Chief Assistant District Attorney.

- **Narcotics, Firearms & Gangs Bureau (NFGB)** focuses on the investigation, prosecution, and dismantling of major narcotics enterprises, firearms traffickers and gang organizations.
 - Within NFGB, the **Firearms Suppression & Intelligence Unit** investigates and prosecutes the illegal sale and use of firearms within Nassau County and the trafficking of weapons into the County.



- **Major Financial Frauds Bureau (MFFB)** conducts long-term investigations into complex financial crimes that occur in and affect the residents of Nassau County. Such crimes include employee embezzlements, schemes to defraud, investment scams, thefts by attorneys, bank, check and credit card fraud, identity theft, forgery and unlicensed practice of professions. MFFB investigates and prosecutes complex felony tax, auto and insurance crimes, workers' compensation fraud, wage theft and construction fraud, as well as thefts of various government assistance program funds including Medicaid, welfare, food stamps (SNAP), housing and childcare assistance. In addition, specially trained MFFB attorneys and investigators prosecute illegal dumping, storage and transportation of hazardous materials and other environmental crimes.
 - Contained within MFFB is the **Criminal Complaint Unit (CCU)** which serves as an "open door" to the District Attorney's Office. CCU is available to assist the public in filing criminal complaints, both written and in person. CCU will provide an initial assessment of the complaint for possible criminality, and if appropriate, forward the matter for a follow-up to one of the investigative bureaus within the Office. If a case is not appropriate for the Office, CCU will refer the complainant to the appropriate agency or office.
- **Public Corruption Bureau (PCB)** uncovers and prosecutes corruption in Nassau County. PCB handles cases involving police misconduct, political corruption, school and special district fraud, crimes committed at the county jail, as well as crimes committed by employees of public entities who abuse their positions.
- **Investigations Bureau** is responsible for the field and forensic operations of the Investigation Division. It is staffed by Detective Investigators, Financial Investigators and other technical specialists.
- **Organized Crime & Rackets Bureau (OCRB)** investigates and prosecutes complex and systematic criminal activity committed by organized crime and criminal enterprises. OCRB's cases include enterprise corruption, extortion, coercion, loansharking, gambling, money laundering, unlicensed money remitting, bribery, pattern burglaries and trademark counterfeiting. OCRB includes the following units:
 - **Civil Forfeiture Unit (CFU)** which commences civil actions to recover the proceeds and criminal instrumentalities of felony crimes. CFU's efforts provide law enforcement with opportunities to recover restitution for victims of convicted felony offenders.
 - **Animal Crimes Unit** which investigates and prosecutes criminal offenses perpetrated against animals, including dogfighting, cockfighting, severe torture, criminal neglect, hoarding, illegal possession of wildlife and competitive animal abuse.
 - **Pharmaceutical Diversion & Cybercrimes Unit (PDCU)** which is tasked with tackling the opioid crisis by investigating and prosecuting systemic participants such as doctors, pharmacists and other medical professionals who, through criminal conduct, make available a large and ready supply of opioids. Additionally, PDCU is tasked with investigating and prosecuting a broad array of cybercrimes including



crimes involving sextortion, network intrusions, virtual currency and the dark web, as well as possessing/manufacturing/trafficking images of child sexual abuse.

- **Process Bureau** is primarily responsible for service of process, storing and retrieval of files, archiving and interdepartmental file transfers.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS DIVISION

The District Attorney's Office devotes significant resources to ensure the integrity of its investigations, prosecutions, and convictions, and that the outcome of each case is just under the circumstances. The Special Proceedings Division includes two bureaus and four units, each of which a Bureau or Unit Chief oversees, as well as the Office of Alternative Prosecutions and Resources and Community Outreach & Engagement. The Executive Assistant District Attorney for Special Proceedings reports to the Chief Assistant District Attorney.

- **Intake & Discovery Compliance Bureau (IDCB)** coordinates the intake of new arrests/charges and conducts the initial review of the charges and prepares the necessary information for the District Court staff appearing in the Arraignment Part in District Court. IDCB also liaises with the District Attorney's Office partner law enforcement agencies to obtain, process, maintain and prepare for disclosure all discoverable material in every criminal case. The staff of experienced attorneys and discovery expeditors utilizes advanced case and evidence management systems to ensure the Office's due diligence in providing criminal defendants the discovery materials to which they are entitled. IDCB trains the District Attorney's staff on all aspects of discovery compliance.
- **Appeals Bureau (AB)** handles appeals and post-conviction motions filed by defendants who were convicted of crimes after a trial or by plea. Post-conviction litigation can take place at every level of the state and federal court systems and oftentimes occurs many years after a defendant has been convicted and sentenced. AB also serves an important role in advising Assistant District Attorneys on legal issues throughout the investigative and trial stages of a case. AB includes the following units:
 - **Mental Hygiene Unit (MHU)** handles cases involving defendants who were found "not responsible" for their crimes due to mental disease or defect. MHU works to ensure that these defendants receive treatment in an appropriate mental health facility and that they are not released into the community until psychiatric experts and judges have determined that release is consistent with public safety.
 - **Freedom of Information Law Unit (FOIL)** serves to compile and disseminate Office records, consistent with the Public Officers Law, in response to submitted FOIL requests and to litigate any legal issues stemming from such requests.
 - **Conviction Integrity Unit (CIU)** reviews and thoroughly investigates post-conviction claims of innocence. CIU keeps apprised of developments in forensic science, which could affect the use, import or interpretation of evidence in past cases.
- **Office of Alternative Prosecution and Resources (OAP)** aims to reduce recidivism and enhance public safety by offering community-based treatment and programs to certain justice-involved individuals in lieu of traditional prosecution. OAP resources include treatment for mental illness and substance-use disorders provided by state-licensed and



OAP-vetted agencies, as well as educational and training programs designed to promote personal development.

- OAP contains the **County Court Drug Diversion Unit (CCDDU)** which is responsible for coordinating and overseeing all treatment mode pleas on provable felonies through both the Nassau County Felony Treatment Court and the Drug Treatment Alternatives to Prison Program. CCDDU coordinates daily with the other branches of OAP in order to maintain consistency and work on global dispositions between bureaus in order to provide services quickly and efficiently to defendants who are in need of treatment and deserving of diversion. In addition, OAP coordinates and oversees the treatment mode pleas in the Mental Health and Veteran's Treatment Courts.
- **Community Engagement & Outreach** is a priority for the Office. To achieve the goal of establishing a meaningful partnership with the community, the District Attorney utilizes the Office of Community Affairs, the Office of Immigrant Affairs, and the Community Outreach, Relations & Education (CORE) program. High-ranking members of the Office regularly meet with several established Advisory Councils, consisting of leaders from various ethnic and religious groups in Nassau County, to enhance communications between the community and the Office.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Administration Division is comprised of staff dedicated to the effective operation of the Office and to provide necessary resources for its members. The Division provides legal training for Assistant District Attorneys (ADAs) and actively engages in recruiting new members. The Executive Assistant District Attorney for Administration heads the Division and reports to the Chief Assistant District Attorney.

- **Administration** serves to maintain fiscal integrity and provides resources to members of the Office. Administration includes managing the budget and accounts payable, procuring grants, negotiating and executing contracts/leases, making purchases, requesting repairs and equipping members with online legal research and media accounts. Administration handles a variety of personnel matters including requests for reasonable accommodations and investigates any claims of Equal Employment Opportunity violations, such as workplace discrimination/harassment and hostile work environment.
- **Human Resources (HR)** provides a full range of services to members of the Office. HR facilitates the hiring and employment process, coordinates Civil Service Examinations and maintains personnel files. HR handles employee benefit and insurance programs, processes workers' compensation claims and medical leave requests.
- **Information Technology (IT)** oversees the installation and maintenance of computer network systems within the Office and ensures that the network runs smoothly. IT assists members with computer and software issues. IT trains new members on the use of computer and digital equipment.
 - IT houses the **Case Management Service Unit (CMSU)** which monitors the accuracy and integrity of data entered into the Office's case management system and provides user support. CSMU oversees compliance with applicable regulations and industry best practices.



- **Legal Training & Recruitment.** Legal Training is responsible for the initial and continuous training of ADAs. Legal Training administers career-development training programs, including an intensive first-year training for new ADAs. Additionally, Legal Training regularly administers office-wide Continuing Legal Education programs. The Office is dedicated to hiring the most deserving candidates and committed to promoting diversity. Recruitment identifies future hiring needs, creates and posts job listings on the District Attorney and on-line employment search websites, sources candidates through databases and social media, and coordinates interviews of candidates.

GOALS

- Fairly, efficiently and ethically prosecute all offenses occurring within Nassau County
- Secure just convictions through the plea, trial and appellate processes
- Achieve across-the-board reduction in Nassau County crime rates through application and oversight of comprehensive crime prevention strategies
- Investigate criminal activity and enterprises both proactively and in coordination with federal, state and local law enforcement partners
- Promote public confidence in the criminal justice system through transparency, accountability, responsiveness and impartiality
- Provide professional guidance and essential services to crime victims

OBJECTIVES

- Leverage the full potential of 21st century technology to detect, disrupt and eliminate massive criminal enterprises
- Enhance communication and coordination between law enforcement partners
- Target key criminal infrastructure through continued application of intelligence-based prosecution initiatives
- Advance “custom-track” prosecutions through Nassau County’s numerous specialized court programs to address the underlying issues at the heart of each crime
- Enhance community outreach programs to reduce criminal justice contact, re-offense, addiction, quality of life crime and major index crime
- Expand and strengthen mechanisms for public reporting of criminal activity
- Develop and maintain ongoing dialogue with all Nassau County residents, regardless of cultural, national, religious, economic and linguistic differences, to foster compassion and trust
- Implement nationwide best practices in matters of discovery, forensic investigation, litigation, analytics and conviction integrity
- Attract and retain premier office staff with sustained recruitment initiatives



BOARD OF ELECTIONS

The Board of Elections is responsible for registering voters, maintaining voter records, and conducting presidential primaries, Federal non-presidential primaries, State primaries, County primaries and general elections, as well as special elections called by the Governor or the County Executive. In addition, in 2019, the Governor and New York State Legislature established early voting, which has been modified over the years.

The 2020 United States Census created a need for redistricting within the state. The Board of Elections must assign voters in Nassau County to their Congressional, State Assembly and State Senate districts as created by the NYS Legislature.

In 2023, the County saw new Legislative District lines drawn by the Bi-Partisan Redistricting Commission, which accurately reflected 2020 Census data. This increased budget expenses for the Board of Elections. Early voting sites increased from 17 to 27 as a result of changes in the law thus increasing election expenses. These changes are still in affect with early voting.

The Board of Elections supplies voting machines and data, and assists in ballot preparation for Village, School District and Special District elections. The Board conducts or assists in administering approximately 200 elections annually Countywide. The Board oversees all functions necessary for compliance with the Election Law, including use of the New York State Board of Elections Statewide Database and the New York State Department of Health records to remove duplicate voter registrations. The Nassau County Board of Elections adheres to all mandated Federal and State laws and regulations.

GOALS

- Comply with the New York State Election Law and the mandates required by the 1995 National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) and the 2002 Help America Vote Act (HAVA)
- Prepare for and implement required changes mandated by the Federal government
- Continue to implement changes handed down by the State of New York
- Conduct bi-partisan electronic voting machine demonstrations and voter registration forums for high schools and civic organizations to increase voter turnout
- Continue to implement our cybersecurity plan to ensure security of New York State's election infrastructure as set forth by the New York State Board of Elections and Department of Homeland Security

OBJECTIVES

- Educate and train Board of Elections staff, including approximately 5,000 election inspectors, to comply with new Federal and State mandates, providing the best possible assistance to voters



- We expect that our aging electronic voting machines will need to be replaced due to technological advances. Therefore, we must continue educating the public on new electronic voting machine systems.
- Making adjustments and improvements to County polling sites so they are accessible to all voters as per the requirements and regulations set forth in Federal law and by the United States Department of Justice
- Maintain, test and ensure the accuracy of electronic voting machines and HAVA required ballot marking devices
- Ensure that new residential units and voters within the County are reflected in the correct election districts
- Update and enhance the Board's website and develop social media platforms to inform the public of registration deadlines as well as election dates



OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Nassau County's Office of Emergency Management (OEM) has the statutory responsibility to coordinate all County emergency response plans. OEM's responsibilities are to identify vulnerabilities, effectively mitigate disasters, provide public education, respond to all hazard emergencies, and facilitate the recovery of Nassau County in the event of a disaster. As the lead agency, OEM establishes relationships with local, State, Federal, and private entities to develop, maintain, and implement Nassau County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

The professional staff of men and women in OEM work with officials on the Federal, State, and local levels to strengthen Nassau County's ability to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from all hazards including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and public-health incidents. To achieve these ends, OEM's daily focus is on activities surrounding planning and preparedness.

OEM is the recipient of several Federally funded Homeland Security grants and is responsible for their administration. The intent of these grants, in accordance with Presidential Preparedness Directive 8, is to keep the nation safe from harm and resilient when struck by hazards, such as natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and pandemics. In this regard, OEM partners with other County agencies focusing on hazard planning, preparedness, response, and/or recovery. OEM distributes grant funding to these agencies to accomplish targeted projects aimed at increasing the County's overall hazard preparedness, response, and/or recovery capabilities. In addition to submitting grant applications and quarterly progress and fiscal reports, OEM monitors the activities and expenses supported by the grants.

OEM manages a warehouse with critical emergency supply stores to assist the citizens of the County in the event of a local or regional disaster. The Office also contracts with a vendor to supply the County with an Emergency Notification System used to contact County residents or, in the event of an emergency, for advisories.

OEM oversees the administration of the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program, which educates volunteers in disaster preparedness and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. CERT has trained over 1,700 people in disaster response and awareness. CERT will continue to develop trained team members so that the County is ready to support the community in a disaster.

GOALS

Provide Nassau County with a support team of professional personnel who are capable of responding to the multi-faceted needs related to emergency management. This team of professionals facilitate the development of plans that address the procedures and responsibilities of those entities that participate in planning, mitigating, responding, and recovering from disasters in the County. The Office of Emergency Management will:



- Act as the coordinating agency during an incident or emergency, facilitating communication and activities between local, County, State, and Federal government agencies and other public and private organizations
- Continue to provide emergency management training to staff members to include National Incident Management System (NIMS), Incident Command System (ICS) and position specific training relevant to Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT)
- Continue to review and, as necessary, revise existing emergency plans including the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan and Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Continue to manage the County's emergency notification (reverse 911) system
- Continue to provide targeted funding to County agencies performing duties relevant to the objectives and guidance stated in the Homeland Security Grant Programs the Office administers
- Increase public awareness of hazard preparedness through frequent updates of information on the County's website, other social media, public service announcements on broadcast TV and radio, presentations of information at local Town Halls and civic group meetings, publication/distribution of readiness brochures, and the organization and operation of community events
- Continue to enhance the capabilities of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to keep pace with technological advances in communications and incident management
- Continue the procurement of commodities for the Nassau County stockpile that include, but are not limited to emergency sheltering and hurricane preparedness supplies, meals ready to eat, bottled water, pet shelter supplies, and personal protective equipment
- Recruit and train additional volunteers for the Citizens Corps Program who will be trained to assist OEM during emergency operations including assisting the Red Cross in the administration and management of emergency shelters (general population, special needs, and pet shelters)
- Work with adjacent county and city jurisdictions to establish a regional approach to all hazard planning, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery

OBJECTIVES

- Identify, assess, and prioritize local and regional vulnerabilities to emergencies or disasters and the resources available to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from incidents
- Ensure the County and local governments will take necessary actions to prevent and mitigate the effects of disasters and be prepared to respond to and recover from them when an emergency or disaster occurs
- Provide for the utilization of all available public and private resources to protect against and deal with an emergency or threatening situation
- Provide for the utilization and coordination of State and Federal programs to assist victims of disaster and prioritize responses to the needs of vulnerable populations and other groups that may be especially affected

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



- Provide for the utilization and coordination of State and Federal programs for recovery from emergency or disaster situations, with particular attention to the development of mitigation action programs



FIRE COMMISSION

The Nassau County Fire Commission is the primary liaison between County government and the seventy-one fire departments that comprise our Nassau County Fire Services. The Fire Commission's three main components include the Nassau County Fire Marshal's Office, Nassau County Fire Communications, and the Nassau County Fire/Police EMS Academy. Within these components are the following divisions which work both independently and collaboratively to ensure the public's safety.

FIRE INVESTIGATION DIVISION

The Fire Investigation Division of the Nassau County Fire Marshal's Office is responsible for the investigation of fires within the County. The mission of the division is to offer the finest technical and investigative assistance available in determining the exact origin and cause of fires. The Fire Marshal investigates fires in cooperation with the Nassau County Police Department Arson/Bomb Squad, as well as with State and Federal law enforcement agencies. Working in close contact with private investigators, insurance companies, and the Nassau County District Attorney's Office, the division strives to explore every aspect of an investigation. Specially trained members of the division participate in the ATF Canine Accelerant Detection Program. The Office of the Fire Marshal currently fields two accelerant detection canines. Fire Investigations also maintains a drone program available to assist at fire scenes, hazmat incidents, search and rescue, and other emergencies.

INDUSTRIAL INSPECTION DIVISION

The Industrial Inspection Division is responsible for inspecting all industrial occupancies within the County. The division reviews and approves plans for fire alarm systems, fire sprinkler systems, fire standpipes, flammable finish facilities, automatic extinguishing systems, flammable gas installations, food truck fire safety permitting, and oversees pyrotechnic permits and inspections.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Division responds to emergencies involving hazardous substances and is available Countywide twenty-four hours a day, seven-days a week. Members of the division utilize specialized equipment to identify, monitor, control, and mitigate spilled or released materials which may cause harm to the public or the environment. The Nassau County Fire Marshal's HazMat Team is accredited as a Level I HazMat Team by the New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control (OFPC), the highest level of accreditation by OFPC.

GENERAL INSPECTION DIVISION

The General Inspection Division is responsible for inspecting all public assembly occupancies within the County. The division reviews and approves automatic fire extinguishing systems, commercial cooking exhaust systems, fire sprinkler and standpipe systems, and fire alarm systems where required by code in such occupancies. To ensure fire safety, it inspects all places of public



assembly, including but not limited to, restaurants, theaters, places of worship (those without schools or daycare centers), recreational/amusement facilities, businesses, and mercantile establishments. In addition, the division conducts testing, issues licenses to businesses and certificates of fitness to those installing or maintaining fire sprinkler systems.

SPECIAL FACILITIES DIVISION

The Special Facilities Division is responsible for inspecting and promoting fire safety in all hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, correctional facilities, ambulatory care and surgical facilities, centers for the developmentally disabled, adult homes, group family homes, adult foster home facilities, day care locations, and public and private schools. In addition, the division issues licenses to business for cooking exhaust cleaning and portable fire extinguisher maintenance.

PERMITS DIVISION

The Permits Division conducts testing and issues Certificates of Fitness to individuals engaged in the handling of flammable/combustible materials, those conducting hazardous work liable to cause a fire, and to those conducting inspection, testing and maintenance of fire protection systems/appliances. The division is responsible for issuing over 100,000 fire alarm and tent permits to the businesses and residents of Nassau County. One of the division's primary tasks is to verify that information is accurate to ensure proper fire department response to automatic fire alarms.

FIRE COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

The Fire Communications Division provides complete dispatching service for forty-one Nassau County fire departments and four volunteer ambulance corps. It also provides back-up dispatching for an additional twenty-two Nassau County Fire Departments. This Division staffs the Fire Communications Center (FIRECOM) with personnel specially trained to handle emergency calls from the public, obtain critical incident information, ensure quick response, and can provide lifesaving instructions to a caller while help is en route. FIRECOM utilizes the latest equipment to monitor emergency communications. The center also monitors Countywide, regional, and national news events in real time, as well as weather, which may become a factor for first responders.

FIRE-POLICE EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMS) ACADEMY

The Nassau County Fire-Police EMS Academy (FPA) is a fully accredited emergency medical training facility responsible for meeting the instructional needs of Nassau County's pre-hospital EMS providers. A combination of full-time and part-time staff deliver both classroom and practical training year-round and prepare students (both new and requalifying) for required New York State licensing exams and certifications. The Fire-Police EMS Academy utilizes the latest training techniques and equipment to ensure it prepares medical first responders for any emergency. Staff of the Fire-Police EMS Academy also train members of the public in life saving procedures such as CPR and stop-the-bleed.



NEW INITIATIVE

The Office of the Fire Marshal has acquired two new high-profile vehicles specifically designed to respond to flooding incidents. In this new initiative, we aspire to create a Flood Water Rescue Team by training uniformed members of the Fire Marshal in Flood Water Operations and Rescue. The intention of this team is to assist the fire service in responding to the increasing incidents of flooding throughout the County.

GOALS

- Protect the lives and property of the public through fire safety code enforcement
- Protect the lives of firefighters by reducing the amount of fire occurrences
- Provide expert technical and advisory assistance to the fire service
- Provide for coordination of County Fire Service/EMS assets
- Educate the public to the dangers of fire and the importance of fire prevention
- Promote economic development through cooperation with builders and contractors
- Ensure the timely collection of information and assignment of resources to 911 callers
- Provide emergency medical training to first responders and the public

OBJECTIVES

- Inspect buildings for fire hazards to reduce the risk of fire incidents
- Inspect all life safety systems in buildings to ensure the proper protection of the public
- Ensure that regular and emergency exits are operating properly and free of obstructions
- Ensure that posted occupancy limits are not exceeded in public assembly occupancies
- Educate the public on fire safety through lectures, campaigns, and use of social media
- Through continued training, provide expert support services for Fire Service, including communications, hazardous materials response, fire investigation, and EMS instruction
- Coordinate County Fire Service/EMS assets through the maintenance of a regional mutual aid plan and as the State County Fire Coordinator.
- Provide architects, builders, and contractors, expert business services, project plan review, consultation, and acceptance tests on required new and modified life safety systems



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The Nassau County Department of Health’s mission is to promote and protect the health of all who live, work and play in Nassau County. Our vision is to lead a public health system that works to create healthy communities. These ideals led to the Department’s full accreditation to the Public Health Associate Program (PHAP) in 2017.

HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Health Administration provides overall leadership and direction for the Department, as well as administrative support, fiscal management, staff development, management of human resources, information technology, public health law and public information.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

The Office of Communications is dedicated to ensuring timely, factual and accessible communication to all residents of Nassau County. The office mission is to empower individuals and communities with public health information, fostering informed decisions and promoting overall well-being. The office strives to engage effectively with the community, addressing their concerns and questions with clarity and responsiveness.

OFFICE OF EPIDEMIOLOGY / BIostatISTICS AND PLANNING

The Office of Epidemiology / Biostatistics and Planning integrates and utilizes public health data from multiple sources to understand the distribution of diseases and health conditions in communities. This office maximizes analytic and data visualization capacities to identify disease trends and clusters. It is responsible to inform and recommend equitable public health practices. Demographic and health outcome data contribute information necessary for community health assessments, improvement plans, health reports, data driven policies and interventions.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (PHEP)

The Division of Public Health Emergency Preparedness utilizes CDC and State Homeland Security funding to enhance the Department’s ability to effectively respond to a range of public health threats, including infectious diseases, natural disasters, biological, chemical, nuclear and radiological events. The PHEP Division is the lead organization for the planning and operations of Points of Distribution (PODs) and the Medical Needs Shelter. PHEP staffs the Emergency Support Function (EFS) #8/Health Desk when the Nassau County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated and acts as the liaison with healthcare facilities, organizations and providers. The Division is also responsible for directing all aspects of Nassau County’s Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) program, with more than 1,600 medical and non-medical volunteers, committed to supporting the Health Department’s emergency response



capability to accomplish its goals. PHEP maintains more than 400 pieces of equipment and a large supply of medical material.

DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

The Division of Communicable Disease Control protects the public from the spread of diseases through education, surveillance, investigation, immunization and outbreak control. There are four bureaus in the division: Disease Control, Perinatal Hepatitis B/Immunization, Tuberculosis and Sexually Transmitted Diseases/HIV.

- **Disease Control** reporting of suspected or confirmed communicable diseases is mandated under the New York State Sanitary Code (10NYCRR 2.10,2.14). The primary responsibility for reporting rests with the physician, laboratories (PHL 2102), school nurses (10NYCRR 2.12), day care center directors, nursing homes/hospitals (10NYCRR 405.3d) and state institutions (10NYCRR 2.10a) or other locations providing health services (10NYCRR 2.12) are also required to report communicable diseases. There are more than 70 Reportable Diseases. In 2023, there were 462,730 laboratory reports and over 5,000 cases investigated.
- The **Perinatal Hepatitis B/Immunization** bureau follows all pregnant women who test positive for Hepatitis B and case manages infants born to them by confirming completion of Hepatitis B vaccines and checking blood work between 9 and 12 months. The program performs site visits to schools and pediatrician offices to monitor immunization records and rates.
- The **Bureau of Tuberculosis (TB) Control** monitors and manages the spread of TB through case management, Directly Observed Therapy and contact investigations. Nassau County has the highest incidence of TB in New York State (outside NYC).
- The **Sexually Transmitted Diseases/HIV** bureau focuses on a comprehensive approach to sexually transmitted disease intervention including risk reduction, partner notification and linkage to care.

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The Division of Environmental Health protects the community from adverse health effects and diseases that may result from environmental pollution, unsanitary conditions, or unsafe practices by regulation and enforcement of the following environmental health programs mandated or delegated by the New York State Department of Health, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Nassau County Public Health Ordinance and Nassau County Legislation:

- **Public Water Supply** conducts inspections of the 46 public water suppliers and analyzes over 300,000 drinking water samples test results on a yearly basis from all around Nassau County. Engineering plans for source water, treatment and distribution of the drinking water infrastructure are reviewed and approved by the Department's engineering staff



- **Backflow Prevention** reviews more than 300 plans annually for the installation of reduced pressure zone (RPZ) to protect public drinking water in the distribution systems
- **Cooling Tower** maintains the State's Cooling Tower Registry of over 300 cooling towers in Nassau County
- **Food Service Establishments** conducts over 6,000 inspections of brick-and-mortar food service establishments, educational facilities and temporary events; performs foodborne illness investigations; and provides food manager's training
- **Realty Subdivisions** reviews and approves engineering plans for developments of 5 or more residential lots served by either sanitary sewers or on-site sanitary disposal systems and drinking water supply
- **Commercial On-Site Sewage Disposal** reviews and approves engineering plans for a New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) for commercial properties in unsewered areas of the County
- **Environmental Assessment** evaluates properties planned for development for potential environmental exposures
- **Sewer Connections/Septic System Closures** samples the closures of septic systems and facilitates the connection to public sewers
- **Homeowner's Oil Tank Abandonment/Removal** witnesses the abandonment and removal of underground fuel oil tanks to ensure proper closure for aquifer protection
- **Gasoline, Diesel, Waste Oil, Motor Oil and Heating Oil Tanks** permits and inspects approximately 2,100 fuel oil facilities to ensure the proper storage and handling of hazardous materials
- **Temporary Residences including Hotels and Motels** conducts inspections of more than 60 hotels and motels
- **Children Summer Camps** conducts pre-operational and operational inspections of more than 150 summer camps
- **Swimming Pools & Bathing Beaches** conducts inspections of more than 300 swimming pools and 62 beaches
- **Day Care Facilities** conducts environmental reviews for day care facilities licensed through the NYS Office of Children Family Services
- **Tattoo & Body Piercing Artists and Establishments** conducts inspections of establishments and provides training/certifications for all tattoo and body piercing artists
- **Adolescent Tobacco Use Prevention Act** conducts inspections of approximately 2,000 tobacco and vape shops to ensure each establishment is properly certified and for the prevention of sales to minors
- **Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention** conducts environmental investigations of sites to determine lead exposures for children with elevated lead blood levels
- **Mosquito and Tick Surveillance** conducts the trapping, sorting, collection of mosquitoes and ticks for analysis of vector borne diseases
- **Rodent Free Certification** conducts inspections of sites to ensure a rodent free environment for planned development



- **Public Health Laboratories** provides services to assess and protect the residents of Nassau County against environmental health risks including but not limited to water, water supply, beach water testing, lead and mosquito testing

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

The Division of Community Health is informed by local public health data and through collaborations with stakeholders, works to identify the disparities in health outcomes and access to healthcare among the diverse communities of Nassau County.

The Division of Community Health works closely with all divisions of the Department of Health, other agencies, community-based organizations in addition to healthcare provider partners to amplify essential health messages to the public, and effectively navigate resources to improve access to care, along with the resulting health outcomes, for all residents.

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY AND MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

The Division of Community and Maternal Child Health Services administers programs, delivers services, and coordinates activities designed to protect the health and well-being of communities and the childbearing families living in them.

The major programs are:

- **Women, Infants, and Children Supplemental Nutrition and Education Program (WIC)** provides nutrition education and food via an electronic NYWIC EBT cards to financially and nutritionally qualified perinatal and breastfeeding women, infants and children. The Department operates two community-based WIC centers in the County with an assigned caseload of over 5,000 participants.
- **Perinatal Services Network** is a consortium of over 40 organizations with a shared commitment to improve birth outcomes.
- **Child Fatality Review Team** reviews unexpected or unexplained child deaths to gain a better understanding of the causes and makes recommendations to reduce future preventable child fatalities.
- **Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program** provides case-management/screening services to all children with elevated blood lead levels exceeding current guidelines and educational services to community groups and healthcare providers.
- **Hewlett House** is a community-based learning resource center open to all without referral and at no cost. Hewlett House offers the basic components of therapy and support for individuals and families experiencing cancer as a diagnosis.

OFFICE OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

- **Children's Early Intervention Program (EI)** provides specialized services to qualifying children under age three with developmental delays and disabilities. Services include evaluations to determine eligibility and a comprehensive array of services to eligible children, including service coordination, speech/language therapy,



physical therapy, occupational therapy, special education, family training and transportation.

- **Preschool Special Education Program** pays for educational and supportive services to special needs children aged three to five. The program reimburses contracted providers for evaluation, center-based programs and itinerant services. Eligibility and level of service is determined by local school districts through Committees on Preschool Special Education (CPSE). The program is also responsible for a County-wide transportation system for children requiring this service in both Early Intervention and Preschool Programs.
- **Children with Special Health Care Needs Program (CSHCN)** is an information and referral service designed to assist families of children birth to 21 years who have serious or chronic physical, developmental, behavioral, or emotional conditions. The function provides information, referrals to community resources, links appropriate health and related services and ensures access to quality health care.

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINER

In 2024, the Office of the Medical Examiner joined the Department of Health and continues to report to the Board of Health. The purpose of the merger is to focus on the shared mission of protecting and promoting public health. The opioid crisis, in addition to, crafting communicable disease clearance letter to decedents are clear examples of the benefits of merging the discipline of epidemiology with the toxicological, virological and bacteriological results within the Medical Examiner's Office.

The Office of the Nassau County Medical Examiner (NCME) is a multi-disciplinary institution that performs medicolegal investigation into the death of any person who dies as a result of criminal violence, neglect, casualty, suicide, suddenly when in apparent health, when unattended by a physician, in any suspicious or unusual manner, or when application is made pursuant to law for a permit to cremate the body of a deceased person. The Medical Examiner certifies cause and manner of death by performing investigations and examinations including autopsies as necessary and uses ancillary services such as Toxicology, Histology, Neuropathology, Anthropology, Bacteriology, Virology, Photography, Radiology, DNA, Latent Prints, Controlled Substance/Arson, Firearms and Forensic Dental Examinations.

The following units carry out the responsibilities of the Office of the Nassau County Medical Examiner:

FORENSIC MEDICINE

This unit is operational seven days a week, 365 days a year, including all holidays and weekends. The primary personnel in this unit are Pathologists, Forensic Medical Investigators and Forensic Pathologist Assistants. They are responsible for investigating death, as mandated by law in Nassau County and work in conjunction with the District Attorney, Police Department and other law enforcement agencies. Under the direction of the Medical Examiner, the personnel in this unit



perform scene investigations and autopsies and the staff may testify in court on such subject matters.

The Forensic Medical Investigators respond to death scenes and conduct necessary investigations. They work with family members of decedents to arrange for identifications of decedents, authorize cremations and/or release of decedents to funeral homes. They interact with other agencies to organize burials for indigent decedents.

Forensic Pathologist Assistants assist the Chief Medical Examiner and the Deputy Medical Examiners in conducting external examinations and autopsies. They also perform x-rays of decedents as required. Further, they maintain the morgue and work around the clock with other agencies to physically receive decedents into the morgue and ultimately release them to funeral homes.

All primary personnel are supported by Administrative Staff, Medical Transcription Staff, Records Staff and our own Custodial Staff to ensure that the facility is properly sanitized.

LABORATORIES

Forensic Toxicology Laboratory

The Forensic Toxicology Laboratory of the NCME performs chemical analyses on biological specimens collected at autopsy during postmortem investigations. In addition, the lab analyzes blood and urine specimens collected from drivers suspected of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs (DWI/DUID). The laboratory's scope of testing in both sections is continually updated to ensure detection of newly introduced prescription and designer drugs. The Toxicology Lab also provides statistical reports to identify trends in alcohol and drug use within Nassau County.

The Post-Mortem Section's primary mission is to assist the Chief Medical Examiner by determining if alcohol, drugs or other toxins contributed to the cause and manner of death. The scientists in the Toxicology Lab identify drugs and other toxic substances from autopsy specimens using gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS), liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry (LC/MS), enzyme multiplied immunoassay (EMIT) and other highly specialized techniques.

Scientists assigned to the Human Performance Section (DWI/DUID) conduct these same toxicological analyses on specimens collected by police from drivers suspected of DWI/DUID. The results are then utilized by the District Attorney's Office to determine the appropriate charges with respect to drunk or drugged driving. All laboratory work associated with these cases is promptly made available to the District Attorney's Office in compliance with Discovery legislation.



In all cases, the laboratory findings are included in Toxicological Reports. Forensic Scientists testify in court regarding the nature and interpretation of the laboratory's findings. The American Board of Forensic Toxicology (ABFT) accredits the laboratory.

CRIME LABORATORY

The Division of Forensic Services, commonly known as the Crime Laboratory, is comprised of Biology, Latent Prints, Controlled Substance/Arson and Firearms sections. The County established the Office of the Medical Examiner Crime Laboratory on November 17, 2011, as the public forensic laboratory for Nassau County. The Crime Laboratory engages in independent and objective analysis to provide accurate and reliable results to the legal system of Nassau County in a timely and efficient manner. Since relocating into a new state-of-the-art facility located within the Public Safety Center, the laboratory plans to expand its categories of testing to include Trace Evidence and Crime Scene Reconstruction.

The Biology Section functions to supply the criminal justice system and community of Nassau County with a state-of-the-art forensic DNA testing facility. The DNA laboratory conducts scientific analysis on biological evidence related to criminal investigations. DNA results may be entered into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) in accordance with State and National regulations where regular searches can be performed.

The Latent Print Section functions to supply the criminal justice system and community of Nassau County with a state-of-the-art forensic friction ridge analysis facility. The ultimate goal of latent print examination and comparison is to identify friction ridge impressions from the fingers, palms and soles of the feet to the source that produced them. If no subject information is available, latent prints may be searched through the local Nassau County Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), the State Automated Biometric Identification System (SABIS) and the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system.

The Chemistry Section functions to provide the criminal justice system and community of Nassau County with a state-of-the-art forensic controlled substance and fire debris analysis facility. The controlled substance sub-discipline provides forensic analysis to determine the presence or absence of controlled substances in physical evidence. Controlled substance analysis utilizes state-of-the-art instrumentation to ascertain the chemical integrity and weight of various evidentiary materials such as powders, pills and vegetative matter collected by law enforcement agencies throughout Nassau County. The fire debris sub-discipline provides forensic analysis of evidence from fire scenes for the presence or absence of ignitable liquids, such as gasoline and kerosene. Fire debris analysis utilizes state-of-the-art instrumentation to determine the possible presence and type of ignitable liquid from various evidentiary material typically collected by the Nassau County Police Department Arson/Bomb Squad or the Fire Marshal's Office.

The Firearms Section functions to supply the criminal justice system and community of Nassau County with a state-of-the-art forensic Firearms examination facility. The Firearms section conducts independent scientific analysis on physical evidence including firearms, ammunition, and expended components of ammunition that are collected by law enforcement agencies within



Nassau County. Images of expended ballistic evidence may be entered into the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN).

GOALS

- Prevent environmental health hazards through assessment, regulation and remediation while promoting healthy behaviors through education, outreach and training
- Promote equal access in diverse cultural communities by addressing language barriers to ensure appropriate healthcare and allied services
- Develop and disseminate local health data
- Protect the residents of Nassau County from the spread of communicable diseases
- Provide timely and accurate autopsy and forensic lab services
- Perform high quality medicolegal investigations
- Remain ready for a public health response in the event of a natural and/or man-made disaster
- Provide continuing professional education opportunities for staff by maximizing Federal and State grant funding
- Offer forensic and related public health training to law enforcement agencies
- Maintain ongoing accreditations to ensure confidence in the work product of the laboratories and guarantee that their practices result in accurate, reliable and reproducible results. The laboratories are committed to performing their testing activities in accordance with the standards mandated by their regulatory bodies and accrediting organizations.
- Accredite additional testing disciplines to expand Forensic Science services (Toolmark Impressions, Crime Scene Reconstruction and Trace evidence)

OBJECTIVES

- Develop a public health infrastructure to respond to natural and man-made disasters
- Investigate communicable diseases
- Ensure public health safety through certification, inspection, investigation, enforcement and monitoring activities
- Improve resident health literacy through health education
- Maintain a responsive Quality Assurance/Quality Control/Quality Improvement program designed to support a multi-disciplinary organization
- Improve the level of planning and response mechanisms to a variety of catastrophic events resulting in mass fatalities and any impact to public health
- Enhance testing capability of the Toxicology Laboratory by updating the existing state-of-the-art testing procedures
- Provide agencies with forensic analysis by incorporating high-throughput robotic workstations, digital workflow and implementation of novel forensic techniques
- Investigate unnatural deaths and identify public health threats in a responsive, professional and well-organized manner



OFFICE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Nassau County, through the Office of Community Development (OCD), is the administering agency for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, the HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program and the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program, collectively known as HUD Consolidated Programs. These programs are intended to support the goals of providing a suitable living environment, decent housing and expanding economic opportunities for low to moderate income persons.

This Office administers the following HUD grant programs:

- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program** is one of the longest running entitlement programs funded by HUD. HUD provides annual grants on a formula basis to Nassau County to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low and moderate-income people. HUD approves a County-developed Five-Year Consolidated Plan, which includes a five-year strategy for addressing housing and community revitalization needs within the twenty-nine-member Urban County Consortium. Annual goals, a program year budget and a list of funded activities are set forth in an Annual Action Plan.
- **HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)** is a Federal housing initiative with the primary objective of expanding the supply of owner and rental housing for low and moderate-income households. Funding for this program targets real estate development projects that provide rental housing, homeownership and transitional housing for low and moderate-income households through new construction, acquisition and substantial rehabilitation activities. Program objectives and goals are established in a Five-Year Consolidated Plan developed by the County and approved by HUD. The Consolidated Plan includes a Needs Assessment that guides the County in its establishment of priority goals. Annual goals are then set forth in an Annual Action Plan which includes a budget and list of funded activities for the program year.
- **Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG)** is a Federal entitlement grant program established to address, reduce and prevent homelessness. As an entitlement community, Nassau County receives an annual allocation of ESG funding. The grant allows for five activities—Street Outreach, Emergency Shelter, Homeless Prevention, Rapid Re-Housing and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) reporting and requires consultation with the local Continuum of Care to determine how funds are to be allocated. Historically, Nassau County has designated a large share of ESG funds to support emergency shelters for the homeless in the County. However, as homelessness has increased, OCD is collaborating with the local Continuum of Care and the Nassau County Department of Social Services to undertake a more expansive effort that directs attention and resources toward Homeless Prevention activities. OCD will continue to work closely



with Nassau County Department of Social Services to ensure that Nassau County residents, who are income eligible and close to eviction from rented apartments, can remain stably housed in the community.

GOALS/OBJECTIVES

- Expand the supply of affordable housing, particularly near transit and in areas of high opportunity
- Increase coordination with Nassau County Department of Social Services (DSS) and the local Continuum of Care to reduce the incidence and length of homelessness in Nassau County
- Coordinate with Department of Planning, DSS, Office for the Physically Challenged, Veterans Affairs, as well as with the Office of Minority Affairs, Hispanic Affairs and Asian American Affairs to ensure the needs of the disadvantaged residents are being considered when making funding decisions
- Continue to meet the timeliness of expenditure requirements of each program



OFFICE OF HOUSING

The Office of Housing will continue to administer the following programs in cooperation with the Department of Social Services (DSS) through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU):

Emergency Housing assists families and single adults that are temporarily housed in either shelters or motels to move toward permanent housing. Residents are supported to become independent and self-sufficient through case management which provides crisis intervention and linkage to supportive services in accordance with local, State and Federal regulations.

Job Readiness Training (JRT) seeks to help individuals on public assistance become economically self-sufficient through employment opportunities. Residents are encouraged to engage in work activities that will lead to real job opportunities for them. JRT primarily focuses on low-income individuals or other disadvantaged populations.

JRT will also focus on developing skills in job searching, interviewing, resume preparation and keeping a new job. JRT provides practical instructions on how to search for a job. This includes finding job leads from different sources, such as the Internet, Social Media, employer networks, community benefit organizations, and in the newspapers.

JRT provides client one-on-one consulting sessions on a periodic basis. JRT provides workshops and enrichment presentations with educational specialized referrals to re-entry, veterans, women's health, disabled or seniors.



COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Nassau County Commission on Human Rights is comprised of three major units:

COMPLIANCE AND INVESTIGATIONS

The Compliance and Investigations Unit responds to complaints of discrimination under the jurisdiction of the Commission in the areas of:

- Housing (Fair Housing)
- Employment
- Public Accommodation

A Memorandum of Understanding extends this jurisdiction to State and Federal laws.

JOB DEVELOPMENT CENTER

The Job Development Center provides employment guidance, referrals, resume assistance, testing, and matching services to those seeking employment.

- Coordinate and run the Summer Internship program for Nassau County College /High School Students.

JUSTICE INVOLVED PERSONS PROGRAM

The Justice Involved Persons Program assists individuals who claim discrimination or prejudicial treatment while in the criminal justice system.

The Domestic Worker's Bill of Rights and Fair Housing Amendments to the County Code, both legislative mandates, and are under the purview of the Commission.

To achieve its mission, the Commission on Human Rights:

- Investigates complaints of discrimination.
- Enforces County, State, and Federal Human Rights laws.
- Implements studies, gathers data, statistics, and generates reports.
- Addresses community issues through educational initiatives and outreach.
- Investigates all Complaints of Fair Housing violations within Nassau County.

GOALS

- Achieve equality of opportunity and protect the human and civil rights of all Nassau County residents through education, persuasion, conciliation, mediation, and investigation.



OBJECTIVES

- Efficiently and effectively investigate complaints of discrimination in the areas of housing, employment and public accommodation; enforce the Domestic Bill of Rights; and track data and generate reports that aid in the deployment of Commission resources.
- Inform, educate and enlist the cooperation of the public concerning human rights; foster mutual understanding and respect among different groups throughout the County; and participate in activities sponsored by other government and community-based organizations that have similar objectives and goals.
- Raise Human Rights Awareness through workshops, seminars and events in various venues and through outreach activities such as the annual Human Rights Awareness Day Student Conference and the Summer Internship Program.
- Facilitate equal opportunity for groups who are traditionally the most discriminated against by offering employment assistance.



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

The Department of Human Services comprises the Office of Mental Health, Chemical Dependency and Developmental Disabilities Services; the Office for the Aging; the Office for Youth Services and the Office for the Physically Challenged.

OFFICE OF MENTAL HEALTH, CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES SERVICES

The mission of the Office of Mental Health, Chemical Dependency, and Developmental Disabilities Services is to ensure that there is a full continuum of services offering the highest quality of care possible. The Office fosters the provision of services for the developmentally disabled that allows them to reach their potential for autonomous functioning and self-sufficiency. The Office is the “Local Governmental Unit” as defined in Section 41.13 of the New York State Mental Hygiene Statute.

GOALS

- Provide a full continuum of services, with appropriate levels of care, to County residents with mental health, chemical dependency and developmental disability concerns
- Ensure that services provided directly by the Office and by agencies funded through the Office, are operating effectively and efficiently and in accordance with Federal, State and local regulatory guidelines

OBJECTIVES

- Administer the local planning, and the contract oversight process designed to address the needs of those with mental illness, substance use disorders and developmental disabilities; this includes ensuring the delivery of programs of prevention, diagnosis, care, treatment, social and vocational rehabilitation, special education, training, consultation and public education
- Operate a single point of entry designed to facilitate client access to care management and mental health housing
- Direct the operation of the County’s Assisted Outpatient Treatment program that helps to ensure that people mandated to treatment by a court order are compliant with the plan of care
- Operate an Opioid Treatment Program licensed to provide clinical services for up to six hundred people daily
- Operate the Nassau County 227-Talk Behavioral Health Helpline by licensed qualified health professionals to assist Nassau County residents with mental health and addiction services, supports and referrals
- Provide training and educational services such as Mental Health First Aid and Opioid Overdose Prevention seminars to the community as well as other specialty trainings



- Provide Disaster Mental Health interventions and trainings
- Operate the Employee Assistance Program for County employees in need of counseling services
- Provide court ordered psychological evaluations and court testimony

OFFICE FOR THE AGING

As the Nassau County Area Agency on Aging (AAA), it is the mission of the Office for the Aging (OFA) to provide information, guidance and coordination of services necessary for older adults to remain safely at home and be connected to the community. Our goal is to promote choice, independence and dignity for all older adults. The OFA plans and develops programs and policies to meet the needs of older adults and provides unbiased information and assistance to individuals of all ages who require long-term care services.

GOALS

- Administer a Countywide Congregate Nutrition program with related Transportation, Health Promotion and Support Services in accordance with Federal and State guidelines
- Administer programs that meet the special needs of the frail older adults, including Adult Day Care, Case Management, non-medical In-home services, Caregiver Respite, Caregiver Support Groups and a Countywide Home Delivered Meals program
- Facilitate Support Groups
- Provide information and assistance at events
- Develop training and educational opportunities for professionals and constituents
- Ensure that older adults have ease of access to the information and support that promotes their ability to function independently in the community

OBJECTIVES

- The OFA operates the Nassau NY Connects program which is a part of a statewide initiative that provides direct information, referral and consultation services to older adults, caregivers and individuals of all ages
- Promote the development of a coordinated and comprehensive system of services for older adults, especially those with greatest social and economic needs, so that they are served in the setting appropriate to their needs, enabling them to participate fully in family and community life
- Encourage health promotion, wellness activities, preventive services and other resources for the older adult to avoid premature decline and the need for institutionalization
- Continue to develop and strengthen the network of Senior Community Service Centers and Adult Day Care programs as focal points for community-based planning and service activities
- Serve as many meals as resources permit to frail older adults at home and to older adults in senior center settings in-order to assist them in maintaining proper nutrition



OFFICE FOR YOUTH SERVICES

The Mission of the Office for Youth Services (OYS) is to promote self-esteem, positive values, morals, citizenship and dignity, as well as physical, social and mental well-being among the youth of Nassau County.

GOALS

- Ensure delivery of quality services through planning, community/program development, grant development, training, staff and board development and special projects
- Maintain the programmatic and fiscal accountability of all contract providers
- Participate in the on-going Juvenile Justice Reform Initiative

OBJECTIVES

- Manage the County Runaway/Homeless Youth Services System, which provides information and referral services to over 20,000 recipients
- Conduct ongoing assessments, evaluations and reviews of accounting functions
- Manage OYS component of the Juvenile Justice Initiative by providing prevention and post-institutional services to communities of highest need while working with other departments to develop alternatives to incarceration in the Juvenile Detention Center and/or placement in State facilities

OFFICE FOR THE PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED

The Mission of the Office for the Physically Challenged (OPC) is to provide services with dignity and respect to persons with disabilities, serve as a disability rights advocacy agency and provide comprehensive and cost-effective compliance with Federal, State and local mandates. The OPC administers the NYS Handicapped Parking Permit Program and coordinates the Volunteer Enforcement Program with the Nassau County Police Department.

GOALS

- Enhance visibility of OPC through public sector outreach
- Work with the Department of Health to develop accessible health care and emergency response mechanisms for persons with disabilities

OBJECTIVES

- Increase education and enforcement efforts of the accessible parking program, to limit abuse and misuse of parking permits.
- Provide technical assistance to the business community to assist with raising awareness of services and incentives to remove barriers for consumers and employees with disabilities



DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Department of Information Technology (IT) strives to provide the highest level of customer service to its internal and external customers. IT serves as the central point for planning, implementing, and supporting technology initiatives and infrastructure in the County. The IT team establishes strategic directions for technology and telecommunications, encourages cross-agency partnerships that are mutually beneficial and advocates best practices for operations and project management. The Department actively collaborates with other County departments and management to implement common technology solutions and services that enable efficient operations and delivery of County services, while maximizing the County's investment in technology.

ENTERPRISE REPLACEMENT (ERP) SYSTEM- ADVANTAGE

The County's Financial System -NIFS- is based on decades of old technology and is not suited for a modern work environment. We are actively working with the County Comptroller and contracted Vendor to replace the system.

BUREAU OF PRINTING AND GRAPHICS

The Department of Information Technology's Bureau of Printing and Publications oversees all the County's printing facilities, providing in-house artwork, graphics, photo-offset and digital printed media including digital scanning to all elected branches of County government, departments and divisions within Nassau County. We are responsible for providing all multi-function printing equipment Countywide.

CYBER SECURITY

Cyber security continues to be the highest priority in the Department of Information Technology. Investment in time, effort, engineering, security feature implementation, utilization of existing and new security technologies, as well as annual audits and user training is just a part of the combined effort put towards security across the entire spectrum of Nassau County's IT. The County continues to raise the bar in the area of IT security by engaging with premier security experts in the industry and are currently engaged in the development of cutting-edge security infrastructure. There are new approaches that encompass breakthrough innovation which are being analyzed on a regular basis.

GOALS

- Provide vision, leadership and a framework for evaluating emerging technologies and implementing proven technology solutions
- Provide citizens, the business community, and County government with access to appropriate information and technology services
- Cultivate an empowered and highly motivated workforce that is skilled in the latest technologies



- Create, develop, or purchase management software tools to promote efficiencies for both departmental operations and constituent interactions
- Let business needs drive the use of technology
- Give precedence to collective priorities over those of any single department
- Use best practices to create effective solutions

OBJECTIVES

- Reduce total trouble tickets as reported to the IT Help Desk
- Reduce the number of second call incidents to the IT Help Desk
- Reduce the mean time to repair service response
- Maintain maximum uptime connectivity of the core network
- Manage projects on-time and on-budget
- Incorporate Geographic Information Services (GIS) functionality into common solutions for agencies
- Provide training on technology solutions to County employees
- Increase the number of hits to the County website over the prior year's volume
- Implement cost savings initiatives across all technical platforms



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY LEGISLATURE

The Legislature consists of 19 elected members representing the Nassau County's Legislative Districts as established by the County Charter. Additionally, the Legislature includes the Office of Legislative Budget Review, the Legislative Clerk's Office and the Office of the Independent Inspector General.

GOAL

- To assist the residents of Nassau County by providing cost-effective, constituent services, enacting effective legislation, and providing oversight of all aspects of Nassau County Government



OFFICE OF LABOR RELATIONS

The Office of Labor Relations serves as the interface between the County and its Unionized workforce. Primarily, the Office is responsible for representing the County in all matters involving the County's labor unions and any issue concerning their Collective Bargaining Agreements. It handles arbitrations, Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) actions and other labor-specific litigations and negotiations. The Office is also responsible for negotiating collective bargaining and interim agreements, administering such agreements and advising departments on how to achieve their goals consistent with such agreements and assisting with labor-management concerns. Those issues arise frequently during the day-to-day operation of a large municipal enterprise.

GOALS

- Work with all County departments to educate management on the terms and conditions of the County's contracts with its employees to eliminate wasteful and unnecessary spending, ensure proper compliance with those contracts and disciplinary procedures and to help departments achieve their management objectives
- Advise departments on the legal and contractual obligations incumbent upon them in managing their employees and conduct management training for that purpose
- Assist departments in addressing labor grievances and other complaints prior to and through arbitration, consistent with the needs of the departments and the County
- Act as the County Executive's representative when negotiating with County labor unions to effectuate labor contracts consistent with the constraints of the budget and management needs

OBJECTIVES

- Limit the County's exposure to arbitration awards and court judgments by engaging in early intervention to avoid monetary liabilities
- Limit the County's arbitration costs by decreasing the use of arbitrations through early intervention efforts
- Provide high-quality legal representation at arbitrations and other labor-specific legal proceedings, to limit potential monetary exposure to the County
- Provide options and flexibility to County operations by increasing managerial discretion by avoiding restrictions on management prerogatives
- Create a productive, healthy and efficient work environment for all employees by promoting communication and issue resolution between management and its workforce prior to open conflict
- Hold trainings for department heads and supervisors to promote a better understanding of employee contracts, uniformity in the administration of those contracts and use of the best practices for imposing discipline pursuant to those contracts
- Assist departments in each step of the grievance and disciplinary process

LABOR RELATIONS



- Decrease the amount expended by the County for outside counsel by handling more work in-house
- Promote an effective, professional Office of Labor Relations within County government



OFFICE OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

The Office of Minority Affairs (OMA) serves as a central resource for minority residents and underserved communities of Nassau County. OMA's primary focus is the development and implementation of programming that increases opportunities in the areas of employment, education/training and entrepreneurship while supporting initiatives that cultivate cultural and business activities that sustain a favorable quality of life for our minority residents. OMA strives to coordinate, promote and facilitate the County's Minority and Women Business Enterprise (MWBE), Disadvantage Business Enterprise (DBE) and other programs that level the playing field in County contracting. These and other initiatives seek to provide equity and inclusion for the minority residents of Nassau County.

OMA is a leader in its efforts to maintain and increase its network of support and resources that recognize and support our minority communities. OMA works collaboratively with the Office of Asian American Affairs, the Office of Hispanic Affairs, the Human Rights Commission, the Civil Service Commission, the Office of Health Access and other County departments/divisions in order to best serve the constituents to create strong, productive and vibrant communities. All OMA efforts are designed to empower minority residents of the County in areas that positively impact socio-economic growth and stabilization. The goal is to ensure that all have an opportunity to participate in government and thrive as individuals and businesses.

OMA has begun adopting a new approach in collaboration and with the endorsement of the Office of the County Executive in order to better serve the constituency of the County. This strategy insures a multi-faceted diversification and multi-team structure; the Office of Minority Affairs has already implemented this strategy by placing staff into teams with specific focus on items, resulting in the following units:

- MWBE Certification Unit
- MWBE Compliance Unit
- Women's Center for Business & Leadership
- Workforce Development Unit
- Entrepreneurship Unit (kicked off May of 2025)

Our office continues to facilitate changes in the County by using data-informed decisions to better encourage entrepreneurship and this too will become its own dedicated team under the umbrella of our office. All teams collaborate not only to build a better Nassau County for its residents and serve its minority residents in their pursuits of business while also continuing to manage the cultural celebration and enrichment of minority groups throughout the County.

OMA continues to make great strides as it leads members of the minority community to paths of success. OMA's commitment to propel the minority community as they embrace and excel in business with County government is exuberant and effective as ever.



GOALS

- Continually review data and implement recommendations from completed Disparity Study on the utilization of MWBEs and Service-Disabled Veteran Owned Businesses (SDVOBs) in County procurement
- Work to ensure compliance with and oversee the implementation of the following programs/governmental requirements:
 - Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program
 - MWBE/SDVOB Program (State and County)
 - US HUD Section 3 Economic Opportunities Program
 - Title VI Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Expand the pool of businesses certified as MWBEs with Nassau County while encouraging applicants to pursue other Federal, State and County certifications
- Increase meaningful participation of MWBEs, SDVOBs, DBEs and Section 3 Business Concerns in Nassau County procurements and other governmental and private sector opportunities
- Work with County departments to create and implement workforce development programming for minorities and address economic disparities
- Raise cultural awareness throughout Nassau County
- Increase outreach activities to bring awareness of resources available for minority constituents
- Increase awareness to small businesses including MWBEs/SDVOBs of specific initiatives:
 - Discretionary Spending Threshold Increase to \$4,999.00
 - 15% target for MWBE/SDVOB participation in County funded projects
- Assist the various offices of the County to improve the delivery of quality-of-life services that affect minorities and economically deprived areas in the County

OBJECTIVES

- Monitor and conduct trainings, education and workshops for County departments and agencies in order to maintain compliance with Federal and State regulations regarding DBE, MWBE/SDVOB, and similar programs
- Promote and enforce rules and regulations for all applicable procurement activities and processes regarding the utilization and participation of MWBEs in County contracting
- Work with County agencies to eliminate barriers to County contracting for MWBEs
- Promote MWBE/SDVOB/DBE certification within Nassau County via workshops and technical assistance training while encouraging applicants to apply to other municipalities/agencies for MWBE/SDVOB/DBE status simultaneously
- Develop and implement training sessions that review Nassau County procurement and bidding procedures for current and potential vendors
- Collaborate with County agencies, non-profit organizations, unions and local businesses on workforce initiatives and apprenticeship programs



- Engage community stakeholders, community leaders, faith-based and non-profit partners to foster inclusion and diversity programming
- Distribute information on the wide range of services to Nassau residents and businesses and work collaboratively with other County agencies to address pressing public issues
- Conduct research including studies, research papers and community impact assessments on issues affecting the minority community
- Collaborate with County agencies, non-profit organizations and businesses to provide support and guidance for women interested in business and leadership opportunities
- Provide resources and information that will aid in the personal and professional development of women to enhance their ability to excel in business and leadership
- Increase the number of women veterans in for-profit and non-profit organizations
- Distribute information for the weekly/monthly activities to recruit women, minorities and otherwise disadvantaged residents who seek to advance as an entrepreneur
- Identify, encourage, promote and engage with local business owners and entrepreneurs to inspire aspirant business owners
- Implement work plan on the findings and recommendations from the completed Disparity Study with data collection and outreach efforts regarding this critical project
 - Develop, conduct and monitor training sessions for implementation of the recommendations from the Disparity Study
 - Promote and enforce rules and regulations for all applicable procurement activities and processes regarding the utilization and participation of MWBEs in County contracting
 - Continue marketing, outreach and presentations of impactful initiatives for small businesses including MWBEs/SDVOBs via local chambers of commerce, business and community organizations on the following items:
 - Discretionary Spending Threshold Increase
 - 15% target for MWBE/SDVOB participation in County funded projects
- Conduct research including studies, research papers and community impact assessments on issues affecting the minority community



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

The Nassau County Surrogate's Court entrusts the Office of the Public Administrator (PA) with the management and disposition of property on behalf of Nassau County residents who pass away intestate or whose wills name persons who are either unqualified or unwilling to assume responsibilities as executors of that will. The Office is responsible for managing all aspects of collecting and distributing estate assets, as well as settling all legitimate creditor claims.

GOALS

- Manage resources to settle estates in a timely and efficient manner in accordance with all applicable laws and the New York State Surrogate's Court Procedure Act (SCPA)

OBJECTIVES

- Increase efficiency in providing the County with revenue from Estate Commissions
- Increase efficiency in providing reimbursement to the Department of Social Services



PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Probation is a New York State-mandated function. The Probation Department offers crime victims a voice in the judicial system, provides information and services to the Courts, and assists in supervising and rehabilitating offenders. Probation Officers (POs) protect the community by intervening in the lives of offenders, by holding them accountable, offering guidance, and serving as a catalyst for positive change. Probation Officers are sworn New York State Peace Officers, carrying significant authority and liability.

The Probation Department consists of the Criminal and Family Divisions. Both divisions provide pre-disposition diversion services, and for those offenders who cannot be diverted, court-mandated investigations and community supervision services. Probation generates approximately \$1.3 million a year in restitution surcharges and fees, which is used to defray local probation costs, as well as approximately \$2.6 million in State Aid, \$7 million in Juvenile Detention Center (JDC)/Raise the Age (RTA) New York State reimbursements, and several hundred thousand dollars in Federal and State grants.

PRE-TRIAL SERVICES

New York State passed bail reform legislation in 2019 requiring all counties to have a certified Pretrial Service program beginning in 2020. The Nassau County Probation Department has provided Pretrial Services for over 30 years and was certified by the Office of Court Administration to continue in this role. Probation Officers monitor defendants released with non-monetary conditions of Pretrial Services (PTSA), to help ensure court appearances. Pretrial Services makes referrals to community-based agencies for supportive services as deemed necessary or as ordered by the court and provides Electronic Monitoring, Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) or Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM), as ordered by the court.

PRE-DISPOSITIONAL INVESTIGATIONS

Probation prepares Court-ordered pre-disposition reports for both the Criminal and the Family Courts. These reports are comprehensive offender evaluations that include actuarially based risk assessments and identify viable dispositional alternatives. Probation investigations inform judicial decisions and establish a rational basis for community supervision of offenders, if appropriate and consistent with the safety of the community. Correctional facilities and the New York State Division of Parole rely on the reports as well. Investigation services in the Family Court could involve matters of Juvenile Delinquency, child custody, adoption, Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS), family offenses, guardianship, and consent to marry for underage youth.

PROBATION SUPERVISION

Probation Supervision is the most common Court-imposed sanction in both Criminal and Family Court and is the most cost-effective alternative to incarceration. Probation Officers enforce the



conditions of probation established by the Court. These typically include restitution to victims, treatment for addiction or emotional problems, electronic surveillance, and community service.

The Probation Department uses an actuarial based risk assessment to determine an offender's needs, supports and risk of recidivism. Probation uses this tool to ensure that the system response matches an offender's risk of recidivism. Probation employs a range of technological aids including ignition interlock devices, remote alcohol monitoring, house arrest, and GPS monitoring. Field Operations are an essential part of Probation Supervision and include on and off hour visits. Special Operations are coordinated and supported with the assistance from the Police Department, District Attorney, Traffic Safety Board, and State Grants. Nassau County offenders are given every reasonable opportunity to make community supervision work, and those who do not, are held strictly accountable.

DWI MONITORING

Offenders sentenced under the Leandra's Law-statute are required to have an ignition interlock device installed in any vehicle owned or operated by the offender. Monitoring of offenders sentenced to a Conditional Discharge is conducted by Probation Officers in Probation's Alcohol Interlock Monitoring (AIM) program. Probation Officers in the Criminal Division DWI Units conduct monitoring of offenders sentenced to Probation.

FAMILY DIVISION SERVICES

The Family Division consists of Intake, Investigations, and Community Supervision Services. Probation Intake provides adjustment services to divert appropriate juveniles from the Family Court system. In each case, the juvenile and their family are interviewed, appropriate assessments are completed, and individuals are referred to services that match their needs. Throughout the intake and adjustment process the juveniles and their progress may be monitored by the Department of Probation. Nearly 50% of all cases are adjusted by Probation and are kept out of the Court system effectively.

Cases that cannot be adjusted are referred to the County Attorney's Office for formal court intervention.

PEER DIVERSION COURT

Peer Diversion Court is a diversion program run by the Department of Probation. This program offers young people (ages 11-17) who commit low-level offenses the opportunity to be adjudicated by their peers. Youth volunteers from local high schools staff all positions in the court and hear *real* cases of other teens who have been arrested and charged with a qualifying offense. The high school volunteers conduct a hearing in which the offender must accept responsibility for his/her actions and then the peer jury deliberates and decides on a fair and appropriate sanction using restorative justice goals. Common sanctions include community service, oral and written apologies, essays, jury duty, mediation, drug testing and anger management.



JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER

Juvenile Detention Center (JDC) provides secure detention for juveniles (13-21 years of age) awaiting adjudication in Family Court or the Youth Part of the Superior Court. The Probation Department strives to provide a high level of care for juveniles while controlling fiscal costs. The impact of Raise the Age has created an increase in the volume in the detention of Juveniles at the County Juvenile Detention Center (JDC). Currently the County JDC is a Secure Detention Center, meaning it can house Juvenile Offenders and Juvenile Delinquents, but not youths that are adjudicated as Adolescent Offenders. NYS Office of Children and Family Services reimbursement offsets 49% of in-county resident cost, 100% of out-of-County resident cost, and 100% of all Raise the Age resident cost.

PRE-DISPOSITION SUPERVISION OF ADOLESCENT AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Probation provides voluntary assessment and case planning services for Adolescent Offenders who appear in the Youth Part. These services and Probation supervision are geared towards helping young offenders remain in the community and receive developmentally appropriate treatment based upon their identified needs to help reduce recidivism.

GOALS

- Assess pre-trial defendants awaiting arraignment who are at risk of detention and provide the court with alternatives to incarceration as appropriate
- To ensure that only those juveniles for whom there is no appropriate alternative are placed in detention and, while in detention, their individual needs are assessed and addressed in a secure and safe environment
- Provide adjustment and voluntary case planning services to select juveniles and adolescents that identify and address the underlying causes of their risk of recidivism and appropriately divert those youth who do not require formal and/or protracted court contact
- Prepare pre-disposition reports for the courts that inform judicial decisions and establish a rational basis for the community supervision of appropriate offenders
- Provide supervision services that produce positive outcomes for the offenders while addressing the safety needs of the community
- Maintain a field presence, in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies, capable of responding to both individual offender and community issues
- Collaborate with juvenile and criminal justice stakeholders on future local and State reform initiatives that will ensure system resources are reserved for those offenders with the greatest needs and/or presenting the greatest risks absent the availability of those resources



OBJECTIVES

- Expand integration of available technologies and best practices including case management and actuarial risk assessment to inform case-level and system resource allocation decisions
- Improve the collection, analysis, and sharing of local justice system data to understand which works well and which does not work as well
- Aggressively pursue State and Federal funding to maximize support for local programs and initiatives that improve system outcomes and enhance public safety
- To implement and integrate Quality Control measures to ensure all department work is meeting Division of Criminal Justice Services OPCA standards
- To expand our training capabilities by adding a training unit to increase quality and services to our staff and clients



POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Nassau County Police Department provides uniformed patrol police services in eight precincts, which cover approximately 85% of the geographical area of the County. Village and City departments police the remaining areas of the County. In addition, the Department provides investigative services and certain specialized police services to all municipalities within the County in support of the local police departments. These special services include Detective Investigations, Community Affairs, Emergency Ambulance, Highway Patrol, Special Operations, Crisis Negotiation, Police Training, Applicant Investigations, and other services.

Two separate and distinct budgets fund the Nassau County Police Department. The Police Department Headquarters Fund (PDH), which all County taxpayers fund, supports investigations and specialized services for all localities in Nassau County. The Police Department District Fund (PDD) supports the uniform patrol force for those residents residing within the eight precincts.

The Commissioner of Police, appointed by the County Executive, manages and administers the Department. The Commissioner is supported by an executive staff consisting of a First Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners, a Chief of Department, and Division Chiefs. To administer the Department effectively, the Commissioner relies on administrative units such as the Legal Bureau and the Personnel and Accounting Bureau.

Operationally, the Department consists of three Divisions, each with specific functions and responsibilities.

- **Support Division** provides a wide range of services vital to the Department's infrastructure and functionality. These include Information Technology, Fleet Service Bureau, Communications Bureau, Arrest Processing, Records Management, and Training
- **The Detective Division** investigates reported crimes, arrests offenders, and participates in criminal prosecutions. In addition to the precinct detective squads, other squads include the Arson/Bomb, Asset Forfeiture and Intelligence, Electronics, Homicide, Robbery, Burglary Pattern Squad, Special Services, Central Detectives, Evidence Management, Narcotics/Vice, and Special Investigations
- **The Patrol Division** primarily provides uniformed police services through the eight precincts, Highway Patrol, Marine/Aviation Bureau, Mounted Unit, Emergency Ambulance Bureau, and the Bureau of Special Operations

The Training Village at the David S. Mack Center for Training and Intelligence consisting of several full-scale buildings, residential homes, commercial establishments, religious institutions and a mock train station is open. This state-of-the-art training facility provides the opportunity for



Police Officer Recruits and veteran Police Officers to experience life like scenarios encountered during routine patrol in a controlled environment for a simulated training experience. The objective of the Training Village is to provide the officers with realistic situations that they would otherwise be unable to experience in a classroom setting.

The Department prides itself on its Police Officer Recruit training program. Recruit training concentrates on the development of knowledge, skills, reasoning ability and judgment which is essential to prepare new police officers for a career in Police Service. The In-Service training program for veteran officers is vital to the continuing education of members of the Department. The instruction is designed to keep members up to date on current laws and Department Policies to ensure that they are able to maintain knowledge and skills necessary to effectively perform police duties such as but not limited to firearms proficiency and defensive driving techniques.

The Nassau County Police Department strives toward a diverse and more inclusive workforce. Through recruitment and mentoring programs, the Department strives to reach and mentor all groups of different cultural or religious backgrounds. The Mentorship initiative provides an opportunity to receive guidance and encouragement as applicants or recruits proceed through the process of becoming a Nassau County Police Officer. Mentoring programs are comprised of fraternal organization members of the Department and other Nassau County law enforcement members who provide guidance and encouragement. The Explorer program is yet another positive organization mentoring young adults who are interested in a law enforcement career through teaching life skills, citizenship, character education, and leadership experience.

In concert with the Department's Community Policing models including Community Affairs, Problem Orientated Policing, Domestic Violence Liaison, Community Orientated Policing Enforcement, Nassau-Suffolk Gang Task Force, Heroin Prevention Task Force, and the Commissioners Community Council will address many community issues and will ensure a positive reliance on the police in each neighborhood, further promoting community and officer's safety, and crime reduction amongst the 19 districts in the County. As part of crime prevention, the Department instituted The Nassau County Security/Police Information Network (SPIN) which is a dynamic, multi-dimensional crime prevention partnership between the Nassau County Police Department and the private sector that seeks to increase public safety through the sharing of important and timely information. This program is designed to promote Homeland Security initiatives and business community, as well as foster the exchange of information which is critical to the success of protecting Nassau County residents and businesses.

The Police Department takes great pride in the fact that Nassau County is amongst the safest communities of its size in the United States. The Department continues to leverage technology and equipment improvements to enhance police services. The Department's Body Worn Camera Program has improved the Department's ability to objectively document law enforcement interaction with the public by providing recorded evidence of these interactions to provide transparency and use as a tool for training to improve our services to the public.



The Department strives to improve its infrastructure as demonstrated in the ongoing radio system rebuild. New radios are being distributed to Department members and this system rebuild is heading toward its final stages. The new radio system project will improve critical radio coverage throughout the County, increase interagency radio interoperability, and improve officer safety with capabilities to receive an officer's voice commands.

GOALS

- Protect life and property
- Prevent crime
- Arrest offenders
- Maintain public order
- Utilize community-based Problem-Oriented Policing models to improve the quality of life for all the County's residents
- Ensure that adequate personnel and equipment are available to accomplish the Department's mission
- Strive to reduce crime in all categories

OBJECTIVES

- Ensure Nassau County residents continue to live in one of the safest counties in America
- Continue to provide resources and training to not only prevent but to respond to terrorist and active shooter situations with minimal injuries and deaths
- Reduce the number of crimes that involve firearms
- Expand Intelligence-Led Policing to reduce crime in Nassau County while ensuring the safety of the County's law enforcement officers
- Reduce the use of controlled substances, specifically narcotics, through education, the apprehension of those who violate New York State criminal statutes relating to narcotics, and appropriate referrals to treatment facilities
- Increase the apprehension of suspects who have outstanding warrants
- Reduce the number of automobile accidents through targeted patrol and enforcement, based upon accident data analysis
- Monitor and reduce non-mandated overtime



HUMAN RESOURCES

The Office of Human Resources is responsible for the development and administration of programs that directly affect all employees such as organizational development, compensation analysis, professional training, recruitment, benefit review and enhancement, performance analysis and management, wellness and value programs and Human Resource Information Systems (HRIS).

The Office provides strategic planning and a broad range of operational services to departments to assist in the management of employment practices. Some of these services include consultation on individual performance reviews, promotional paths, workforce planning and organizational effectiveness and efficiency. The Office engages in the implementation of best practices and training, development and coordination of professional deployment both within departments and throughout the County.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT PREVENTION POLICIES AND TRAINING

New York State law mandates that all New York State employers conduct annual sexual harassment prevention policies and training for all employees. The training program must be interactive and include certain specified content.

PEOPLESOFT

The implementation of the PeopleSoft HRIS system has modernized the County's Human Resources Management and replaces multiple outdated software packages with a single, user-friendly system.

GOALS

- Improve staff productivity and performance and reduce instances of employment litigations
- Continue to centralize the County's Human Resources activities
- Continue to inform and educate employees about the extent and value of their fringe benefits, which are a significant part of their overall compensation
- Ensure that all staff receives appropriate training that includes wellness and professional development
- Examine flexible work shifts/hours for select employees/departments that support constituents, employees, and the environment
- Implement and ensure compliance with all Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs)

OBJECTIVES

- Work with departments to streamline and consolidate same or similar functions
- Provide training to develop core skills for employees throughout the County by focusing on professional development, management training, cultural sensitivity, Equal

HUMAN RESOURCES



Employment Opportunity, Sexual Harassment, Workplace Violence, Family Medical Leave and organizational effectiveness

- Expand supervisory skills training to all Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) and Ordinance employees



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION AND MUSEUMS

The Nassau County Department of Parks, Recreation and Museums manages more than seventy parks, preserves, museums, historic properties, campgrounds and athletic facilities comprising nearly 6,000 acres. Patrons can enjoy a variety of recreational activities from traditional individual and team sports to archery and volleyball at the County’s thirteen “active” parks, eight golf courses, one marina, the Mitchel Athletic Complex and the world-class Nassau County Aquatic Center. The public can enjoy quiet walks in more than a dozen community-based smaller “passive” parks.

The Department offers cultural, historical and environmental conservation programs through its museums and preserves. The County operates four museums directly. Old Bethpage Village Restoration provides visitors with a unique and wonderful opportunity to step back in time and experience life in a recreated mid-19th century American village. Garvies Point Museum, located on a 62-acre preserve, includes permanent exhibits and educational programs devoted to regional geology and Native-American archaeology. The Joysetta & Julius Pearse African American Museum of Nassau County offers a rotating series of exhibits displaying local and national African American artists, as well as regular cultural programming. The Tackapausha Museum, located on the 84-acre Tackapausha Preserve, offers a window into the varied natural habitats of Long Island.

The 2024 ICC Men’s T20 World Cup created awareness and enhanced Nassau County’s positioning as a sports destination brand. This event showcased Nassau County to regional, national and global audiences. Sports organizations, governing bodies, professional leagues and event organizers had the opportunity to witness the tangible characteristics and conceptualize planning their events in Nassau County. Visitors from around the globe safely attended the nine matches including the highly anticipated India-Pakistan match, which is one of the fiercest sports rivalries in the world and was amongst the most watched sporting events globally in 2024. Visitors experienced Nassau County hotels, restaurants, shops and attractions firsthand, increasing awareness of Nassau County as a tourism destination.

ADMINISTRATION

Administration provides planning, policy-making and administrative support. In addition to the Commissioner’s Office, other functional units include Personnel, Payroll, Budget and Planning, Public Information and Special Events. These units help procure goods and services, coordinate and promote department-sponsored events, handle constituent complaints and issues, develop partnerships with community-based non-profit organizations and private businesses and sanction group-use of parks through the issuance of permits and manage the department’s personnel and payroll.

RECREATION SERVICES DIVISION

Recreation Services is responsible for all park recreational programming. Staff open and operate parks, ice rinks, athletic facilities, mini golf courses, pools and other park facilities, offer swimming lessons, issue leisure passports, provide permitting of athletic fields and picnic grounds, and help staff special events such as the Long Island Marathon and the Long Island Fair. The



Division is also responsible for the Nassau County Rifle and Pistol Range, which is the only facility of its kind that is open to the public in the County, and the Summer Recreation Program, which is offered at two different facilities and provides a fun and safe summer camp experience for over 900 children each year.

ENTERTAINMENT

The Harry Chapin Lakeside Theatre is an open amphitheater in Eisenhower Park. The Theatre hosts family friendly shows including Summer Movie Nights, Cultural Performances, the Summer Concert Series, Noontime Concerts and interactive shows for the community.

In recent years, the Department has procured top-notch musical talent such as: Boyz II Men, Gin Blossoms, Eli Young Band, Sugar Ray, Steve Aoki, Ja Rule, Don Felder, Scotty McCreery, El Gran Combo and 2015 Rock and Roll Hall of Fame Inductee Joan Jett. These performances were truly memorable and drew record crowds of more than 40,000 people, (Boyz II Men). The 2025 schedule is planned to feature performances by The Mavericks, Ashley McBryde, Elvis Crespo, Russell Dickerson, Bret Michaels and the return of Steve Aoki and Don Felder. These shows demonstrate the Department's commitment to providing high quality entertainment for residents to enjoy at no cost to them.

MUSEUMS DIVISION

The Museums Division provides cultural and educational programming at the County's museums and historic properties with a diverse range of programming with concentrations on geology, the environment and wildlife, African American and Native American history and 19th century Long Island history. The County has eight affiliated museums: Nassau County Museum of Fine Arts, Long Island Children's Museum, Nassau County Firefighters Museum, Cradle of Aviation, Holocaust Memorial and Tolerance Center of Nassau County, the Museum of American Armor, Hewlett House and Cedarmere, the former home of William Cullen Bryant.

GOLF OPERATIONS DIVISION

Golf Operations is responsible for golf course maintenance, operations, and related programming. Staff manages and maintains seven golf courses (three 18-hole courses at Eisenhower Park and four nine-hole courses in four different parks) and three driving ranges located at Eisenhower Park, Cantiague Park and North Woodmere Park. The "Crown Jewel" of the County's golf system is the Red Course at Eisenhower Park, which has been the venue for various pro events on the PGA Champions Tour. GPS systems have been added to the golf carts to improve operational monitoring and to help protect delicate golf course areas.

GROUNDS AND MAINTENANCE DIVISION

Grounds and Maintenance is responsible for maintaining all County parks, museums and preserves. The Division provides basic technical support, and repair services and works with Public Works staff on intensive technical support needs. Direct responsibilities include maintaining athletic fields, mowing, garbage removal, tree planting and pruning and general outdoor maintenance of beaches, marinas, mini-golf, sidewalks, bathrooms, etc.



THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION & MUSEUMS GOALS AND OBJECTIVES ALIGN WITH THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE'S MISSION, VISION AND VALUES.

GOALS

- Emphasize physical and mental health for residents of Nassau County by providing clean, beautiful and desirable park and recreation facilities.
- Preserve Nassau County's heritage for future generations by acting as exemplary stewards for our museum collections, nature preserves and historic properties.
- Study and continue to develop the best practices for efficient management and operation of facilities.
- Research, plan and implement new programs and offerings that will accommodate Nassau County resident demand and lead to increased utilization of parks facilities and greater customer satisfaction.
- Continue to develop Nassau County as a sports destination brand for events, visitors and groups – regionally, nationally and internationally.

OBJECTIVES

- Achieve a 10.0% increase in usage per year for the next five years, for total activities that are tracked in the Department's Performance Measurement Data.
- Identify department assets that can improve or extend useful life, expand functionality or enhance capabilities.
- Work with the Department of Public Works on capital improvement plans.
- Analyze and identify under-utilized assets with uncertain futures and investigate potential Public-Private-Partnerships to provide residents, visitors and groups with enhanced recreational opportunities and options, while decreasing the investment required by Nassau County.
- Collaborate with and engage Nassau County's tourism promotion partner to increase awareness, advertisement and marketing of facilities, programs and events. Search for additional opportunities to attract conventions, trade shows, business conferences, sporting events and visitors to Nassau County.



DEPARTMENT OF SHARED SERVICES

The Department of Shared Services, Office of Purchasing, is responsible, under New York State Municipal Purchasing law, for the purchase of all materials, supplies, equipment, and services as covered by the County Charter for all County departments, with the exception of the Board of Elections and Nassau Community College. The Department meets its responsibilities through applicable procurement procedures, price comparison, vendor selection, placement of purchase orders, and procurement contract administration.

GOALS

- Meet the service level expectations of County agencies while ensuring full compliance with County Procurement Policy and State and County laws
- Assist in reducing inventory carrying costs by selling/auctioning County surplus equipment
- Work with Comptrollers to test and customize the new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system to maximize procurement efficiencies
- Work with Minority Affairs, Asian American Affairs, Hispanic Affairs and Veterans Services to expand outreach efforts to Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprise vendors and Service-Disabled Veterans

OBJECTIVES

- Employ standardization in the procurement of supplies, vehicles, equipment, and related maintenance, to produce economies of scale where practicable
- Work with our banking partners, Comptroller's Office, County Attorney's Office, Compliance Office, Department of Public Works (DPW) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to expand the Just-In-Time (JIT) procurement accounts for office and industrial supplies
- Promote the County's on-line vendor registration database to increase vendor outreach and competition
- Continue to work with the Office of Compliance to regularly review and update the Countywide Procurement & Compliance Policy handbook
- Work with the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) to maintain emergency preparedness and procedures for the Shared Services Department
- Identify opportunities to create synergies and strategic sourcing approaches to procurement
- Streamline and reorganize departmental purchasing functions where appropriate to yield operating efficiencies
- Inform agencies on pre-procurement planning to maximize bidding opportunities and minimize emergency purchases
- Investigate opportunities for increased revenues via on-line and other methods of auctioning surplus equipment and vehicles
- Encourage economies of scale by cooperative purchasing with neighboring counties, towns, villages, special districts, and Nassau County BOCES



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Department of Public Works (DPW) is organizationally divided into five components: Administration, Engineering, Operations, Planning and Real Estate.

ADMINISTRATION

The Administration Division provides overall leadership and direction of the Department. It also provides administrative support, fiscal management, staff development and management of human resources, information technology, and public information. The General and Capital Funds support Departmental operations.

ENGINEERING

The Engineering Division administers, and coordinates engineering activities related to the public infrastructure of Nassau County. Subdivisions within Engineering include the following;

- **Water/Wastewater Engineering** handles all ground and surface water interactions and investigations. This includes well sampling, salt-water intrusion investigations, and ground water contamination issues, as well as all storm water management program components including drainage, design, and construction. The wastewater group handles all design and construction related to the wastewater treatment plants and the sewer system, including all pump stations and sanitary sewer infrastructure. The County entered into an Operating and Maintenance agreement for the Nassau County Sewer System with Veolia Water Long Island (VEOLIA), which the Nassau County Legislature passed on July 18, 2014. VEOLIA is performing all operating, treatment, and maintenance for the system on behalf of the County. As part of the agreement, VEOLIA agreed to reimburse the County for personnel who are now performing their duties for VEOLIA.
- **Building Design and Construction Unit** manages architectural, structural, mechanical and electrical engineering designs and oversees construction of all buildings and related structures under the County's jurisdiction that includes Police Department, Public Safety, Correctional Facilities, County Court System, Administration and Parks Facilities, Museums and Historical structures. Work includes occasional replacement of a facility in its entirety, remodeling of a facility or repair and replacement of various building systems such as a new roof, HVAC system. Fire Alarm and other major building components following an assessment, planning, construction protocol and by strategically bundling building system upgrades.
- **Traffic Engineering** conducts traffic studies for all County roadways as well as traffic studies to determine the need for traffic signals for all roadways within Nassau County except for State Highways. The studies are conducted to address the concerns of the residents as well as all elected officials. These studies determine the need for all traffic control devices i.e., traffic signals, pavement markings and signs that may be appropriate to improve traffic safety for motorists, pedestrians and bicyclists.



- **Traffic Safety Division** manages the Nassau County Child Passenger Safety Program that trains parents how to restrain their children in an appropriate child safety seat. It also manages the County's STOP DWI Program that works to reduce the number of deaths or injuries in alcohol and drug-related crashes. The STOP DWI Coordinator administers the program and coordinates the efforts of law enforcement, prosecution of offenders, probation, and public information and education. Traffic Safety, working with Traffic Engineering, assists in the site selection for the Red-Light Camera Program using engineering data along with safety statistics.
- **Transit Division** oversees and manages the County's bus contract with TransDev Services, Inc. and ensures compliance with all Federal Transit Administration (FTA) requirements. Under the Management and License Agreement, TransDev operates the County's Fixed-Route Bus service (Nassau Inter-County Express NICE) and Paratransit Operation (Able-Ride).
- **Civil Engineering** manages and supervises the design and construction contracts for parks, bridges, roadways, and drainage facilities.

OPERATIONS

The Operations Division administers and coordinates operational activities related to the public infrastructure of Nassau County. Subdivisions within Operations include the following:

- **Facilities Management** maintains all buildings and structures under County control
- **Road Maintenance** maintains all County-owned roads and medians
- **Bridge Maintenance** operates and maintains the two County drawbridges
- **Snow Operations** removes snow and ice on County roadways and bridges
- **Drainage Maintenance** manages drainage from the flow of storm water runoff at drainage channels, streams, storm water basins, and drainage culverts
- **Mosquito Control** protects public health through aerial and ground spraying
- **Signs & Pavement Markings** maintains County street signs and markings
- **Fleet Management** administers, maintains, and coordinates the County's fleet, vehicle-related equipment, machinery, and resources, e.g., fuel for all County departments except the Police and Corrections

PLANNING

The Planning Division is responsible for analyzing land use, transportation, environmental and socioeconomic conditions in the County to aid the County Executive Office and the County Legislature in their decision-making processes. The Division analyzes, develops and implements programs in the areas of open space preservation, affordable and attainable housing, climate change and resiliency, downtown revitalization, transit and mobility, and renewable energy.

The Planning Division is responsible for managing the County's role in the NYS Transportation Improvement Planning (TIP) Process and the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council



(NYMTC). The Division liaises with both the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) and the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council (NYMTC) on the NYSDOT Locally Administered Federal Aid Procedure and the Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP).

The Planning Division serves as staff to the Nassau County Planning Commission (NCPC) and the Nassau County Open Space Advisory Committee (OSPAC). The Division reviews and analyzes subdivision applications, municipal zoning referrals, County map revisions, and open space acquisitions, and development applications that require review and disposition by the NCPC and/or OSPAC. The Division is also responsible for administering the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) process for matters before the NCPC as well as County Capital Projects.

The Planning Division also manages and oversees FTA earmarks/grants, Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR) funded projects, and other State and Federal grants. The Division also provides Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping and analysis support to the Department of Public Works and other County agencies.

REAL ESTATE

Real Estate administers and executes all real estate matters on behalf of the County in coordination with the County Attorney's office. It manages the County's leased properties, in addition to 40 landmark units for the Department of Parks, Recreation and Museums, and 60 residential units in Mitchel Field. It assists with other special projects such as appraising and negotiating the purchase of "open space" and other properties necessary for County purposes. The Division also negotiates the sale of surplus County property.

GOALS

- To manage County infrastructure through sound fiscal policies and procurement to meet the needs of existing and future residents and businesses and to implement the Multi-Year Capital Plan
- Develop a Multi-Year Capital Plan that advances projects to improve the health, safety, and quality of life of County residents with positive environmental impact and makes government more efficient and responsive to the needs of residents
- Improve long-term County finances and planning through the improvement of processes related to the preparation of the annual capital budgets and long-term capital plans, and the monitoring of capital spending for compliance with spending plans
- Continue to ensure the safety and well-being of the County's residents on 1,500 lane miles of County-owned roadways, 52 fixed bridges, two drawbridges, and a traffic control network consisting of over 1,650 traffic signals
- Coordinate the Countywide Storm Water Program to protect groundwater and surface waters in accordance with existing Federal and State regulations



- Manage Veolia Water Long Island, the County's selected contractor to operate and maintain three major wastewater treatment plants, over 3,100 miles of collection system and 57 pump stations
- Utilize all available resources, working with Federal and State Agencies, to recover from storms such as Superstorm Sandy, and mitigate and harden County infrastructure for protection from future storms
- Maintain the Department's fleet of vehicles to peak operating condition
- Continue to process and review all matters brought before the Planning Commission and make recommendations to it
- Analyze and review all subdivision proposals using uniform criteria to determine whether the subdivision complies with the County's development goals
- Balance the County's growth and economic development with the goal of environmental protection, and work with and advise the Administration, the Planning Commission and the County Legislature in the area of environmental protection and the SEQRA process
- Analyze and prepare feasibility and planning reports to support County infrastructure improvements and expansion
- Actively pursue grants to perform environmental studies that will better enable the County to create jobs and stimulate economic growth while reducing its carbon footprint
- Manage the County's real estate portfolio to consolidate County operations
- Continue to assist the Department of Parks, Recreation and Museums with the management of landmark units
- Continue to be in accord with the purpose of the Environmental Bond Act in the implementation of acquisitions to preserve County "open space"

OBJECTIVES

- Maintain a preventative maintenance plan for all buildings and other facilities
- Improve efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by procuring more natural gas-powered vehicles and reducing the number and average age of vehicles
- Expand the use of non-petroleum-based products in County buildings and fleet utilizing electrical power from renewable energy sources
- To annually review and revise the Multi-Year Capital Plan program to ensure infrastructure improvements are designed to meet existing deficiencies, the needs for future growth, provide for replacement of obsolete or facilities in need of replacement, and to limit public expenditures
- Projects include enhancements to key infrastructure assets, construction of long-life assets, rehabilitation of roadways, drainage improvements, and the construction and redevelopment of park facilities
- Continue to maximize the financial and service benefits to County residents through effective prioritization of capital projects
- Actively participate in various studies and other initiatives at both the local and regional levels designed to improve the quality and safety of transportation systems within the County and reduce air pollution and traffic congestion

PUBLIC WORKS



- Pursue, secure, and administer State and Federal grants and comply with mandates of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST), thereby ensuring the continued flow of Federal transportation funding to Nassau County
- Continue to review all County real estate holdings to identify and quantify efficiencies resulting from possible consolidation
- Optimize revenue from the rental of owned County property through improved management
- Negotiate the purchase of the maximum amount of "open space" permitted under the Environmental Bond Acts and develop a plan for its management



RECORDS MANAGEMENT

The Office of Records Management, administered through the Office of the Nassau County Clerk, maintains records for the courts and numerous County departments through archival and micrographic services in accordance with New York State Archives and Record Administration guidelines and the New York State Office of Court Administration. The County Clerk serves as the Records Management Officer for the County. Records Management serves County departments in the following areas:

- Stores records properly submitted and inventoried by the originating departments in a secure and controlled environment
- Makes records available upon department requests
- Microfilms paper documents
- Assists departments with document destruction in accordance with New York State Records Retention guidelines

GOALS

- Ensure the records of County departments are protected, filed and made accessible when individual departments request retrieval
- Improve document archival to meet New York State Archives Standards

OBJECTIVES

- Efficient productivity in processing and maintenance of archive documents by maintaining adequate resources
- Install high-density shelving to accommodate the continually increasing number of documents stored in the County's Records Center in accordance with State retention schedules
- Improve proper heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) and humidity control, as well as water and fire detection systems and standards, in accordance with New York State requirements for archiving, storing and protecting documents
- Enhance electronic inventory management to provide services more efficiently



OFFICE OF HISPANIC AFFAIRS

The Office of Hispanic Affairs (OHA) mission is to coordinate resources for the Hispanic community that help educate, empower, and integrate individuals to foster greater participation in Nassau County's social, economic, and civic life. The Office establishes relevant links for the Hispanic Community and community-based organizations with all County departments. OHA also makes informed, appropriate, and culturally competent recommendations for policies and services to the County Executive, County departments, and service agencies receiving County funding. The Office helps determine the effectiveness and adequacy of services provided by departments, coordinates these services, and identifies emerging needs in the Hispanic Community. OHA also facilitates partnerships, training, and support services for County departments to help ensure understanding and cooperation between the County and the Hispanic community.

GOALS

- **Establish a Hispanic Heritage Museum** to celebrate, preserve, and promote the rich cultural history and contributions of the Hispanic community in Nassau County. The museum will serve as a vibrant cultural hub, offering exhibitions, educational programs, and community events that highlight the diverse heritage of Hispanic Americans. In addition to fostering cultural pride and community identity, the museum will enhance Nassau County as a regional tourist destination by attracting visitors interested in history, art, and multicultural experiences. The museum will complement existing attractions and support local economic development through increased tourism, hospitality, and small business engagement
- To continue providing assistance with government applications, documents, and translations, ensuring that Spanish-speaking residents can navigate any necessary processes to achieve their goals
- Provide research, data, and recommendations on policy decisions impacting the Hispanic community
- Provide support for Nassau County departments in cultural competency
- Increase engagement with the Hispanic Community across sectors through collaborative outreach mechanisms
- Establish Latino Leadership Programming to enhance educational access and opportunities for Hispanic constituents
- Establish grants for eligible nonprofits to support initiatives reinforcing the mission of the Office of Hispanic Affairs

OBJECTIVES

- Expand access to business resources by partnering with agencies to support entrepreneurship, MWBE certification, and licensing for new and growing Hispanic-owned businesses



- Provide technical assistance, mentorship opportunities, and access to capital to help local entrepreneurs thrive
- Assist departments in developing culturally competent outreach strategies for limited English-speaking residents, aligned with each department's mission and public service goals
- Continue to effectively deliver essential daily services and resources at our walk-up window, ensuring residents receive timely assistance
- Strengthen partnerships with community-based organizations
- Continue providing citizenship application support, as well as strengthening civic engagement
- Ensure all County departments provide equitable and culturally competent services to Nassau's growing Hispanic community



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The Department of Social Services (DSS) comprises a group of integrated program areas staffed with highly trained personnel who offer support services and financial assistance to eligible individuals and families in Nassau County in compliance with Federal and State mandates. DSS works toward and accomplishes its mission by offering comprehensive services that address the financial, health, social, employment, childcare, and safety issues that may affect an individual or family.

Department of Social Services is responsible for:

- Providing temporary financial aid to eligible recipients through programs such as the Family Assistance, Safety Net Assistance (SNA), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (formerly Food Stamps), Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF), Emergency Assistance to Adults (EAA), Employment, Medicaid, and Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP)
- Establishing, through its Child Support Enforcement program, an initial child support obligation of a legally responsible individual as designated by Family Court, collecting support payments, and enforcing and modifying existing support orders
- Providing employment and placement services to prepare public assistance recipients for long-term employment
- Protecting individuals, such as children through Children Services (foster care), Preventive and Child Protective Services (CPS), and adults and families through Adult Protective Services (APS), by enforcing the child and adult abuse mandates of New York State Social Services Law
- Providing Day Care program to eligible participants
- Providing safe Emergency Housing for eligible Nassau County residents who are homeless

GOALS

- Offer the highest quality, efficient, and respectful services while minimizing processing times, number of appointments, and delays through the continuing assessment and refinement of the “Single Point of Access” philosophy
- Provide employment services to eligible and employable Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) clients
- Continue to recruit and secure resource homes for children in foster care
- Continue to evaluate and refine performance measurement systems throughout the Department and with contract agencies through its quality management initiatives
- Assess clients in need of additional services such as drug and alcohol and/or mental health treatment and make appropriate referrals in the community
- Provide childcare subsidies through the Day Care program, enabling income eligible families to offset the cost of childcare, as well as receive specialized training and employment services



- Provide Adult Protective Services' clients with enhanced senior programs
- Continue to improve public awareness of existing services through enhanced marketing and public relations efforts
- Continue to provide staff development and training, and maintain compliance with State and Federal regulations
- Provide homeless clients in Emergency Housing with support services and case management to help them connect to appropriate permanent housing opportunities

OBJECTIVES

- Work with employers in the County to engage the unemployed in job training and education programs
- Provide community guardianships to assist eligible adults who have no one to serve as a guardian and who lack sufficient assets for a court appointed guardian
- Expand the CPS Multi-Disciplinary Team comprised of DSS (CPS), Nassau County Police Department, Nassau County District Attorney, Nassau University Medical Center, and the Coalition Against Child Abuse and Neglect (CCAN) for cases with allegations of serious physical child abuse and corresponding support services
- Continue to encourage diversity and participation by inviting representatives from outside agencies and the communities to participate in the Advisory Council, to which the Commissioner appoints members including recipients of assistance, providers of services, and representatives from the general public, with its purpose being to act in an advisory capacity only and make recommendations regarding program planning and policy development and identify community concerns
- Establish objective standards with accurate data analysis to improve productivity and client outcomes
- Continue to work with State agencies to enhance service delivery to Nassau County residents
- Produce and distribute informative materials and conduct public presentations as requested to provide information to the community
- Continue aggressive recruitment initiatives to increase the number and diversity of available foster care and adoptive families
- Conduct timely annual re-certifications of all Medicaid and TANF cases
- Maintain the rate at which paternity and support orders are established and the percentage of support dollars collected
- Continue maximizing Federal and State reimbursement within the Federal and State regulations
- Maintain the Customer Service units which respond to general questions and case-specific inquiries to provide up-to-the minute information
- Continue to work closely with the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) and Nassau County shelter providers to ensure all County emergency shelters meet State certification mandates



OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

In accordance with the County law of New York State, the Nassau County Charter mandates the Office of the Treasurer. Under the Charter, the Treasurer is the County's Chief Fiscal Officer. The Treasurer acts as custodian of all funds belonging to the County or in which the County has an interest. The office is responsible for the issuance of all County debt and the investment of all County funds. The Office of the Treasurer consists of the following divisions:

DEBT AND INVESTMENT DIVISION

The Debt and Investment Division issues all County debt, invests County funds daily, tracks the use of bond and note proceeds, invests unexpended proceeds, and maintains banking relationships.

TAX DIVISION

The Tax Division maintains County tax records, collects delinquent property taxes, and processes property tax refunds. This division conducts an annual tax lien sale and responds to Freedom of Information Law (FOIL) requests from the public and public tax information requests.

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

The Accounting Division processes the County payroll and vendor payments, receives Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) payments, verifies, and approves all cash receipts, reconciles the County's bank accounts monthly, maintains records of all County debt (including Nassau County Interim Finance Authority (NIFA) issued debt), processes monthly debt service payments, acts as custodian for court and trust funds, and issues all County checks.

The Accounting Division also issues certificates of residency and collects special taxes, including the County's share of Belmont Park admission fees, entertainment ticket surcharge, and Hotel/Motel taxes.

GOALS

- Streamline processes, automate functions, and maximize resources
- Continually improve services through optimum use of technology
- Maximize investment income by reviewing banking relationships
- Transition check payments to an automated clearing house (ACH), payment cards, and direct deposit
- Convert paper-based payroll notification to electronic notification

OBJECTIVES

- Expand electronic payment processing for County vendors
- Monitor and determine optimum cash levels by projecting cash flow and other cash requirements
- Process tax certiorari (judgments, petitions, and small claims) and Disputed Assessment Fund refunds as efficiently as possible



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- Identify potential operating and bond refunding savings and opportunities
 - Post tax delinquent payments in a quick and efficient manner
 - Automate bank reconciliations
 - Review bank accounts profile, usage, transactions, fee structures, and centralize the Countywide user administration
 - Analyze fees and interest income
 - Recommend opening and closing of bank accounts and consolidating common accounts
 - Collection of delinquent taxes, hotel, motel and entertainment tax using Chase Paymentus'
 - Assist other Agencies' on-boarding of Agent Dashboard and the implementation of other advance payment collection through Tap-and-Go
 - Utilize funds for debt servicing from identified dormant projects with expired bond ordinances
 - Maximize differential tax revenue and leverage efficiency by using the new online auctioneer of tax certificates
 - Support projects related to American Rescue Plan, Nassau Forward, Account Validation Services, Early Warning System, and Payment Cash Management for Check Processing and Printing and P-Cards using PaymentNet



NASSAU COUNTY TRAFFIC AND PARKING VIOLATIONS AGENCY

The Nassau County Traffic and Parking Violations Agency (NCTPVA) operates under the direction of the Nassau County Executive and was created by NYS law and Nassau County Ordinance. It was originally created to speed up the criminal courts by alleviating them of their obligation to adjudicate less serious traffic and parking violations. These tickets are issued by various police agencies throughout the County, including the Nassau County Police Department and the New York State Police. The Agency is also responsible for adjudicating photo enforcement violations under state, county, and town programs.

NCTPVA recently relocated to 801 Axinn Avenue in Garden City and now offers a more spacious facility and on-site free parking for motorists and attorneys who wish to answer and adjudicate summonses. The Agency's software was brought up to date over the past several years to make it more efficient for both the Agency and those having business with it.

The Agency works with the New York State Office of Court Administration and the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles in carrying out its duties. NCTPVA offers those with summonses the ability to timely adjudicate tickets, and at the same time applies all applicable laws to ensure safe streets for Nassau County residents and visitors. For the uninitiated, a summons is issued with a date it must be answered in Court. A not guilty plea will often (but not always) lead to a plea bargain (where allowed by law) with the charges and/or fines being reduced in exchange for a plea of guilty to the reduced charge. If a motorist wishes to contest the charges, a trial is scheduled and a judicial hearing officer determines the outcome after hearing the evidence presented by the prosecutor and by, or on behalf of, the motorist.

The Agency must be fair but firm when dealing with these traffic and parking summonses. The ignoring of a summons may lead to the inability of a motorist to register a vehicle or, in the case of a traffic ticket, the suspension of his or her privilege to drive. Traffic fines may sometimes be paid in installments, subject to the means of the individual to pay. Parking and photo enforcement violations may be paid over-time, but those that are not paid are referred for collection and owners may ultimately have their vehicles immobilized and/or towed.

Since the pandemic, many tasks, including the disposition of cases, can be handled by mail, and will soon be accomplished on-line. More serious violations will continue to require a personal appearance. Fines can be paid in person, by telephone or via NCTPVA's website.

GOALS/OBJECTIVES

- Dispense timely and fair justice for traffic, parking, and photo enforcement violations in the jurisdiction of the Agency
 - Attempt to adjudicate violations upon a motorist's first contact with Agency
 - Schedule timely appearances and offer walk-in court appearances to resolve cases
 - Schedule timely trials when cases cannot otherwise be resolved
- Continue to automate tasks that allow attorneys and pro se defendants to track, schedule, and adjudicate their cases with or without minimal personal appearances

TRAFFIC AND PARKING VIOLATIONS AGENCY



- Pursue nonresponsive motorists via collections, judgments, scofflaw, and license and registration suspensions in order to carry out the mandate of the Agency
- Adapt to changes in New York State law as they pertain to traffic, parking, photo-enforced violations and related matters within the Agency's jurisdiction



VETERANS SERVICE AGENCY

The Veterans Service Agency (VSA) advocates on behalf of veterans and their dependents in the areas of compensation, pension, education, permanent & temporary housing, employment, vocational rehabilitation, food distribution, burial, hospital care, assisted living, blind annuity, tax exemptions, veterans court and discharge upgrading. The Agency provides free transportation for veterans to the Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital in Northport, the VA Health Clinic in East Meadow, the VA Clinic in Valley Stream and the Nassau Veterans Center in Hicksville. The agency consists of a Department Director, a Deputy Director, Veterans Service Officers (Benefits Counselors), Transportation/Food Pantry Coordinator, Secretarial Staff and Volunteers.

Veterans Service Agency accomplishes its mission by:

- Guiding veterans through the process from the application for benefits to the adjudication and, if necessary, any appeal process
- Providing advocacy services for veterans, their spouses, and dependents, thereby making it easier for claims and earned benefits to be administered and received by deserving and rightful recipients
- Conducting two Veterans Stand Downs and other community events, to ensure that veterans receive assistance in securing entitled benefits, employment, housing, legal advice, food, clothing, medical screening and governmental assistance
- Overseeing Vet-Mart Pantry that provides veterans with weekly food and toiletries
- Building relationships with community and governmental resources to improve upon veterans' issues

GOALS

- Educate veterans and their families about their Veterans Benefits
- File claims for veterans and/or their families properly and in a timely manner to ensure the best possible outcome and maximization of the dollar amount received
- Veterans can call or visit the agency with any issues or problems for improvement of overall quality of life

OBJECTIVES

- Streamline and improve the processing of claims and administration of benefits to ensure proper compliance
- Improve public awareness of veteran benefits and entitlements, thereby increasing the number of veterans filing for benefits
- Educate Veteran Organizations, Civic Organizations, Religious Groups, Businesses and Community Leaders about veterans' benefits, veterans related issues and any new VA laws or regulations that have changed during the current year, thereby increasing the filing of new claims for VA Benefits

EXPENSE AND REVENUE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY



SALARIES, WAGES AND FEES

DEFINITION

Salaries, Wages & Fees are comprised of the base wages County employees receive for services performed and other forms of compensation such as overtime, shift differential, longevity, and payments for various accumulated time when separating from service.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Salaries, Wages & Fee expenses were \$873.4 million, \$891.8 million, \$993.1 million, and \$1,026.8 million in the years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Salaries, Wages & Fees expenses to be \$1,069.9 million in 2025.

Salaries, Wages & Fees have steadily increased since 2021. This is mainly the result of the County having settled collective bargaining agreements (CBAs) with its labor unions – DAI (2020), SOA (2020), PBA (2023), COBA (2023), CSEA (2023) and IPBA (2024). The settled CBAs provided cost of living adjustments that increased the salary schedules and generated retroactive payments. Other factors that have contributed to this trend include increases in headcount, terminal leave payments and overtime. Terminal leave and overtime earnings can fluctuate based on a number of factors. Terminal leave represents the amount paid to employees who separate from County service and is based on the separating employee's accumulated leave balances. Overtime may be impacted by a variety of factors including but not limited to wage increases and operational demands attributable to weather events, public safety concerns and special events.

The increase in the 2025 Projection for Salaries, Wages & Fees is \$43.1 million, or 4.2% when compared to 2024 actuals. This increase is primarily attributable to increased staffing, Terminal Leave pay and Overtime in most of the County departments. Overtime is projected at \$101.7 million, a decrease of 28.7% from 2024 actuals.



FRINGE BENEFITS

DEFINITION

Fringe Benefits expenses are comprised of health insurance contributions for active employees and retirees, pension contributions for active employees, contributions for the County's portion of Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) payroll taxes and other benefits. Growth in health insurance premiums continues to place a heavy burden on the County's budget.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Fringe Benefits costs were \$577.2 million, \$744.0 million, \$645.0 million, and \$674.6 million in the years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Fringe Benefits costs be to \$723.5 million in 2025.

Fringe Benefits costs increased \$97.4 million between 2021 and 2024, from \$577.2 million to \$674.6 million, primarily due to continuing increases in health insurance costs and FICA payroll taxes. Pension and health insurance costs (without the pension deferral repayments paid in 2022 and 2023) comprise the largest portion of Fringe Benefits at an average of 79.8% between 2021 and 2024.

County employees are able to join one of two pension plans administered by the New York State and Local Retirement System (NYSLRS) - the Employees' Retirement System (ERS) or the Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS). In response to the Great Recession, NYSLRS offered amortization programs to ease the burden of increased pension contributions on local governments. In 2022, the County paid off \$116.6 million of outstanding pension deferrals under those programs and, in 2023, made a second payment of \$29.4 million to satisfy the balance.

Nassau County participates in the New York State Health Insurance Program (NYSHIP) and other third-party insurance plans, to provide health insurance benefits for most of its active and retired employees. The cost of the NYSHIP Empire Family plan as of June 2025 is \$40,414 per year and is up by \$9 from June 2024, when it was \$40,405. The cost of the NYSHIP Empire Individual plan as of June 2025 is \$17,754 per year and is up by \$406 from June 2024, when it was \$17,348. The total cost of health insurance increased by 27.3% between 2021 and 2024, from \$305.3 million to \$388.7 million. As of June 30, 2025, the County offered or provided health insurance to 17,631 individuals (7,185 active members and 10,446 retirees).



WORKERS' COMPENSATION

DEFINITION

New York State Law requires the County to provide Workers' Compensation coverage for all County employees and volunteers. The County has elected to provide such coverage by means of a self-insured program. Workers' Compensation provides employee protection for both lost wages (indemnity expenses) and medical treatments (medical expenses) incurred because of an on-the-job injury. In addition to coverage-related expenses, insurance companies and self-insured programs are required to make payments to the State. Payments are in the form of assessments to fund the overall administration of the New York State Workers' Compensation Board, along with various programs and funds administered by the board.

Nassau County has a contract with a third-party administrator (TPA) to aid in managing the number of claims and reduce Workers' Compensation-related expenses. The TPA reviews all Workers' Compensation claims within 24 to 48 hours. The TPA also negotiates schedule loss of use awards, which is additional compensation for any loss of use of a body part. The County continues to work with its TPA to identify and take advantage of options that are available to manage Workers' Compensation obligations more efficiently.

In addition to the Quarterly Assessment discussed earlier, the Workers' Compensation expense is made up of three components: Medical, Indemnity and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expense (ALAE). The Medical expense component provides coverage for employees seeking treatment due to their injury. The Indemnity expense provides cash payments for lost wages, lost time and scheduled loss of use. The ALAE represents ancillary cost directly attributable to specific claims. These expenses can include Nurse Case Management, Patient Medical History, and Medical Billing Review Fees. There is an audit performed monthly to ensure the ALAE is accurate prior to paying the expense and is directly related to the individual claims.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Workers' Compensation costs were \$34.7 million, \$36.7 million, \$33.9 million, and \$36.3 million in the years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Workers' Compensation to be \$37.9 million in 2025.

The projected 2025 increase of \$1.6 million or 4.4%, when compared to 2024 actuals, is led by greater Indemnity and D-Pay expenses.



EQUIPMENT

DEFINITION

Equipment represents tangible purchases made by Nassau County to assist and support County agencies and departments in performing and successfully executing their missions. The County charges items that are nominal in cost and have a useful life of less than five years to the Operating Budget. Items with a useful life greater than five years are included in the Capital Budget and depreciated over their useful life. Items characterized as equipment charged to the Operating Budget include office furniture, copy machines, and education/training. The Capital Budget includes equipment such as technology, medical, building, heavy-duty, and traffic/highway items.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Equipment expenses were \$2.7 million, \$5.3 million, \$3.2 million, and \$6.2 million in years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Equipment expenses to be \$5.5 million in 2025.

In 2022, Equipment expenses increased by \$2.6 million when compared to 2021, mainly due to Police Department fleet maintenance, aging technology, and safety equipment purchases. In 2023, equipment expenses decreased by \$2.1 million, or 39.6% when compared to 2022, primarily due to less spending on information technology and motor vehicle repair equipment within the Police Department. In 2024, Equipment expenses increased by \$3.0 million when compared to 2023, which can be attributed to spending on information technology and motor vehicle repair equipment within the Police Department. In 2025, Equipment expense is projected to decrease by \$700,000.00, or 11.3% compared to 2024 actuals due to lower spending on Medical Equipment, Information Technology, and Security Equipment.



GENERAL EXPENSES

DEFINITION

General Expenses include a wide range of products and services required by departments to support service delivery. They include office, maintenance, medical, postage, recreational, automotive supplies, and gasoline. This category also captures the expenses associated with road maintenance projects, sewage, and drainage supplies.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

General Expenses costs were \$35.0 million, \$46.3 million, \$39.5 million and \$46.8 million in the years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting General Expenses to be \$56.8 million in 2025.

In 2022, the General Expenses increased by \$11.3 million when compared to 2021. A large component of this category is court remands executed by the Department of Human Services. In 2023, General Expenses decreased by \$6.8 million or 14.7% when compared to 2022. The drop was due to reductions in the Police Department, Board of Elections, and Human Services including reduced General Expenses related to clothing, copying, and elimination of reimbursement on court remands. In 2024, General Expenses increased by \$7.3 million or 18.5% when compared to 2023. The increase was led by court remands executed by the Department of Human Services, Interpreter Services in the District Attorney's Office, equipment maintenance costs in the Board of Elections. The increase in the 2025 projection is led by an increase in Court Remands in the Department of Human Services.



CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

DEFINITION

A Contractual Service is work performed by an independent contractor for Nassau County. An independent contractor has specialized knowledge, expertise, experience, or capabilities. The County has determined that an outside entity is the best option to perform the appropriate services. The largest contract is between the Department of Public Works (DPW) and TransDev Services, Inc. which began operating the County's NICE (Nassau Inter-County Express) bus system in January 2012. The TransDev Services, Inc. contract is for the Fixed Route Bus and Para-Transit Operation, Management and License agreement. Other examples of services for which the County enters contracts with private firms are the County photo enforcement program, specialized education and training, food and medical services for the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Centers, and counseling services.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Contractual Services expenses were \$348.2 million, \$361.5 million, \$384.5 million, and \$399.3 million in years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Contractual Services to be \$428.9 million in 2025.

In 2022, Contractual Services increased \$13.3 million, or 3.8% when compared to 2021, as most contracts contain annual inflators. In 2023, Contractual Services increased by \$23.0 million, or 6.4% when compared to 2022, due to increased spending in the Department of Public Works, Information Technology, and the Police Department. The three major County contracts are TransDev/NICE Bus, Veolia Water Long Island (Veolia), and American Traffic Solutions (ATS) which operates the Red-Light Camera Program. Contractual Services expenses in 2024 increased by \$14.8 million, or 3.8% when compared to 2023, mainly due to the increase in TransDev/NICE Bus and Veolia contracts. The projected increase in Contractual Services in 2025 of \$29.6 million, or 7.4% compared to 2024 actuals, is largely due to the increase in Information Technology, Parks, Public Works and Police Department contracts.



UTILITY COSTS

DEFINITION

Utility Costs generally describes the funds expended to ensure the continuous operation of an organization's physical plant. This includes expenses for delivery and supply of electricity, natural gas, heating fuel, water, and thermal energy. It also includes expenses associated with the provision of hardwired and mobile telecommunication services. The County has a contractual relationship with Nassau Energy Corporation, a subsidiary of Engie (formerly GDF Suez Energy N.A.), to supply thermal energy to meet the heating and cooling needs of various entities and County-owned or associated facilities in and around the Nassau Hub area in Uniondale. These facilities include Nassau Community College, Nassau University Medical Center (NUMC), Nassau Veterans Memorial Coliseum, and the Eisenhower Park Aquatic Center.

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is the main supplier of electricity to the County. Effective January 1, 2014, LIPA changed its system operator from National Grid to PSEG Long Island with a promise of better service to residents and businesses.

With respect to natural gas, National Grid owns, maintains, and operates the local natural gas delivery infrastructure.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Utility Costs were \$39.3 million, \$45.8 million, \$50.3 million, and \$48.1 million in the years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Utility Costs to be \$56.7 million in 2025.

In 2022, the County experienced a \$6.5 million, or 16.5% increase in Utility expenses when compared to 2021, mainly related to the costs for Natural Gas and Fuel. In 2023, Utility expenses increased by \$4.5 million, or 9.8% when compared to 2022, which was due to an increase in Energy expenses. In 2024, Utility expenses decreased by \$2.2 million, or 4.4% when compared to 2023, mainly due to a decrease in Light, Power, and Water expense. In 2025, the County is projecting an increase of \$8.6 million, or 17.9%, when compared to 2024 actuals due to new electrical service to power the South Shore Water Reclamation Facility, formerly the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant.



VARIABLE DIRECT EXPENSES

DEFINITION

In 2009, the County established the Variable Direct Expenses object code to identify unique County expense items previously captured in Contractual Services. The County predominately uses this object code to account for contracted public health services with the Nassau Healthcare Corporation (NHCC) at its four community health centers (Elmont, Freeport-Roosevelt, Hempstead, and New Cassel-Westbury). The County receives State Aid under Article 6 of the New York State Public Health Law for the provision of public health services to County residents. The State permits the County to ensure the provision of public health services by contracting with other entities. The County must describe the contract and services the other entities provide in the County's Public Health Services Plan that the NY State Department of Health approves.

The contracted services include the following:

- Dental health education for children under age 21
- Primary and preventative health care: pediatrics, dental care, and medical services for persons under age 21 except HIV-positive patients
- Lead poisoning screening for children ages nine months to six years
- Prenatal care including dental services for pregnant women
- Family planning clinical evaluation, patient education, testing, and treatment
- Sexually transmitted disease clinical evaluation, patient education, testing, and treatment
- Immunization education and vaccine administration
- Chronic disease clinical evaluation, patient education, testing, and treatment including mammography and other screening or preventative services for cardiovascular disease, asthma, diabetes, and cancer
- HIV counseling, testing, treatment, and referrals that are not part of a primary service listed above but include dental services for HIV-positive persons
- Outreach or other public health services rendered through the Institute for Healthcare Disparities

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Variable Direct Expenses were \$5.4 million, \$5.3 million, \$5.1 million, and \$5.5 million in the years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Variable Direct Expenses to be \$5.3 million in 2025.



DEBT SERVICE INTEREST

DEFINITION

The County's Debt Service Fund contains appropriations for scheduled interest payments on outstanding and future General Obligation debt issued by the County for projects in the following funds: General, Fire Prevention, Police Headquarters, Police District, Community College, Environmental Protection, and the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District. It also contains appropriations for interest payments on the County's bond anticipation notes and cash flow notes.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Debt Service Interest expense for the years 2021 through 2024 was \$69.5 million, \$76.4 million, \$95.5 million, and \$87.6 million, respectively. The County projects its 2025 Debt Service Interest expense to be \$113.0 million.

In 2021, NIFA partially refunded its own and the County's outstanding debt, which significantly reduced existing debt service expenses in 2021 and 2022, thereby affording the County financial flexibility in addressing reduced revenues due to the impact of COVID-19. Beginning in 2023, total debt service expense (principal and interest) started the transition back to what would become a normal level as the impact of the NIFA refunding diminishes and the County continues to invest in its infrastructure through the issuance of long-term bonds. Although total debt service expense has returned to a more normal level, there is still significant variation in some years in the individual components of total debt service due to the revised amortization schedule of total debt, resulting from the NIFA refunding. In 2025, the County is projecting an increase of \$25.4 million in Debt Service Interest expense when compared to the 2024 actuals, which is offset by a projected decrease in Debt Service Principal expense of \$38.4 million in 2025, compared to 2024 actuals. See "Debt Service Fund" for a further explanation of total debt service and the NIFA transactions in 2020 and 2021.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

DEFINITION

Pursuant to Section 1262-e of New York State Tax Law, the County must establish a Local Government Assistance Program to distribute sales tax collections to the towns and cities within the County in an amount equivalent to a 0.25% component of the 4.25% local sales tax. Additionally, the State authorizes the County to establish a Local Government Assistance Program to distribute sales tax collections to the incorporated villages. From 2007 through 2025, except for 2017, the County distributed \$1.25 million to the Villages annually.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Local Government Assistance Program costs were \$85.6 million, \$91.7 million, \$93.9 million, and \$93.7 million in years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Local Government Assistance Program costs to be \$96.4 million in 2025.

The County's sales tax receipts (see Sales Tax Countywide), which fluctuate, are the basis for the distributions to local governments under the Local Government Assistance Program. In 2022, the distribution increased by \$6.1 million, or 7.1% when compared to 2021. In 2023, the distribution increased by \$2.2 million, or 2.4% when compared to 2022. In 2024, the distribution decreased by \$200,000, or 0.2% when compared to 2023. The 2025 Projection for Local Government Assistance Program is an increase of \$2.7 million, or 2.9% when compared to 2024 actuals.



DEBT SERVICE PRINCIPAL

DEFINITION

The County's Debt Service Fund contains appropriations for scheduled principal payments on outstanding and future General Obligation debt issued by the County for projects in the following funds: General, Fire Prevention, Police Headquarters, Police District, Community College, Environmental Protection, and the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District. It also contains appropriations for principal payments on the County's bond anticipation notes and cash flow notes.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Debt Service Principal costs were \$53.3 million, \$34.0 million, \$218.6 million, and \$130.6 million in years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Debt Service Principal costs to be \$92.2 million in 2025.

In 2021, NIFA partially refunded its own and the County's outstanding debt, which significantly reduced existing debt service expenses in 2021 and 2022, thereby affording the County financial flexibility in addressing reduced revenues due to the impact of COVID-19. Beginning in 2023, total debt service expense (principal and interest) started the transition back to what would become a normal level as the impact of the NIFA refunding diminishes and the County continues to invest in its infrastructure through the issuance of long-term bonds. Although total debt service expense has returned to a more normal level, there is still significant variation in some years in the individual components of total debt service due to the revised amortization schedule of total debt, resulting from the NIFA refunding. In 2025, the County is projecting a decrease of \$38.4 million in Debt Service Principal expense when compared to 2024 actuals, which is offset by a projected increase in Debt Service Interest expense of \$25.4 million in 2025, compared to 2024 actuals. See "Debt Service Fund" for a further explanation of total debt service and the NIFA transactions in 2020 and 2021.



DEBT SERVICE CHARGEBACK EXPENSE

DEFINITION

The County budgets for and makes all Major Operating Funds debt service interest, principal, and set-aside payments from the Debt Service Fund. The County then charges these expenses to the operating funds on a project-by-project basis. The Debt Service Chargeback Expense reflects these costs to the General, Fire Prevention, Police Headquarters, and Police District Funds. In the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District (SSW) Fund, the Fund directly pays the portion of debt service on New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) financings. The remaining debt service for SSW and Environmental Protection (ENV) funds is charged back through Interfund Charges.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Debt Service Chargeback Expense was \$99.4 million, \$115.3 million, \$253.6 million, and \$242.9 million in years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting the Debt Service Chargeback Expense to be \$242.8 million in 2025.

Debt Service Chargebacks Expense was significantly lower in 2021 and 2022 due to the 2021 NIFA refunding of its own and County debt. This restructuring significantly reduced debt service expenses in 2021 and 2022, thereby affording the County financial flexibility in addressing reduced revenues due to the impact of COVID-19. Fluctuations in the Debt Service Chargeback Expense from year-to-year are typically due primarily to fluctuations in revenue from capital project closeouts and premiums earned on debt issuances, which the County applies to Debt Service and therefore affects the required Debt Service Chargeback Expense. See “Debt Service Fund” for a further explanation of debt service.



INTERDEPARTMENTAL CHARGES

DEFINITION

Interdepartmental Charges are expenditures related to services that one County department performs for another County department. They also can be charges in connection with departments that collaborate and share resources for the purposes of providing constituent services or program deliverables. County departments with specialized knowledge, expertise, experience, and capabilities usually perform services for other departments. Examples of these centralized services include information technology, public safety and security, legal services, records management, purchasing, facilities management, fleet, mail, printing and graphics, workers' compensation expenses, and County-related centralized indirect costs. Probation, Human Services, and Social Services are examples of departments that collaborate to provide constituent services or programs. Interdepartmental Charges are in the major fund structure of the County and do not address charges or transfers between the major funds and special districts, such as the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District and/or other distinct County entities, such as Nassau Community College. The corresponding revenue earned by the department that performs the service is shown as Interdepartmental Revenue.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Interdepartmental Charges were \$97.7 million, \$106.1 million, \$113.0 million, and \$122.6 million in the years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Interdepartmental Charges to be \$124.0 million in 2025.

Interdepartmental Charges increased between 2021 and 2024. Interdepartmental Charges increased \$8.4 million in 2022 when compared to 2021, due to increases in building occupancy and IT charges. In 2023, expenses increased by \$6.9 million when compared to 2022, due to increased indirect charges in Public Works and the Police Department offset by reductions in IT charges. In 2024, expenses increased by \$9.6 million when compared to 2023, due to the tracking of additional charges related to assessments. The 2025 Projection of \$124.0 million is an increase of 1.1% from the 2024 actual.



INTERFUND CHARGES

DEFINITION

The County classifies expenses incurred by departments within the Major Operating Funds for services provided by non-Major Operating Fund entities as Interfund Charges. These charges include costs that the Grant, Community College, Capital, and Sewer District funds are bearing on behalf of the County operating departments. Interfund Charges are distinct from Interdepartmental Charges, which are limited to costs within the Major Operating Funds.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Interfund Charges in the years 2021 through 2024 were \$57.2 million, \$59.5 million, \$63.3 million, and \$70.4 million, respectively. The County is projecting Interfund Charges to be \$69.4 million in 2025.

In 2022, Interfund Charges increased by \$2.3 million, or 4.0% when compared to 2021. In 2023, Interfund Charges increased by \$3.8 million, or 6.4% when compared to 2022. In 2024, Interfund Charges increased by \$7.1 million, or 11.2% when compared to 2023. The 2025 Interfund Charges are projected to decrease by \$1.0 million, or 1.4% from 2024 actuals.



SALES TAX TRANSFER TO PDH

DEFINITION

The Sales Tax Transfer to PDH Fund is an expense code that enables the County to transfer resources from the General Fund to the Police Headquarters. In 2023, the County funded this object code to reflect revenue received by the Police Headquarters Fund from the General Fund.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

This object code is used to transfer revenues between Funds during a fiscal year, as needed. In 2023, \$146.6 million was transferred into the Police Department Headquarters Fund. In 2024, \$164.5 million was transferred into the Police Department Headquarters Fund. The County is projecting Sales Tax Transfer to Police Department Headquarters Fund to be \$218.6 million in 2025.



TRANSFER TO FCF – INTERFUND

DEFINITION

The Transfer to Fire Commission Fund (FCF) is an expense code that enables the County to transfer resources from the General Fund to the Fire Commission Fund. The County started using this code in 2023. The County funded this object code to reflect revenue received by the Fire Commission Fund from the General Fund. In addition, this object code enables the County to re-allocate funds as needed.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

This object code is only used to transfer revenues between Funds during a fiscal year. Beginning in 2023, the County transferred \$20.2 million to the Fire Commission Fund due to a shift in Property Tax Levy. In 2024, the County transferred \$22.1 million to the Fire Commission Fund. In 2025, the County is projecting Transfer to the Fire Commission Fund to be \$24.2 million.



MASS TRANSPORTATION

DEFINITION

Transportation is a major component of the Nassau County Operating and Capital Budgets and involves transportation agencies from other jurisdictions such as the Federal Transit Administration, the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), and the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT). New York State Law mandates payments to MTA/Long Island Railroad (LIRR) for Station Maintenance and Operating Assistance, which are the major components of these expenses. In compliance with the agreement with the MTA, the County adjusts the amount based on the change in the regional Consumer Price Index (CPI) each year.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Mass Transportation costs were \$45.8 million, \$47.9 million, \$49.3 million, and \$50.6 million in the years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Mass Transportation costs to be \$52.1 million in 2025.

These costs increase year over year as the result of the CPI increases for the LIRR station maintenance program in compliance with the agreement, whereas the Statewide Mass Transportation Operating Assistance Program (STOA) match component has remained level.



NIFA EXPENDITURES

DEFINITION

This appropriation contains the administrative cost such as salaries, benefits, and office rent for staff members of the Nassau County Interim Finance Authority (NIFA), which provides State oversight of the County's finances and, as required, its Covered Organizations which includes the Nassau County Industrial Development Agency, the Nassau County Off-Track Betting Corporations and the Nassau Health Care Corporation.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

NIFA Expenditures were \$2.0 million, \$2.3 million, \$2.6 million, and \$3.0 million in years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting NIFA expenditures to be \$2.3 million in 2025.



OTHER EXPENSES

DEFINITION

Inevitably, in municipal budgets, there exist expenses that do not fit into the established classification structure. Nassau County allocates these costs into the Other Expenses object code. Containing a wide variety of largely unrelated components, Other Expenses include appropriations for items such as sales tax set-asides for the Nassau County Interim Finance Authority (see Debt Service Fund), lawsuits and damages, building rentals, indigent legal defense, community college tuition chargebacks, County association memberships, etc.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Other Expenses were \$122.5 million, \$112.1 million, \$156.1 million, and \$167.0 million for years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Other Expenses to be \$235.2 million in 2025.

In 2022, Other Expenses decreased \$10.4 million when compared to 2021. This was caused by a drop in Other Suits & Damages. In 2023, Other Expenses increased \$44.0 million when compared to 2022. This was mainly due to an increase in the NIFA Set-Asides as the impact of the 2021 NIFA restructuring dissipated. The \$10.9 million increase from 2023 to 2024 was attributed to an increase in the NIFA Set-Asides, Other Suits & Damages as well as higher costs associated with payments made to Public Defenders. The 2025 Projection is an increase of \$68.2 million over 2024 actuals. This is mainly due to an increase in Other Suits & Damages as well as NIFA Set-Asides for Debt Service payments.



EARLY INTERVENTION / SPECIAL EDUCATION

DEFINITION

Section 4410 of New York State Education Law mandates the Preschool Special Education Program, which provides services to special needs children who are three to five years old. The program also oversees financial support for Summer School programs for five to 21-year-olds and a Countywide transportation system for both Early Intervention (ages infant to three) and Preschool (ages three to five).

Federal and State law mandate the Early Intervention Program, which provides specialized services for eligible developmentally delayed children from infant to three years of age.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Early Intervention costs were \$21.7 million, \$26.8 million, \$36.8 million, and \$22.4 million for years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The 2025 Projection for Early Intervention costs is \$27.1 million.

Preschool Special Education costs were \$115.7 million, \$136.3 million, \$150.2 million, and \$184.2 million for years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The 2025 Projection for Preschool Special Education costs is \$167.9 million.

The total costs for Early Intervention/Special Education were \$137.4 million, \$163.1 million, \$187.0 million, and \$206.5 million for years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The 2025 Projection for Early Intervention/Special Education is \$195.0 million



RECIPIENT GRANTS

DEFINITION

Recipient Grants are payments made directly to clients of the Department of Social Services (DSS) for programs such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Safety Net Assistance (SNA), Adoption Subsidy, Foster Care, and the Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP). The TANF and SNA programs promote the goal of self-sufficiency through employment. TANF provides assistance and work opportunities to needy families, while SNA provides assistance to those individuals and families without minor dependents who do not qualify for TANF. The Adoption Subsidies support families who have adopted a child with special needs. Foster Care assists families who have accepted into their homes children who cannot be with their parents because of a crisis. HEAP helps low-income households meet high home energy costs.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Recipient Grants were \$34.3 million, \$43.6 million, \$59.2 million, and \$84.3 million for years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Recipient Grants expense to be \$95.8 million in 2025.

Recipient Grants paid in 2022 increased by \$9.3 million when compared to 2021, due to increased caseloads in TANF and SNA. This trend continued in 2023 and 2024, with increases of \$15.6 million and \$25.1 million, respectively. Since June 2024, the number of caseloads in TANF has decreased 3.5% over the same period, while SNA has increased by 1.4% with the SNA caseload increase driving the expense. In 2025, the County is projecting an increase of \$11.5 million in total Recipient Grants paid, when compared to 2024 actuals.

Due to Federal and State mandates on these programs, the County's ability to reduce expenses is limited and subject to economic forces beyond its control.



PURCHASED SERVICES

DEFINITION

Purchased Services are payments made to agencies that operate independently of Nassau County for Social Service programs such as Day Care, Preventive Services, Child Protective Services, and Adult Protective Services. The County also provides Domestic Violence, Adoption, Independent Living, and Homemaking Services.

The County provides Day Care not only to residents on temporary assistance, but also to working families who meet income guidelines for subsidies. The Homemaking Services program provides in-home care for adults who need assistance with activities of daily living to delay or prevent placement in nursing homes or other out-of-home settings.

Preventive Services is comprised of supportive and rehabilitative services that the County provides to children and their families. Preventive Services avert an impairment or disruption of a family, which would or could result in the placement of a child into foster care. Preventive Services enable a child who has been placed in foster care to return to their family sooner than would otherwise be possible, or reduce the likelihood that a child who has been discharged from foster care returns to such care. Some Preventive Services are mandated for children and their families who are at risk of placement or replacement in foster care.

Child Protective Services are those services made on behalf of children under the age of 18 (including run-away children) who are harmed or threatened with harm by a parent, guardian, or other person legally responsible for the child's health and welfare. These children are harmed through non-accidental physical or mental injury, sexual abuse, or negligence, including the failure to provide adequate food, clothing or shelter.

Adoption Services are services that ensure that a child is placed in a secure, adoptive home.

The County provides Adult Protective Services to those 18 and older who are unable to protect their own interests.

Title XX Day Care Services include assessing the need and arranging for services to provide, supervise, monitor, and evaluate the provision of care for a child. Generally, those children must be age six weeks to 13 years. The children must receive care for a portion of the day outside the home in an approved day care facility and the care must be for less than 24 hours.

Domestic Violence Services involve identifying, assessing, providing, and evaluating services to wives, husbands, or persons living together, with or without children, to resolve the problems leading to violence, or to establish themselves independently, if necessary, to avoid violence.

DESCRIPTION OF EXPENSE CODES



The Independent Living Program provides supportive services to teenagers in foster care with the goal of independent living.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Purchased Services were \$64.8 million, \$76.5 million, \$100.4 million, and \$122.9 million for years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Purchased Services to be \$152.0 million in 2025.

Day Care Program eligibility is income-based and is benchmarked to the Federal poverty level (FPL), which was at 200% through July 2022. In 2022, expenses increased to \$76.5 million due to Day Care rate increases and State reduction of the income-based family share, 12-month eligibility, and expansion of initial eligibility levels up to 300% of the State income standard beginning August 2022. The 2023 expense was \$100.4 million, an increase driven by changes to the program. This trend continued in 2024 with an increase of \$22.4 million in Day Care expenses, when compared to 2023. The County is projecting an increase of \$29.1 million in 2025 due to increased Day Care cases.



EMERGENCY VENDOR PAYMENTS

DEFINITION

The Department of Social Services (DSS) makes Emergency Vendor Payments to vendors on behalf of clients. Entities, such as courts, may place DSS clients in institutions for various reasons. School districts place children with severe need of Special Education assistance in institutions for the school year. Clients are in DSS custody for various reasons including court placements and severe cases of child abuse. The DSS Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) unit coordinates contracted agencies' foster home and group care services for court-placed PINS who require therapeutic foster care and/or residential services due to their higher levels of needs and/or social behaviors. In addition, DSS makes Emergency Vendor Payments on behalf of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Safety Net clients because of an urgent need or situation for which a vendor has to address for clients immediately. These urgent situations may include payments to utilities and fuel oil vendors to meet impending electricity shut-offs and/or heating needs, emergency payments for shelter care, furniture and clothing vouchers, and payments to a funeral home for burial of a deceased indigent person.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Emergency Vendor Payments were \$59.1 million, \$60.2 million, \$62.7 million, and \$63.8 million for the years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Emergency Vendor Payments to be \$65.8 million in 2025.

The County had \$60.2 million in Emergency Vendor Payments expenses in 2022 due to increases in shelter care costs. In 2023, expenses were \$62.7 million, an increase of 4.2% from 2022, due to continued increases in shelter care costs. In 2024, expenses increased 1.8% when compared to 2023, due to further increases in shelter care costs. Local districts must comply with regulations to assist individuals and families who seek shelter assistance under the “homeless where found” program and the New York State Executive Order to protect homeless individuals during inclement weather where temperatures decline to 32 degrees or below. It requires homeless shelters to extend their hours of operations so that those without shelter can remain indoors. Caseloads for individuals placed in State operated residential facilities are expected to remain flat. The County is projecting Emergency Vendor Payments to be \$65.8 million in 2025, driven by increased motel costs.



MEDICAID

DEFINITION

Title XIX of the Social Security Act is a Federal and State entitlement program that pays for medical assistance to individuals and families with low incomes and resources. This program, known as Medicaid, became law in 1965 as a cooperative venture jointly funded by the Federal and State governments (including the District of Columbia and the Territories) to assist states in furnishing medical assistance to eligible individuals. Medicaid is the largest source of funding for medical and health-related services for America's poorest people.

Within broad national guidelines established by Federal statutes, regulations and policies, each state (1) establishes its own eligibility standards; (2) determines the type, amount, duration, and scope of services; (3) sets the rate of payment for services; and (4) administers its own program. Medicaid policies for eligibility, services, and payment are complex and vary considerably, even among states of similar size or geographic proximity. Thus, a person who is eligible for Medicaid in one state may not be eligible in another state, and the services provided by one state may differ considerably in amount, duration, or scope from services provided in a similar or neighboring state. In addition, state legislatures may change Medicaid eligibility, services, and/or reimbursement during the year.

Until 2006, New York State was unique in shifting a large share of the cost of this Federal and State healthcare program to its County taxpayers. Counties were required to pay approximately 50% of the non-Federal share of most Medicaid services. Since 2006, the State has assumed more of the Medicaid burden by lowering the counties' share to approximately 13.65% and implementing a Medicaid cap in 2009.

The Nassau County Department of Social Services (DSS) determines eligibility for Medicaid. The State pays medical providers for services rendered on behalf of Nassau patients and bills the County its share through weekly billing reports from the Medicaid Management Information System. The County accounts for these amounts in the Medicaid expense line of the General Fund Operating Budget.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Medicaid expenses were \$205.2 million, \$204.6 million, \$220.5 million, and \$250.0 million for years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The 2025 Projection for Medicaid expenses is \$254.3 million.

In 2022, County Medicaid expense fell by \$600,000 when compared to 2021, due to the continued Public Health Emergency related to COVID-19. In 2023, Medicaid expenses increased by \$15.9 million when compared to 2022, due to a mid-year phaseout of COVID-19 related Public Health Emergency and the Affordable Care Act pass through funding. The 2024 expenses of \$250.0 million is due to the full-year phaseout by NYS Department of Health of all enhanced Federal

DESCRIPTION OF EXPENSE CODES



Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) related to the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency, as well as the Affordable Care Act funding. The County is projecting \$254.3 million in 2025 due to increases in indigent care payments.



FUND BALANCE

DEFINITION

Each year, either revenues exceed expenses (budgetary surplus), or expenses exceed revenues (budgetary deficit). Accumulated fund balance is the net total of surpluses and deficits, less any amount of the Fund Balance used in the budget to cover expenses within the fiscal year (appropriated Fund Balance). Fund Balance as described here includes the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds such as the Fire Prevention and Police Headquarters Funds, as well as the Police District Fund and the Sewer & Storm Water Resources (SSW) District Fund.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

The County's year-end Fund Balance for years 2021 through 2024 was \$358.7 million, \$421.7 million, \$458.5 million, and \$478.6 million, respectively, before transfers to reserves. The Fund Balance results are indicative of the County's conservative budget practices.



INTEREST PENALTY ON TAX

DEFINITION

This object code captures the various penalties, interest, and fees charged for the late payment of general and school taxes. These taxes are typically due and collected by the Townships of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay as well as the Cities of Glen Cove and Long Beach on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1, respectively. Upon late payment of these taxes, interest is applied. The towns and cities impose and collect a one percent penalty, calculated from the original due date, when they receive taxes that are one to twenty days overdue (beyond the forty-day grace period). Subsequently, the municipalities transfer the delinquent tax to the County, where the County imposes a six percent penalty on the total amount then due (the original principal plus the one percent per month interest) and adds a \$210 listing fee at the time of transfer (in accordance with Ordinance 128-2006). Thereafter, the County imposes a one percent penalty on the first day of each subsequent month on the total balance, net of the listing and advertising fees. The County adds a \$90 advertising fee in December of that year. The County sells all open taxes as of the last business day before the lien sale, which begins on the third Tuesday in February of each year, to investors, with an additional 10% interest added to the total. An additional 10% interest in the total amount sold is added every six months for two years until the lien is paid. Upon payment the County retains the difference in interest between the winning bid rate and the 10% interest rate assessed on the lien.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Interest Penalty on Tax revenue in the years 2021 through 2024, respectively were \$35.1 million, \$45.0 million, \$38.0 million, and \$35.4 million. The County is projecting Interest Penalty on Tax revenue to increase to \$35.5 million in 2025.

The Administration had taken an active role in selling its inventory of liens consisting of old liens and liens on properties in litigation. To achieve this, the County has contracted with an outside vendor to sell all liens at an annual tax lien Sale.



PERMITS AND LICENSES

DEFINITION

Permits and Licenses is revenue the County collects when individuals and/or businesses require special permission or professional certification to perform specific types of services. Often, permits and licenses are required where the County requires/mandates applicants to demonstrate that they have satisfied competency, health, or safety requirements and achieved a minimum level of expertise. Permits and licenses are issued by the Office of Consumer Affairs, the Health Department, the Police Department (Headquarters and District), and the Department of Public Works. The fees generated by the issuance of permits and licenses include those related to firearms, road openings, home improvements, food establishments, hazardous material carriers, security alarms, and for-hire vehicles. In general, the County uses revenue it collects from the issuance of licenses and permits to offset the County's expense in processing the applications and enforcing regulatory compliance to protect the citizens of Nassau County.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Permits and Licenses revenues were \$19.6 million, \$18.3 million, \$19.4 million, \$19.4 million for years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The 2025 Projection is \$18.7 million which is a decrease of \$700,000, or 3.6%, from 2024 actuals. The County attributes some of the year-to-year fluctuations to renewal cycles of licenses, which can produce peaks in receipts and volume.



FINES AND FORFEITS

DEFINITION

Fines and Forfeits represent revenues received from various departments and initiatives including the Nassau County District Court/Traffic Parking Violations Agency, Red Light Camera (RLC), Department of Health, Police Department, and other revenues from the offices of elected officials. The County receives these revenues when individuals or businesses violate County laws and ordinances, which can be civil or criminal. The penalties associated with civil violations represent violations of consumer protection, health, parking, and motor vehicle ordinances and laws. Criminal sanctions are fines collected from misdemeanor violations of vehicular laws and from bail forfeitures.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Fines and Forfeits collected were \$72.3 million, \$82.0 million, \$94.7 million, and \$89.2 million for the years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Fines and Forfeits to be \$76.1 million in 2025.

In 2022, Fines and Forfeits increased by \$9.7 million, or 13.4% when compared to 2021, due to backlog from COVID-19. In 2023, Fines and Forfeits increased by \$12.7 million when compared to 2022, primarily due to increases in RLC fines in TPVA and public safety fees in the Police Department. In 2024, Fines and Forfeits decreased by \$5.5 million, or 5.8% when compared to 2023, due to a lower volume of Traffic Parking Violations Agency fines issued and collected. The reduction in the 2025 projection is due to the loss of the Public Safety Fee on Red Light Cameras.



INVESTMENT INCOME

DEFINITION

In accordance with General Municipal Law, the County may invest excess cash in certificates of deposit, money market and time deposits, repurchase agreements, obligations of the United States Government, and obligations of the State of New York and its various municipal subdivisions. The investments can only be for a period until the County needs the funds for cash payment purposes.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Investment Income for the years 2021 through 2024 totaled \$1.9 million, \$13.9 million, \$65.2 million, and \$58.3 million, respectively. The County is projecting Investment Income in 2025 to be \$61.1 million.

Short term interest rates have risen from historic lows and have recently been stable as the Federal Reserve moved from tightening to a small easing in late 2024. Investment Income has risen steadily and stabilized after rising from the recent lows. Higher cash balances from consecutive years of surpluses and conservative budgeting have resulted in a larger balance in reserves and fund balance. These actions have produced higher Investment Income.



RENTS AND RECOVERIES

DEFINITION

Rents and Recoveries comprises three distinct categories of revenue.

The first relates to rental income collected primarily through the Department of Public Works (Office of Real Estate Services) from tenants that occupy County buildings and facilities, including the Nassau Veterans Memorial Coliseum and the Mitchel Field Athletic Complex. Rents from the Complex are nominal since the County securitized most of the leases in 2011. This category also includes revenue from the sale of excess County land.

The second category relates to recoveries generated by the reversal of prior years' encumbrances. Departments enter into contractual agreements, sign purchase orders, or make requisitions for services or products that ultimately do not materialize. Upon determination that these arrangements will not occur or have occurred for less than their full amount, the County reverses encumbrance balances and recognizes them as recoveries in the current fiscal year. Contractual disencumbrances are the most common type of recoveries.

The third category includes other types of recoveries such as the settlement of claims brought by the County against a defendant for damages to its properties.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Rents and Recoveries for the years 2021 through 2024 were \$39.5 million, \$37.7 million, \$34.7 million, and \$58.0 million, respectively. The County is projecting Rents and Recoveries to be \$44.6 million in 2025.

Rents and Recoveries are heavily dependent on unplanned actions; therefore, annual receipts can vary widely. In 2022, Rents and Recoveries decreased by \$1.8 million, or 4.6% when compared to 2021, due to lower number of cancellations of prior year encumbrances. In 2023, Rents and Recoveries decreased by \$3.0 million, or 8.0% when compared to 2022, due to lower revenue from the sale of excess County land. In 2024, Rents and Recoveries increased by \$23.3 million, or 67.1% when compared to 2023, due to greater prior years' recoveries in various departments from disencumbrances. The 2025 Projection is a decrease of \$13.4 million, due to smaller prior years' recoveries in various departments when compared to 2024 actuals.



REVENUE OFFSET TO EXPENSE

DEFINITION

The appropriation of revenue occurs at several places in the budget to offset wholly or partially specific expenses. In most cases, the revenue offsets come in the form of contributions from individuals or entities that receive the benefit of a service.

The largest expense offsets are Town and City reimbursements for community college students who attend out-of-County schools in New York State, payroll contributions by County employees in the Flexible Benefits Program and utility reimbursements.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Revenues for fiscal years 2021 through 2024 were \$18.5 million, \$16.8 million, \$17.9 million, and \$21.9 million, respectively. The 2025 Projection is \$23.4 million.

Since 2022, Revenue Offset to Expense has been trending higher. The 2025 Projection is \$23.4 million, an increase of \$1.5 million or 6.8% from 2024 actuals due to increases in the reimbursement of college services.



DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES

DEFINITION

Departmental Revenues represents fees collected by the County for the use of County facilities and for certain services provided by various departments and County officials. Many County departments collect revenue. The largest revenue collecting departments are the Office of the County Clerk, Police Department, Department of Parks Recreation and Museums, Department of Social Services, and Health Department. Examples of receipts include fees for ambulance services, mortgage-recording, tax map verification, park-related activities, registrations, and reimbursements from various social service programs such as Medicaid, Early Intervention, and Preschool.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Departmental revenues for the years 2021 through 2024 were \$243.8 million, \$209.3 million, \$180.9 million, and \$176.2 million, respectively. The County is projecting Departmental Revenues to be \$203.5 million in 2025.

From 2021 to 2022 and 2022 to 2023, Departmental Revenues decreased \$34.5 million and \$28.4 million, respectively. The decrease in both years is due to lower Mortgage Recording Fee collections by the County Clerk's Office, as well decreased GIS Tax Map Verification Fee collections by the Assessment Department. In 2024, Departmental Revenues decreased \$4.7 million when compared to 2023, which was primarily due to decreased collections in the Civil Service Commission, Police Department and Department of Social Services. The 2025 projected increase of \$27.3 million, or 15.5% from 2024 actuals is led by increases in Department of Social Services, Department of Public Works and Police Department revenues.



INTERDEPARTMENTAL REVENUES

DEFINITION

Interdepartmental Revenues are revenues for services performed by one County department for another County department. They can also be revenues in connection with departments that collaborate and share resources for purposes of providing a constituent service or program deliverable. County departments with specialized knowledge, expertise, experience, and capabilities usually perform services for other departments. Examples of these centralized services include information technology, public safety and security, legal services, records management, purchasing, facilities management, fleet services, mail services, printing and graphic services, workers' compensation expense, and County-related centralized indirect costs. Probation, Human Services, and Social Services are examples of departments that collaborate on providing constituent services or program deliverables. The corresponding expenditure for the receiving department is shown as Interdepartmental Charges.

Interdepartmental Revenues are revenues received within the major fund structure of the County and do not address charges or transfers between the major funds and special districts, such as the Sewer and Storm Water Resource District and/or other distinct County entities, such as Nassau Community College. The trend for Interdepartmental Revenues will reflect the changes that occur in the County's shared services environment.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Interdepartmental Revenues between 2021 and 2024 were \$97.7 million, \$106.1 million, \$113.0 million, and \$122.6 million, respectively. The County is projecting Interdepartmental Revenues to be \$124.0 million in 2025.

In 2022, Interdepartmental Revenues increased 8.6% when compared to 2021, due to increases in building occupancy and IT revenues. In 2023, Interdepartmental Revenues increased by 6.5% when compared to 2022, due to increased indirect revenues related to charges in Public Works and the Police Department offset by reductions in IT revenues. In 2024, Interdepartmental Revenues increased 8.5% when compared to 2023, mainly due to higher indirect revenues related to IT, as well as the tracking of additional charges related to assessments. The 2025 Projection for Interdepartmental Revenues is \$124.0 million, an increase of 1.1% from 2024 actuals.



PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

DEFINITION

Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILOTs) are payments made to the County pursuant to contractual arrangements facilitated by various Industrial Development Agencies (IDAs) between the County and other municipalities, housing authorities, or property developers. They function as an inducement to spur economic growth through the operation of businesses, commercial real estate development, and senior and low-income housing in Nassau County. To achieve this goal, the properties are generally removed from the tax rolls and the entities remit contractually determined PILOTs, which are usually less than the real estate taxes that would have been due if the properties were on the tax rolls. The Comptroller's Office monitors the PILOT revenue received by the County for low-income and senior citizen PILOT agreements. The Assessment Department monitors PILOT revenue for agreements made by the IDA.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

PILOT revenues were \$53.6 million, \$53.2 million, and \$52.3 million and \$49.3 million, in years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting PILOT revenue to be \$51.7 million in 2025.



CAPITAL RESOURCES FOR DEBT

DEFINITION

Capital Resources for Debt includes unused cash in closed capital projects and premiums received on County borrowings. The County uses the excess cash to pay debt service.

Excess capital cash is unexpended cash that remains in a capital project after the project is completed or canceled. Unanticipated Federal Aid, State Aid, betterment agreements with other municipalities, or positive expense budget variances can generate unexpended capital cash. Premiums are amounts paid by investors that are more than the principal amount of short-term notes or long-term bonds.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Capital Resources for Debt amounts received for the years 2021 through 2024 were \$63.7 million, \$3.0 million, \$1.5 million, and \$9.4 million, respectively. In 2025, the County is projecting \$15.2 million.

Fluctuations in Capital Resources for Debt are due to fluctuations in proceeds received from the closing of capital projects and bond premium generated from the issuance of premium bonds.



OFF-TRACK BETTING NON-TAX REVENUE

DEFINITION

In 2013, the New York State Legislature enacted the “Upstate NY Gaming Economic Development Act,” which allows the Nassau Regional Off-Track Betting Corporation, among others, to host Video Lottery Terminals (VLTs). This law designates Nassau County as a “newly eligible municipality,” which gives the County the right to share in the profits produced by the terminals within the confines of its borders.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

The Off-Track Betting revenues for years 2021 through 2024 were \$20.8 million, \$20.0 million, \$20.0 million, and \$20.0 million, respectively. The County is projecting revenue to remain flat at \$20.0 million in 2025.



DEBT SERVICE CHARGEBACK REVENUE

DEFINITION

Nassau County budgets debt service interest, principal, and NIFA set-aside payments in the Debt Service Fund. The County then charges these expenses to the operating funds on a project-by-project basis. Debt Service Chargeback Revenues reflect payments into the Debt Service Fund from the General, Fire Prevention, Police Headquarters, and Police District Funds to enable the County to allocate its debt service expense to the correct tax base. Regarding projects related to the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District, the County pays the debt service on debt issued through the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) directly from the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District (SSW) Fund. The remaining debt service for SSW and Environmental Protection (ENV) funds is charged back through Interfund Charges.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Debt Service Chargeback Revenue was \$99.4 million, \$115.3 million, \$253.6 million, and \$242.9 million in years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Debt Service Chargeback Revenue to be \$242.8 million in 2025.

Fluctuations from year-to-year are typically due primarily to fluctuations in revenue from capital closeouts and premiums earned on debt issuances, which the County applies to Debt Service and affects the required Debt Service Chargeback. See “Debt Service Fund” for a further explanation.

In 2021, NIFA refunded its own and County debt which significantly reduced existing debt service expenses in 2021 and 2022, thereby affording the County financial flexibility in addressing reduced revenues due to the impact of COVID-19. In December 2023, the County deposited cash into an escrow to defease \$91.3 million par amount of bonds. The defeasance decreased debt service by \$13.1 million in 2024, and \$19.8 million in 2025.



INTERFUND REVENUES

DEFINITION

The County classifies revenues received by departments within the Major Operating Funds for services they provide on behalf of Non-Major Operating Fund entities as Interfund Revenues. These can include revenues for services provided to the Grant, Community College, Capital, and Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Funds. In addition, these revenues include payments to the Debt Service Fund for principal and interest payments related to debt for the Environmental Bond Fund and Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Fund. These charges differ from Interdepartmental Revenues, which are limited to services between entities within the Major Operating Funds.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Interfund Revenues were \$71.6 million, \$72.9 million, \$75.9 million, and \$79.8 million in years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Interfund Revenue of \$82.4 million in 2025.

In 2022, Interfund Revenue increased by \$1.3 million, or 1.8% when compared to 2021. In 2023, Interfund Revenue increased by \$3.0 million, or 4.1% when compared to 2022. In 2024, Interfund Revenue increased by \$3.9 million, or 5.1% when compared to 2023. The 2025 Projection is \$82.4 million, an increase of \$2.6 million, or 3.3% over 2024 actuals. The increase is primarily due to higher chargebacks to the Sewer and Stormwater Resources District.



OTHER NON-TAX SOURCE REVENUES

DEFINITION

Other Non-Tax Source Revenues captures the various community benefit payments related to the Belmont Park Redevelopment Project (“the Project”) collected by the Empire State Development Corporation (“ESD”) and paid to Nassau County.

The Project entails the construction of a major commercial and civic development, on two parcels, in an area around the Belmont Park Racetrack (“the Project Site”). Site A refers to the approximately 15-acre parcel north of Hempstead Turnpike, adjacent to the racetrack, and Site B is the approximately 28-acre parcel south of Hempstead Turnpike. When the development of both sites is complete, Site A will contain an arena for entertainment, recreational, cultural, and community uses (the "Arena Component"), other adjacent structures and spaces for experiential retail, dining, entertainment and community-related uses (the "Site A Retail Component"), a structure with commercial office space (the "Office Component"), and a hotel (the "Hotel Component"). The development of Site B will have structures that include space of destination retail uses (the "Site B Retail Component"), and a freestanding parking garage (the "Parking Component").

To facilitate the construction of the Project, ESD leased its interest in the Project Site pursuant to that certain Amended and Restated Master Lease and Development Agreement, dated as of September 29, 2021, but effective as of November 7, 2019, by and between ESD and New York Belmont Partners, LLC ("NYBP"). Under the lease, ESD negotiated certain supplemental rent payments from NYBP and its development affiliates to be paid as host community benefit payments to, among others, Nassau County. These payments are associated with the various components of the Project and will commence upon substantial completion of each.

ESD will remit payment to the County after its receipt of the Project Component Payment from NYBP. It is anticipated that NYBP shall remit one-half of the Project Component Payment to ESD on or about January 20th of each year and the other one-half of the Project Component Payment to ESD on or about July 20th of each year.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

There are no actuals prior to last year, since the first payment was received in 2024. The 2024 actual for Other Non-Tax Source Revenues is \$1.1 million, which includes payments from 2020 through 2024. The 2025 Projection for Other Non-Tax Source Revenues is \$302,853.



FEDERAL AID

DEFINITION

Federal Aid refers to financial support extended by the Federal Government to State and Local public entities, including municipalities, which consider such aid revenue. Federal legislation authorizes this aid and bases it on specific criteria such as the type of expense, e.g., social/health program services, salaries, capital project costs, and socio-economic factors, e.g., people living below the poverty level. The County also receives Federal Aid for infrastructure, transportation, and occasionally for natural disasters, such as Superstorm Sandy and Hurricane Irene.

The Department of Social Services (DSS) receives most of the Federal Aid in any given year. Federal Aid partially or fully funds DSS programs including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Food Stamps (aka SNAP), Safety Net Assistance (SNA), and Day Care.

Other departments receiving Federal Aid include the Correctional Center (operated by the Sheriff's Department), Department of Public Works (DPW) – Real Estate, Department of Human Services, Police Department, and Health Department. The Federal State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) reimburses the Correctional Center for the provision of cell space and for a portion of correction officers' salaries to supervise Federal prisoners who the County detains until Federal officials transfer them to Federal facilities. The Correctional Center also receives some funding from the DSS TANF program to provide assessments of certain inmates. In Human Services, the Office of the Aging receives Federal Aid for Transportation and Supportive Services, Congregate Meals, Home Delivered Meals, Health Education and Medication Management, and Caregivers Day Care and Respite. The County's Debt Service Fund receives a direct payment subsidy for a portion of its borrowing costs on Build America Bonds that the County issued in 2009 and 2010.

The County receives Federal Aid in two ways based on the Federal legislation. It receives the aid directly from an agency of the Federal Government, e.g., Food Stamps from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, TANF, and SNA from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and emergency aid from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The County also receives Federal Aid that is disbursed to the State of New York and then is "passed through" a State agency to the County. For example, the Federal Transit Administration sends funding to the New York State Department of Transportation, which then "passes through" the funds to the County. While distribution of Federal Aid is largely formula-driven, the County must apply or submit a plan of some type each year for each funding stream.

The Federal Government bases Federal Aid each year on the annualized level of expense as well as adjustments to prior year aid. Other factors affecting Federal Aid include the condition of the National and State economies, National and State emergencies, and the funding priorities and decisions of Congress and the President in each Federal Fiscal Year that commences on the 1st of October. All these factors can result in significant Federal Aid fluctuations each year.

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE CODES



HISTORICAL TRENDS

Federal Aid revenues were \$136.0 million, \$174.6 million, \$194.3 million, and \$209.5 million in the years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Federal Aid revenues to be \$240.1 million in 2025.

Department of Social Services

In 2022, Federal Aid for DSS increased by \$22.9 million to \$130.6 million when compared to 2021, due to increases in reimbursement for administrative expenses, TANF, and Day Care. In 2023, Federal Aid for DSS increased by \$35.1 million to \$165.7 million due to reimbursement for Day Care. In 2024, Federal Aid for DSS increased by \$17.0 million to \$182.7 million due to continued increases in reimbursement for Day Care. In 2025, the County is projecting Federal Aid for DSS to increase by \$25.9 million to \$208.6 million, due to increases in Day Care.

Other Departments

In 2022, Federal Aid in Other Departments category was \$44.0 million due to an increase in Federal Transit Administration reimbursement. In 2023, Federal Aid in Other Departments decreased to \$28.6 million due to a decrease in Federal Transit Administration reimbursement for Public Works, partially offset by an increase in reimbursement at the Correctional Center for State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) related to prior years. In 2024, Federal Aid in Other Departments decreased to \$26.8 million due to the normalization of reimbursement at the Correctional Center for State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP). In 2025, the County is projecting Federal Aid in the Other Departments to be \$31.5 million. The increase from 2024 actuals is due to FEMA Funding in Corrections related to COVID reimbursement.



INTERFUND TRANSFERS**DEFINITION**

Interfund Transfers is a revenue code that enables the County to transfer revenues between funds. The County has used this object code to reflect revenue received by the Police Headquarters Fund (PDH) and Fire Commission Fund (FCF) from the General Fund (GEN), transfers from the American Rescue Plan Fund (ARP), a transfer of tax levies from Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority (SFA) to Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Fund (SSW), and the Debt Service Fund (DSV) from the Bonded Indebtedness Fund (BIF).

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Interfund Transfers revenues were \$172.2 million, \$272.5 million, \$424.2 million, and \$629.1 million in the years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting to transfer \$426.9 million in 2025.

In 2021, the County transferred \$145.3 million of tax levy from SFA to the SSW, \$20.8 million from PDH and \$1.7 million from FCF to GEN. In 2022, the County transferred \$145.6 million of tax levy from SFA to the SSW and \$125.5 million from GEN to PDH to cover various expenses. In 2023, the County transferred \$146.6 million of tax levy from SFA to the SSW, \$157.1 million from GEN to PDH, \$20.2 million to FCF, and \$99.9 million from BIF to DSV. In 2024, the County transferred \$150.3 million of tax levy from SFA to the SSW, \$184.0 million from GEN to PDH, \$247.4 million from ARP to GEN, \$25.0 million from ARP to SSW, and \$22.1 million to FCF.



STATE AID

DEFINITION

State Aid refers to financial support extended by New York State (NYS) to local public entities, including municipalities such as the County. State legislation authorizes the aid and bases it on specific criteria such as the type of expense and the factors related to specific programs. In some cases, the State caps the aid in a given year. Typically, the Health Department and the Department of Social Services receive the greatest share of State Aid in the form of reimbursements for expenses incurred by their respective programs.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

State Aid revenues were \$234.2 million, \$261.8 million, \$301.0 million, and \$332.3 million in years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting State Aid to be \$321.6 million in 2025.

In 2022, State Aid increased mainly due to a \$14.4 million increase in reimbursement for Preschool Special Education programs and \$11.7 million in additional Statewide Mass Transportation Operating Assistance (STOA) when compared to 2021. From 2022 to 2023, State Aid increased predominantly due to a \$16.3 million increase in reimbursement for Preschool Special Education Programs, \$4.9 million in increased Social Services Programs reimbursement, and \$8.8 million in additional STOA Grant. From 2023 to 2024, State Aid increased mainly due to \$5.7 million in Raise the Age reimbursement, \$6.3 million in additional STOA Grant, and \$8.3 million in increased Social Services program reimbursement. In 2025, the County is projecting a decrease of \$10.7 million when compared to 2024 actuals, which is partly due to a reduction in Raise the Age reimbursement.



SALES TAX COUNTYWIDE

DEFINITION

Governing bodies of cities and counties may impose sales and use taxes within their boundaries at a rate limited by State statute and as implemented by local laws, ordinances, or resolutions to fund operations.

The sales tax rate in Nassau County is 8.625%, of which 4.375% is the State's share, (including a 0.375% component that the State imposes within the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District) and 4.25% is the County's share, out of which the County must allocate a 0.25% component to towns and cities within the County under a Local Government Assistance Program.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Countywide Sales Tax receipts for the years 2021 to 2024 were \$1,319.2 million, \$1,409.5 million, \$1,437.4 million, and \$1,456.7 million, respectively. The County is projecting Countywide Sales Tax to be \$1,487.9 million in 2025.

Between 2021 and 2024, Countywide Sales Tax Revenues grew at an average annual rate of 3.5%. In 2025, the County is projecting the Countywide Sales Tax to increase 2.1% from 2024 actuals, due to continued consumer spending and persistent inflation.



PART COUNTY SALES TAX

DEFINITION

New York State Tax Law Section 1262(d) gives the Cities of Long Beach and Glen Cove a choice regarding their share of certain sales taxes collected by restaurants, hotels, and other retail establishments. They can either receive these revenues directly from New York State or allow the State to send the revenues to the County and receive credit for property taxes. The City of Long Beach receives a direct distribution of these Sales Taxes from New York State, while the City of Glen Cove has chosen not to receive these taxes directly. The Towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay do not have the option of receiving these sales taxes directly from New York State, and the State distributes their share to Nassau County. Part County Sales Tax represents these sales taxes sent to Nassau County by the State. The Towns and Cities collect their portions of property taxes in Nassau County, and they remit the County portion to the County. The mechanism by which the City of Glen Cove and the three Towns receive credit for this Part County Sales Tax is to remit a lower amount of Property Tax to the County than they otherwise would have, reflecting the fact that they did not receive a direct distribution from New York State for these specific sales taxes.

The County budgets and records these taxes separately from other sales taxes so that the property tax bills for the City of Glen Cove and the three Towns properly reflect an equal reduction in what otherwise would have been County property taxes. Since the County considers the Part County Sales Tax a payment of County property tax, the County can only recognize actual collections up to the budgeted amount. If the actual is over budget, the County defers the difference and recognizes it two years later. If the actual is under budget, the County adds the shortfall to the property tax bill two years later. The two-year delay is due to the timing between next year's budget adoption in October and the issuance of the County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) issued on or about June 30th of the subsequent year. The County does not know the actual Part County Sales Tax amounts until the County Legislature adopts the subsequent year's budget; therefore, the County must recognize the actual Part County Sales Tax amounts in the following year.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Part County Sales Tax revenues were \$90.0 million, \$94.8 million, \$136.9 million, and \$150.4 million in the years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting to receive \$140.4 million in 2025.

Part County Sales Tax typically increases or decreases in similar (but not equal) percentages to the Countywide Sales Tax but is subject to adjustment for the prior year's differences. Differences are often the result of adjustments for over or under collections discussed above.



PROPERTY TAX

DEFINITION

New York State law requires localities such as the County to base real property taxes on assessed value. Counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts, and special districts each raise revenues through real property taxes to pay for local services. The assessed value and the tax rate of the taxing jurisdictions where a specific property is located determine the amount of taxes.

New York State law provides that taxing authorities assess each property at a uniform percentage of its market value. However, for special assessing units, there may be a different uniform percentage applied to each class of property. New York City and Nassau County are the only special assessing units in the State. The uniform percentage for the class of property can vary from very low to a higher percentage, if it does not exceed 100%. However, the County must assess each property in the same class at the same uniform percentage.

The New York School Tax Relief (STAR) program provides a partial property tax exemption from school taxes to qualifying homeowners where the resident owners and their spouse's income is less than \$500,000. The enhanced STAR exemption is available for the primary residence of senior citizens with yearly incomes, including any owner's spouse who resides at the property, not exceeding the statewide limit. An explanation of the STAR program is available here: <https://www.tax.ny.gov/pit/property/star/star-exemption-program.htm>

There are over 400,000 taxable parcels of property in the County. The Department of Assessment assesses each parcel to support the County's property tax levy and the tax levies for the three towns, 55 of the 56 school districts, and County and town special districts. The County's total property tax levy is set at the sole discretion of the County, subject to State constitutional and statutory limitations. A statutory formula sets the distribution of the total levy by class.

State law requires that the County place all real property in Nassau County in one of the following four classes.

- Class one: one, two, and three-family homes and residential condominiums of three stories or less
- Class two: apartments, residential cooperatives, and residential condominiums of four stories or more
- Class three: public utility equipment
- Class four: all other property (principally commercial, industrial, and vacant property)

The Department of Assessment calculates the tax by multiplying the tax rate (set by the County Legislature) and the taxable assessed value (a percentage of fair market value, subject to statutory adjustments for phase-ins and partial exemption). The total property tax revenue for the Major

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE CODES



Operating Funds (General, Fire Commission, Police Headquarters, and Police District) appears below.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

For the years 2021 through 2024 Property Taxes for the Major Operating Funds were \$802.5 million, \$755.3 million, and \$759.7 million, and \$762.2 million, respectively. The 2025 Projection for Property Taxes is \$755.3 million.



OFF TRACK BETTING (OTB) 5% TAX

DEFINITION

Para-Mutual winnings are subject to a 5% surcharge for persons placing bets at off-track betting facilities throughout New York State on races in Nassau County, except at tele-theatre facilities.

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Off-Track Betting 5% Tax revenues were \$1.6 million, \$1.3 million, \$1.1 million and \$1.0 million in years 2021 through 2024, respectively. The County is projecting Off Track Betting 5% Tax revenue to be \$1.2 million in 2025.

The revenue from Off Track Betting decreased in 2022 by \$331,448 when compared to 2021. In 2023, there was a decrease of \$151,635 when compared to 2022. In 2024, there was a decrease of \$143,571 when compared to 2023. The 2025 Projection is \$1.2 million, an increase of \$200,000 from 2024 actuals.



SPECIAL TAXES

DEFINITION

The County collects various Special Surcharges and Taxes based on usage in accordance with laws enacted by the New York State Legislature. The most significant of these are the Motor Vehicle Registration Fees, Emergency Phone and Enhanced 911 Telephone Surcharges (Police Department), Hotel/Motel Occupancy Tax (Department of Parks, Recreation & Museums), and the Entertainment Ticket Tax (Office of the Treasurer).

HISTORICAL TRENDS

Special Taxes revenue collected for the years 2021 through 2024 were \$30.1 million, \$30.6 million, \$32.9 million, and \$32.4 million, respectively.

Historically, the level of Special Taxes shows a pattern of small changes. The Projection for 2025 is \$32.6 million which is an increase of 0.6% from 2024 actuals, continuing the pattern of small changes.

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS
BY DEPARTMENT



COMMISSIONER OF INVESTIGATIONS

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Commissioner of Investigations is \$200 which remains unchanged from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	-	100	100	100
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	-	100	100	100
Expense Total		-	200	200	200



OFFICE OF ASIAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Office of Asian American Affairs 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$627,592, an increase of \$172,583 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$562,052, an increase of \$182,043 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expense in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$65,540, which is a decrease of \$9,460 or 12.6% when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	268,591	552,592	380,009	562,052
	BB - EQUIPMENT	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	2,346	65,000	65,000	55,540
Expense Total		270,937	627,592	455,009	627,592
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	2,683	-	-	-
Revenue Total		2,683	-	-	-

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	ORDINANCE	6	3	6
Full-Time Total		6	3	6
Part-Time		4	0	4
Part-Time Total		4	0	4



ASSESSMENT REVIEW COMMISSION

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Assessment Review Commission’s 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$7.5 million, a decrease of \$1.6 million from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$6.2 million, a \$213,630 increase from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

The 2026 Proposed Budget funds \$86,000 in Other Than Personal Services, a decrease of \$165,000 compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Finally, the 2026 Proposed Budget provides for Inter-Departmental Charges of \$1.2 million, a \$1.6 million decrease from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection, which reflects a reduction in chargebacks from the Department of Information Technology and other indirect chargebacks.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	5,607,294	6,222,086	5,995,045	6,208,675
	BB - EQUIPMENT	-	30,000	30,000	5,000
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	72,835	221,000	221,000	81,000
	HF - INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES	2,176,279	2,842,282	2,842,282	1,202,739
Expense Total		7,856,407	9,315,368	9,088,327	7,497,414
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	816	-	-	-
Revenue Total		816	-	-	-

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	BOARD	10	9	10
	CSEA	51	46	47
	ORDINANCE	1	1	1
Full-Time Total		62	56	58
Part-Time		2	1	3
Part-Time Total		2	1	3

ASSESSMENT REVIEW COMMISSION



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Assessment Review Commission			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Government Efficiency	% ProSe Grievances Filed	The number of parcels appealed ProSe as a percentage of total appeals.	The number of grievances filed is not a measure that is controllable by the agency. Actions taken in response (Reviews, Offers and Settlements) are controllable. Response percentages, then, are the targets that reflect agency performance.
Government Efficiency	% Representative Grievances Filed	The number of parcels appealed by Representatives as a percentage of total appeals.	
Government Efficiency	% Grievances Reviewed	The number of grievances reviewed by ARC as a percentage of all residential or commercial appeals	Review assessments to provide Nassau County taxpayers with accurate assessments before they become a future refund liability.
Government Efficiency	% Grievances Receiving Offers	The number of appeals receiving offers by ARC as a percentage of all residential or commercial appeals.	Offer Nassau County taxpayers a fair and accurate assessment of their property.
Government Efficiency	% Accepted Offers	The number of offers from ARC, whether reduced or not, accepted by taxpayers or their representatives as a percentage of all residential or commercial appeals.	Adjust assessments as needed to accepted values.
Government Efficiency	% Reductions / Settlements	The number of grievances settled with reductions as a percentage of all residential or commercial appeals.	Reduction settlement of grievances.
ALL STATISTICS CALCULATED USING A NON-DUPLICATE HTPAR TABLE OR A ROW IVG TABLE			

Assessment Review Commission												
Performance Measures	2024 Target 2025 Tax Year		2023-24 Actual 2025 Tax Year		2025 Target 2026 Tax Year		2024-25 Actual 2026 Tax Year		2026 Target 2027 Tax Year		2025-26 Actual 2027 Tax Year	
	Residential	Commercial	Residential	Commercial	Residential	Commercial	Residential	Commercial	Residential	Commercial	Residential	Commercial
% ProSe Grievances Filed	10.0%	1.0%	10.0%	0.1%	10.0%	1.0%	10.7%	0.0%	10.0%	1.0%	11.8%	0.1%
% Representative Grievances Filed	80.0%	9.0%	81.1%	8.9%	80.0%	9.0%	80.3%	8.9%	80.0%	9.0%	79.4%	8.7%
% Grievances Reviewed	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	4.0%
% Grievances Receiving Offers	90.0%	60.0%	98.7%	69.9%	90.0%	65.0%	98.7%	71.1%	90.0%	65.0%	0.0%	1.0%
% Accepted Offers	60.0%	25.0%	82.3%	40.7%	70.0%	25.0%	82.9%	17.8%	70.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%
% Reductions / Settlements	40.0%	15.0%	82.3%	26.9%	70.0%	20.0%	82.8%	16.5%	70.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6/19/2025												

Note: Performance data is by Tax Year, i.e. 2025-26 Actual Data is for the 2027 Tax Year.
2025-26 Actual is work on Tax Year 2027 filings that is begun in 2025 and completed in 2026



DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENT

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Department of Assessment’s (DOA) 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$33.6 million, a decrease of \$24.0 million compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. This includes Salaries, Wages & Fees of \$11.7 million, a \$122,700 decrease as compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

The 2026 Proposed Budget funds Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expense at \$1.2 million, a decrease of \$400,000 compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Other Suits & Damages, which provides for the payment of tax certiorari claims, is \$15.0 million. Additionally, there is an Inter-Departmental Charge of \$5.7 million for services provided by the Department of Information Technology and other indirect costs.

Revenue for the DOA’s 2026 Proposed Budget is \$44.1 million, an increase of \$10.0 million or 29.3% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection, primarily attributable to an anticipated increase in real estate transactions due to expected interest rate cuts by the Federal Reserve.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	10,399,566	12,571,617	11,808,132	11,685,432
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	464,250	782,600	782,600	482,600
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	295,869	850,000	850,000	750,000
	HF - INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES	5,053,802	4,089,580	4,089,580	5,651,066
	OO - OTHER EXPENSES	753,237	40,000,000	40,000,000	15,000,000
Expense Total		16,966,723	58,293,797	57,530,312	33,569,098
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	495,485	-	-	-
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	20,169,313	34,141,500	34,141,500	44,141,500
	IF - INTERFUND TRANSFERS	153,185	-	-	-
Revenue Total		20,817,983	34,141,500	34,141,500	44,141,500

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	155	105	157
	ORDINANCE	5	3	3
Full-Time Total		160	108	160
Part-Time		2	1	1
Part-Time Total		2	1	1



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Office of the County Attorney 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$17.4 million, which is a decrease of \$2.0 million from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages and Fees are \$10.3 million, which is an increase of \$80,615 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

The 2026 Proposed Budget funds \$7.1 million in Other Than Personal Services (OTPS), which is a decrease of \$2.1 million or 22.8% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Most of this expenditure is for outside counsel through contracted legal services.

The 2026 Proposed Budget assumes that the Office of the County Attorney will realize \$7.0 million in subrogation and other revenues, which is a decrease of \$1.3 million from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. The decrease is primarily due to a one-time recovery of \$4.8 million that was collected during 2025.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	9,594,186	10,564,382	10,227,695	10,308,310
	BB - EQUIPMENT	9,865	10,000	10,000	10,000
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	522,296	630,630	630,630	530,630
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	8,785,690	8,555,000	8,555,000	6,555,000
Expense Total		18,912,037	19,760,012	19,423,325	17,403,940
Revenue	BD - FINES & FORFEITS	186,699	670,000	670,000	670,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	925,279	2,500,000	5,170,552	3,551,391
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	(5,038)	214,500	214,500	214,500
	BJ - INTERDEPT REVENUES	841,291	2,149,602	2,149,602	2,239,783
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	-	6,500	6,500	-
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	280,858	-	-	285,000
Revenue Total		2,229,090	5,540,602	8,211,154	6,960,674

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	34	29	34
	ORDINANCE	57	53	57
Full-Time Total		91	82	91
Part-Time		5	3	5
Part-Time Total		5	3	5



OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Expenses in the 2026 Proposed Budget for the Office of Management and Budget are \$694.4 million, an increase of \$48.8 million, from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$7.0 million in the 2026 Proposed Budget, which is a decrease of \$1.3 million from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. This is exclusive of attrition savings, which have been increased due to the County's plan to offer a voluntary separation incentive program.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expenses are \$2.8 million in the 2026 Proposed Budget, an increase of \$163,300 when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Revenues in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$1.8 billion, an increase of \$30.2 million from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. The estimated Sales Tax collections are assumed at \$1.6 billion in the 2026 Proposed Budget. This is an increase of \$26.3 million or 1.8%, from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET



E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	4,018,350	(1,677,459)	3,062,565	(30,512,237)
	AC - WORKERS COMPENSATION	6,200,222	8,268,000	6,768,000	7,491,550
	BB - EQUIPMENT	-	27,500	27,500	7,500
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	344,178	222,200	222,200	285,500
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	1,728,241	2,350,000	2,350,000	2,470,000
	GA - LOCAL GOVT ASST PROGRAM	93,723,218	96,427,686	96,427,686	98,136,313
	HD - DEBT SERVICE CHARGEBACKS	217,392,023	217,554,378	217,554,378	201,480,952
	HF - INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES	5,441,448	5,985,039	5,985,039	6,435,039
	HH - INTERFUND CHARGES	22,542,877	20,302,750	20,302,750	19,843,750
	JA - CONTINGENCIES RESERVE	752,971	-	-	-
	L1 - TRANS TO CAR FUND	10,000,000	-	-	-
	L3 - TRANS TO LITIGATION FUND	174,000,000	-	-	-
	L5 - TRANSFER TO BIF FUND	10,000,000	-	-	-
	L6 - TRANSFER TO EBF FUND	40,000,000	-	-	-
	L7 - TRANSFER TO COVID FUND	136,554	-	-	-
	L9 - TRANSFER TO OPERATING RESERVE FUND	40,000,000	-	-	-
	LA - SALES TAX TRSF TO POLICE HQ FD	164,486,055	218,608,896	218,608,896	299,031,953
	LF - TRANSFER TO RCF FUND	10,000,000	-	-	-
	LH - TRANS TO PDH SUITS & DAMAGES	19,500,000	-	-	-
	LL - TRANS TO FCF FUND	22,063,511	24,159,419	24,159,419	25,911,730
	NA - NCIFA EXPENDITURES	3,000,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,835,000
	OO - OTHER EXPENSES	45,132,717	74,031,426	47,946,409	61,007,742
Expense Total		890,462,365	668,509,835	645,664,842	694,424,792
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	290,552,557	-	-	-
	BD - FINES & FORFEITS	993,643	710,000	710,000	1,000,000
	BE - INVEST INCOME	195,408	-	-	-
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	1,927,863	10,784,700	3,284,700	16,134,700
	BG - REVENUE OFFSET TO EXPENSE	13,861,323	16,750,000	16,750,000	15,000,000
	BJ - INTERDEPT REVENUES	69,600,045	67,816,711	67,816,711	70,604,129
	BO - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	23,567,967	25,612,168	25,612,168	23,542,341
	BS - OTB PROFITS	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	30,098,253	27,910,804	27,910,804	29,118,750
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	496,487	-	-	-
	IF - INTERFUND TRANSFERS	247,447,041	-	-	-
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	6,178,747	5,049,556	5,269,112	6,444,556
	TA - SALES TAX COUNTYWIDE	1,456,650,491	1,487,891,246	1,487,891,246	1,514,673,289
	TB - SALES TAX PART COUNTY	150,361,883	140,413,653	140,413,653	129,611,658
	TL - PROPERTY TAX	1,373,478	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
	TO - OTB 5% TAX	1,002,115	1,229,800	1,229,800	1,003,250
Revenue Total		2,314,307,302	1,807,668,638	1,800,388,194	1,830,632,673

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	ORDINANCE	32	33	34
Full-Time Total		32	33	34
Part-Time		8	5	6
Part-Time Total		8	5	6
Seasonal		0	31	0
Seasonal Total		0	31	0



DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Department of Consumer Affairs 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$2.5 million, a decrease of \$117,243 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$2.3 million, a decrease of \$42,243 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

The 2026 Proposed Budget funds \$213,250 in Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expenses. This is a decrease of \$75,000 or 26.0% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Revenues for the Department of Consumer Affairs in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$5.1 million, a decrease of \$102,621 or 2.0% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection due to a decrease in weights and measure fees and fines.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	1,726,784	2,318,387	2,318,387	2,276,144
	BB - EQUIPMENT	4,334	5,000	5,000	5,000
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	39,380	157,000	157,000	82,000
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	85,257	126,250	126,250	126,250
Expense Total		1,855,754	2,606,637	2,606,637	2,489,394
Revenue	BC - PERMITS & LICENSES	4,457,570	4,777,621	4,777,621	4,700,000
	BD - FINES & FORFEITS	252,751	300,000	300,000	375,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	31,016	100,000	100,000	-
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	40,432	45,000	45,000	45,000
Revenue Total		4,781,769	5,222,621	5,222,621	5,120,000

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	22	21	23
	ORDINANCE	3	2	3
Full-Time Total		25	23	26
Part-Time		3	3	4
Part-Time Total		3	3	4



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Department of Consumer Affairs			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Public Safety	Home Improvement Applications-Total	Includes the total number of new and renewed Home Improvement License Applications received by the Department of Consumer Affairs. Licenses are issued for a two-year period.	Continue to operate in an efficient manner in an effort to maximize the protection of Nassau County consumers.
Public Safety	Violations Issued	Includes the total number of home improvement, retail, Weights & Measures and Taxi & Limousine violations issued by the Department of Consumer Affairs.	Continue enforcing consumer protection laws by enhancing the current level of service to consumers and continuing to be an advocate for emerging consumer related issues.

Department of Consumer Affairs					
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
Home Improvement Apps-Total	4,267	3,762	4,177	1,556	3,950
Violations Issued	833	801	600	368	800



DEPARTMENT OF THE SHERIFF/CORRECTIONAL CENTER

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The expenses for the Sheriff’s Department/Correctional Center in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$168.3 million which is relatively unchanged from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Salaries, Wages & Fees in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$129.7 million, an increase of \$872,378 or 0.7% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. This increase is primarily due to the funding provided for the hiring of two new classes of Correction Officers in April and July of 2026.

Workers’ Compensation is \$9.7 million, which is an increase of \$700,000 or 7.8% compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expense, excluding utilities, is \$27.1 million, which is a decrease of \$1.6 million compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Utility Costs in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$1.8 million, which is unchanged compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Revenues for the Sheriff’s Department/Correctional Center in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$8.2 million, which is a decrease of \$3.3 million from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. This decrease is attributable to the receipt of one-time FEMA Emergency Response reimbursements in 2025 for COVID related expenses that will not be available in the future. Most of the revenue in the Sheriff’s Department/Correctional Center is attributable to Federal Aid and Medicaid reimbursements. Federal Aid reimbursement for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) is \$3.0 million in the 2026 Proposed Budget, which is flat to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	129,249,101	127,841,339	128,841,339	129,713,717
	AC - WORKERS COMPENSATION	9,486,160	9,032,000	9,032,000	9,732,000
	BB - EQUIPMENT	434,312	190,207	190,207	190,207
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	4,346,200	4,318,807	4,318,807	4,524,367
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	21,721,799	24,116,962	24,116,962	22,355,859
	DF - UTILITY COSTS	1,731,871	1,777,818	1,777,818	1,777,818
Expense Total		166,969,443	167,277,133	168,277,133	168,293,968
Revenue	BD - FINES & FORFEITS	1,177	13,000	13,000	13,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	666,195	-	-	-
	BG - REVENUE OFFSET TO EXPENSE	738,854	200,000	200,000	200,000
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	1,341,330	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
	BJ - INTERDEPT REVENUES	181,042	320,000	320,000	320,000
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	3,576,183	4,817,625	8,110,608	4,817,625
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	1,030,365	1,143,494	1,143,494	1,143,494
Revenue Total		7,535,147	8,194,119	11,487,102	8,194,119

SHERIFF/CORRECTIONAL CENTER



Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	COBA	796	711	796
	CSEA	138	124	138
	ORDINANCE	9	7	9
Full-Time Total		943	842	943
Part-Time		9	1	9
Part-Time Total		9	1	9



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Department of the Sheriff/Correctional Center			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Public Safety	% Orders of Protection Served	Includes the percentage of Orders issued by the Family Court that have either been successfully served on the named defendant by the deputy sheriffs or vacated by the Family Court.	Expedite the execution of Court Orders and warrants.
Public Safety	Civil Process Fees & Poundage	Reflects monies collected for the County by the Sheriff's Department as a result of executions of Civil Court judgments, and levies on personal and real property.	Expedite the execution of Court Orders and warrants.
Public Safety	Court Orders Enforced	Includes the number of Court Orders received by the Nassau County Sheriff's Department Enforcement Division.	Expedite the execution/service of Court Orders by the court.
Public Safety	Federal Inmate Housing Rev	Includes the amount of monies received from the U.S. Marshall's Service for housing Federal inmates pursuant to a contract between the County and the Marshall's Service (\$165 per inmate, per day).	Reduce cost of incarceration.
Public Safety	Housing Consolidation Savings	Reflects cost savings to the Department due to the closing of inmate housing areas. The number of areas that may be closed and the period of time during which they remain closed is relative to the inmate population, in terms of the census and classification, and available beds.	Reduce cost of incarceration.
Public Safety	Long Term 207C Employees	Includes the number of uniformed employees absent from work for 30 or more consecutive days, as a result of injuries sustained while in the performance of their duties, and who are receiving full pay and benefits pursuant to General municipal Law 207-c while absent from work.	Reduce cost of incarceration.
Public Safety	Overtime Hours-NCCC	Includes the number of hours worked beyond the regular shift by uniformed, CC-titled and civilian staff to maintain services and security at the Nassau County Correctional Center.	Maintain a safe and secure environment at the Nassau County Correctional Center.
Public Safety	SCOC-Inmate Violence	Reflects the number of State Commission of Corrections (SCOC) inmate on inmate assaults that resulted in injuries to an inmate requiring medical treatment (e.g. stitches, medicine, sterile dressings).	Maintain a safe and secure environment at the Nassau County Correctional Center.
Public Safety	Summonses Issued	Includes the number of summonses received by the Nassau County Sheriff's Department Enforcement Division.	Expedite the service of Summonses by the court.
Public Safety	Warrants Executed/Vacated	Includes the number of arrest warrants issued by the Nassau County Family Court that have been either successfully executed by deputy sheriffs or vacated by the Court.	Expedite the execution of Court Orders and warrants.

SHERIFF/CORRECTIONAL CENTER



Department of the Sheriff/Correctional Center					
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
% Orders of Protection Served	97.5%	98.0%	84.0%	99.5%	84.0%
Civil Process Fees & Poundage	\$ 1,350,405	\$ 1,247,649	\$ 1,103,610	\$ 515,561	\$ 1,299,027
Court Orders Enforced	4,400	4,420	4,314	1,612	4,410
Federal Inmate Housing Rev	\$ 753,660	\$ 755,717	\$ 662,475	\$ 165,555	\$ 640,575
Housing Consolidation Savings	\$ 13,611,977	\$ 16,653,142	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 5,803,555	\$ 10,000,000
Long Term 207C Employees	44	61	40	72	72
Overtime Hours-NCCC	387,652	469,971	303,000	145,807	437,424
SCOC-Inmate Violence	49.0	55.0	48.0	32.0	96.0
Summonses Issued	5,766	6,030	5,799	2,106	6,324
Warrants Executed/Vacated	281	303	265	76	228



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The expenses for the Office of the County Executive in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$1.8 million, which is unchanged from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$1.7 million in the 2026 Proposed Budget, which is unchanged from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expenses in the 2026 Proposed Budget decrease by \$11,500 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	1,439,230	1,700,762	1,700,762	1,712,262
	BB - EQUIPMENT	7,685	1,500	1,500	1,500
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	60,847	82,500	82,500	81,000
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	-	20,000	20,000	10,000
Expense Total		1,507,763	1,804,762	1,804,762	1,804,762
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	618	-	-	-
Revenue Total		618	-	-	-

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	ELECTED	1	1	1
	ORDINANCE	12	10	12
Full-Time Total		13	11	13
Part-Time		3	3	3
Part-Time Total		3	3	3
Seasonal		0	3	0
Seasonal Total		0	3	0



OFFICE OF CONSTITUENT AFFAIRS

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The expenses for the Office of Constituent Affairs in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$1.6 million, unchanged from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	1,348,927	1,628,375	1,628,375	1,628,375
Expense Total		1,348,927	1,628,375	1,628,375	1,628,375
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	130,341	-	-	-
Revenue Total		130,341	-	-	-

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	ORDINANCE	12	11	12
Full-Time Total		12	11	12
Part-Time		5	3	3
Part-Time Total		5	3	3
Seasonal		0	0	2
Seasonal Total		0	0	2



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The expenses for the Office of the County Clerk in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$10.9 million, which is an increase of \$944,501 when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$7.6 million in the 2026 Proposed Budget, which is an increase of \$755,268 or 11.1% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expense in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$1.2 million, which remains relatively unchanged when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Revenues in the 2026 Proposed Budget for the Office of the County Clerk are \$39.0 million, which is \$1.7 million or 4.2% lower than the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	5,770,117	7,441,133	6,804,366	7,559,634
	BB - EQUIPMENT	36,372	117,500	117,500	117,500
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	164,704	245,575	245,575	245,675
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	808,939	837,480	837,480	837,480
	HF - INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES	-	1,982,784	1,982,784	2,171,917
Expense Total		6,780,133	10,624,472	9,987,705	10,932,206
Revenue	BD - FINES & FORFEITS	25,435	25,000	25,000	25,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	21,416	1,000	1,000	1,000
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	39,998,274	40,652,856	40,652,856	38,945,856
Revenue Total		40,045,125	40,678,856	40,678,856	38,971,856

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	81	69	81
	ELECTED	1	1	1
	ORDINANCE	8	7	8
Full-Time Total		90	77	90
Part-Time		55	11	55
Part-Time Total		55	11	55
Seasonal		25	0	25
Seasonal Total		25	0	25



OFFICE OF THE NASSAU COUNTY COMPTROLLER

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The expenses for the Office of the County Comptroller in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$11.6 million, an increase of \$1.6 million from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$10.1 million in the 2026 Proposed Budget, an increase of \$1.5 million from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. This increase is primarily due to the funding of full-time vacancies and implementation of a new ERP system, a project referred to as Nassau Forward. The vacancies are expected to be filled over the course of 2026.

The 2026 Proposed Budget funds Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) at \$1.5 million, an increase of \$97,358 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Revenues for the Office of the County Comptroller in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$10,000, which is unchanged compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. The Department continues collecting Departmental Revenue from fees associated with salary garnishments and administrative fees from employees who participate in the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) medical/dental/optical insurance programs.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	8,962,597	10,086,608	8,618,926	10,094,375
	BB - EQUIPMENT	335	10,000	10,000	10,000
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	237,210	311,680	461,680	493,100
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	716,624	1,096,172	946,172	1,012,110
Expense Total		9,916,766	11,504,460	10,036,778	11,609,585
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	380	-	-	-
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	9,423	10,000	10,000	10,000
Revenue Total		9,803	10,000	10,000	10,000

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	82	69	83
	ELECTED	1	1	1
	ORDINANCE	19	12	18
Full-Time Total		102	82	102
Part-Time		3	2	3
Part-Time Total		3	2	3
Seasonal		5	0	5
Seasonal Total		5	0	5



CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Civil Service Commission 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$6.8 million, an increase of \$189,501 or 2.9% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$6.5 million, an increase of \$265,988 or 4.3% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

The 2026 Proposed Budget funds \$335,691 in Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expenses. This is a decrease of \$76,487 or 18.6% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Revenues for the Civil Service Commission in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$532,600, which is an increase of \$60,000 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	5,029,948	6,230,403	6,230,403	6,496,391
	BB - EQUIPMENT	2,919	10,000	10,000	10,000
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	381,152	382,178	382,178	305,691
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
Expense Total		5,414,018	6,642,581	6,642,581	6,832,082
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	1,453	-	-	-
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	530,242	472,600	472,600	532,600
Revenue Total		531,695	472,600	472,600	532,600

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	43	41	43
	ORDINANCE	3	2	2
Full-Time Total		46	43	45
Part-Time		54	32	56
Part-Time Total		54	32	56
Seasonal		1	1	2
Seasonal Total		1	1	2



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Civil Service Commission			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Government Efficiency	Applications Reviewed	Includes the number of applications for employment or examination physically reviewed by the Civil Service Commission. This process removes candidates that do not meet the minimum qualifications being sought.	Review applications for employment and examinations. Conduct employment investigations. Coordinate criminal and residency investigations. Fingerprint in accordance with Local Law 14-2003.
Government Efficiency	Candidates Scheduled	Includes the number of examination candidates scheduled.	To provide more assistance to other employers/recruiters so that where hires are being affected, our Nassau County residents will be made aware of opportunities.
Government Efficiency	Class Specs Reviewed/Revised	Includes the number of class specifications written and revised.	Assist departments and agencies in achieving and maintaining properly classified positions.
Government Efficiency	Criminal & Residency Invest	Includes the number of criminal and residency investigations of each applicant that have answered yes to questions 7-12 on a civil service application or has provided discrepancies between a current application and their previous ones.	Review applications for employment and examinations. Conduct employment investigations. Coordinate criminal and residency investigations. Fingerprint in accordance with Local Law 14-2003.
Government Efficiency	CS-4'S Reviewed	Includes the number of CS-4 forms (position classification request) reviewed.	Assist departments and agencies in achieving and maintaining properly classified positions.
Government Efficiency	Employment Investigations	Includes the number of investigations of employment. This includes the verification of education, experience and residence of each examination or employment application.	Review applications for employment and examinations. Conduct employment investigations. Coordinate criminal and residency investigations. Fingerprint in accordance with Local Law 14-2003.
Government Efficiency	Examinations Announced	Includes the number of examinations announced by the Civil Service Commission.	To provide more assistance to other employers/recruiters so that where hires are being affected, our Nassau County residents will be made aware of opportunities.
Government Efficiency	Fingerprinting	Includes the number of candidates fingerprinted, in accordance with local ordinance or for investigatory concerns arising from an application.	Review applications for employment and examinations. Conduct employment investigations. Coordinate criminal and residency investigations. Fingerprint in accordance with Local Law 14-2003.
Government Efficiency	Positions Audited	Includes the number of positions audited to determine the relationship between title and functionality of duties being performed.	Assist departments and agencies in achieving and maintaining properly classified positions.
Government Efficiency	Psychological Testing	Includes the number of psychological tests scheduled, administered, reviewed and referred. Certain job titles require psychological examinations - these include but are not limited to Police Officer, Probation Officer, Deputy Sheriff, Correction Officer, as well as all Correction Officer titles.	Provide psychological examination on all candidates applying for any of the law enforcement titles.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION



Civil Service Commission					
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
Applications Reviewed	30,830	18,965	22,500	5,396	19,250
Candidates Scheduled	4,783	7,785	4,500	1,436	4,300
Class Specs Reviewed/Revised	99	110	132	21	50
Criminal & Rsdney Invest	764	847	490	291	600
CS-4S Reviewed	2,973	2,834	2,834	1,233	3,000
Employment Investigations	45,141	32,242	38,250	9,173	32,700
Examinations Announced	290	225	225	123	220
Fingerprinting	358	401	390	97	500
Positions Audited	34	27	30	10	24
Psychological Testing	235	233	250	98	250

Note: Does not include Police Officer exam



COURTS

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget expense for the Courts is \$791,744, which is a decrease of \$40,656 or 4.9% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. The related State Aid Reimbursement is \$728,405, which is a decrease of \$51,755 or 6.6% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	448,682	832,400	832,400	791,744
Expense Total		448,682	832,400	832,400	791,744
Revenue	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	439,396	780,160	780,160	728,405
Revenue Total		439,396	780,160	780,160	728,405



OFFICE OF CRIME VICTIM ADVOCATE

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Office of Crime Victim Advocate (OCVA) 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$590,852, an increase of \$38,583 or 7.0% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. OCVA will continue utilizing a state awarded grant to fund and expand program services. The staff will assist crime victims to ensure their legal rights are protected.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expense in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$240,000, which remains relatively unchanged from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	271,838	353,856	311,715	350,852
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	3,715	85,000	85,554	85,000
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	-	155,000	155,000	155,000
Expense Total		275,553	593,856	552,269	590,852

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	ORDINANCE	4	2	4
Full-Time Total		4	2	4



OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Office of the District Attorney’s 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$62.2 million, an increase of \$941,168 or 1.5% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. The 2026 Salaries, Wages & Fees appropriation of \$56.5 million is a \$1.8 million or 3.3% increase from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection, primarily due to contractual wage increases. The mandated Criminal Justice Reform policies, which began in January 2020, have also contributed to the increase in expenses.

The 2026 Proposed Budget funds \$5.6 million in Other Than Personal Services (OTPS), a decrease of \$847,834 or 13.1% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. This is primarily due to the decreased Equipment purchases.

Revenues for the Office of the District Attorney in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$3.6 million, an increase of \$108,425 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection, primarily due to an increase in state aid.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	49,907,958	58,467,946	54,750,482	56,539,484
	BB - EQUIPMENT	468,657	1,383,000	1,383,000	783,000
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	1,485,604	1,926,000	1,926,000	1,676,000
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	1,972,525	3,152,899	3,152,899	3,155,065
Expense Total		53,834,744	64,929,845	61,212,381	62,153,549
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	122,505	250,000	250,000	250,000
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	9,124	2,000	2,000	10,000
	BJ - INTERDEPT REVENUES	452,570	463,884	463,884	475,482
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	87,379	97,831	97,831	101,964
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	1,188,553	1,196,360	2,404,172	2,488,866
Revenue Total		2,135,131	2,285,075	3,492,887	3,601,312

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	182	169	179
	ELECTED	1	1	1
	IPBA	46	44	45
	ORDINANCE	221	229	224
Full-Time Total		450	443	449
Part-Time		8	7	9
Part-Time Total		8	7	9



BOARD OF ELECTIONS

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Board of Elections 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$26.1 million, a decrease of \$183,478 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$21.3 million, an increase of \$873,991 or 4.3% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) for the Board of Elections in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$4.8 million, a decrease of \$1.1 million from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection due to reduced postage needs, printing mailings for special elections and extra rental voting vans due to fewer primaries.

Revenues for the Board of Elections in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$305,000, which is an increase of \$115,000 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	17,122,797	22,928,260	20,408,331	21,282,322
	BB - EQUIPMENT	89,698	71,000	71,000	42,000
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	4,299,398	4,871,915	4,871,915	4,006,485
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	1,030,948	936,250	936,250	773,211
Expense Total		22,542,840	28,807,425	26,287,496	26,104,018
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	393,381	150,000	150,000	265,000
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	2,130	40,000	40,000	40,000
Revenue Total		395,511	190,000	190,000	305,000

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	BOARD	2	2	2
	CSEA	132	109	126
	ORDINANCE	26	28	32
Full-Time Total		160	139	160
Part-Time		0	52	0
Part-Time Total		0	52	0
Seasonal		0	103	0
Seasonal Total		0	103	0



OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Expenses for the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$795,550, a decrease of \$1.3 million compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection due to the one-time extension of contract in 2025 to provide COVID-19 ARPA Recovery Program Management services that will end in 2026. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$597,550, which is a decrease of \$245,823 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. The 2026 Proposed Budget includes \$150,000 in spending on the Nassau Community College Tuition Program to support college tuition for volunteer firefighters, which remains flat compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Federal Aid revenue for the Office of Emergency Management in the 2026 Proposed Budget was reclassified to Interfund Revenue, which is more appropriate for grant clarity. The County receives revenue as a pass-thru via New York State that reimburses the County for incurred eligible expenses.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	893,779	1,118,553	843,373	597,550
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	32,223	32,985	82,985	48,000
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	-	-	1,040,000	-
	HH - INTERFUND CHARGES	24,980	150,000	150,000	150,000
Expense Total		950,982	1,301,538	2,116,358	795,550
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	16,710	-	-	-
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	-	-	-	480,012
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	2,613	480,012	480,012	-
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	3,232	-	-	-
Revenue Total		22,555	480,012	480,012	480,012

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	4	1	1
	ORDINANCE	4	1	2
Full-Time Total		8	2	3
Part-Time		2	1	2
Part-Time Total		2	1	2

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Office of Emergency Management			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Public Safety	Communications Tests	Represents the number of radio tests performed on a weekly and a bi-monthly basis.	Enhance inter-operational communications for Nassau County and ensure readiness.
Public Safety	Grants Awarded to OEM	Includes the number of competitive grants identified and awarded to the Office of Emergency Management.	Be aware of grant announcements, follow guidelines and create appropriate applications.
Public Safety	OEM Employee Training	Includes the number of training classes and exercises OEM staff attend. Emergency preparedness requires ongoing training to keep employees up to date with emerging trends and working knowledge of new and existing plans.	Have staff maintain operational knowledge and skills related to emergency response and preparedness.
Public Safety	OEM EOC Testing	Includes the number of equipment tests performed in the Emergency Operation Center (EOC).	Maintain operational capabilities in the EOC.
Public Safety	Recruited Volunteers	Includes the number of volunteers recruited into the CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) program.	Continue development of a comprehensive Disaster Recovery Plan which includes the use of volunteers to fulfill surge requirements.
Public Safety	Training-ICS	Includes the number of high level Nassau County Executive staff trained in ICS (the Incident Command System) in addition to CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) volunteers trained in ICS.	To train high level Nassau County executive staff and CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) volunteers in the Incident Command System.

Office of Emergency Management					
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
Communications Tests	52	52	52	13	52
Grants Awarded to OEM	6	2	2	1	2
OEM Employee Training	20	20	20	5	20
OEM EOC Testing	12	12	12	4	12
Recruited Volunteers	55	100	100	25	100
Training-ICS	500	200	200	50	200



FIRE COMMISSION

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Fire Commission’s 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$36.4 million, an increase of \$3.2 million or 9.5% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$17.4 million, an increase of \$1.7 million or 11.2% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection primarily due to the provision of additional Fire Marshals and increased overtime. The additional Fire Marshals will speed the process for building permits and enhance safety by conducting more inspections.

Fringe Benefit costs total approximately \$8.8 million, an increase of \$1.6 million or 21.6% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projections due to higher costs.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expense is \$6.1 million, an increase of \$432,473 or 7.6% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

The revenues in the 2026 Proposed Budget for the Fire Commission are \$36.4 million, an increase of \$2.9 million or 8.8% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

FIRE COMMISSION FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	13,722,682	15,992,832	15,669,787	17,417,329
	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	7,413,135	7,162,621	7,263,150	8,831,781
	BB - EQUIPMENT	41,071	132,107	132,107	132,107
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	123,369	253,762	253,762	211,662
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	5,068,968	5,300,613	5,300,613	5,775,186
Expenses Excluding Interdepartmental Transfers		26,369,224	28,841,935	28,619,419	32,368,065
	Interdepartmental / Sales Tax Transfers	5,369,956	4,653,226	4,653,226	4,079,407
Expenses Including Interdepartmental Transfers		31,739,180	33,495,161	33,272,645	36,447,472
Revenue	BE - INVEST INCOME	159,398	70,000	70,000	70,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	197,039	-	-	-
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	7,801,022	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,200,000
	BO - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	404,691	404,691	404,691	404,691
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	301,491	-	-	1,000,000
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	106,893	154,800	163,562	154,800
	TL - PROPERTY TAX	705,135	706,251	706,251	706,251
Revenues Excluding Interdepartmental Transfers		9,675,669	9,335,742	9,344,504	10,535,742
	Interdepartmental / Sales Tax Transfers	22,063,511	24,159,419	24,159,419	25,911,730
Revenues Including Interdepartmental Transfers		31,739,180	33,495,161	33,503,923	36,447,472

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	122	99	128
Full-Time Total		122	99	128
Part-Time		35	31	35
Part-Time Total		35	31	35



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Fire Commission			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Public Safety	% Fire Investigations Closed	Includes the percentage of fire investigations conducted in which the original cause of the fire was successfully determined.	Provide expert service to the 71 fire departments and protect the citizens throughout the County by investigating undetermined, suspicious and incendiary fires and bringing to justice those responsible for the crime of arson.
Public Safety	Emergency Light Tests	Includes the number of Emergency Light Systems tested, whether the light is supplied by battery packs or stand-by Generators.	Increase the safety of the public throughout the County by better ensuring that in cases of power failure/blackout, places of public assembly will be properly illuminated to allow the public to egress.
Public Safety	Fire Alarm Permits	Includes the number of Fire Alarm permits processed for fire alarm systems installed.	Protect the lives and property of the public from fire by ensuring that fire alarms systems are installed properly and maintained in order to operate properly and to prevent false alarms.
Public Safety	General Inspections	Includes the number of general building inspections conducted.	Inspect buildings for fire hazards to reduce the risk of fire incidents through quality inspections.
Public Safety	Holiday Safety Inspections	Includes the number of holiday safety inspections conducted.	Protect the lives and property of the public from fire in mercantile occupancies with emphasis on inspections during the high volume shopping months of October through December.
Public Safety	Night Safety Inspections	Includes the number of night safety inspections conducted.	Protect the lives and property of the public from fire in public assembly occupancies by ensuring that exits are maintained open and clear and that the occupancy is not overcrowded.

Fire Commission					
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
% Fire Investigations Closed	94.3%	97.8%	95.0%	100.0%	95.0%
Emergency Lighting Tests	2,559	2,540	2,600	927	2,500
Fire Alarm Permits	14,946	13,257	16,000	5,039	15,000
General Inspections	4,787	5,637	5,000	1,842	5,000
Holiday Safety Inspections	237	373	250	3	500
Night Safety Inspections	545	204	500	199	500



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Expenses for the Health Department in the 2026 Proposed Budget, which also includes the Office of the Medical Examiner, are \$256.6 million, an increase of \$17.1 million or 7.1% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$33.5 million, which is consistent with the new MOU with CSEA.

The 2026 Proposed Budget funds \$8.1 million in Other Than Personal Services (OTPS), which is an increase of \$87,366 or 1.1% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Preschool and Early Intervention services are budgeted at \$209.8 million, which is an increase of \$14.8 million or 7.6% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. This funding is enough to provide for services for the anticipated caseload level as authorized by school districts to approved applicants. Additionally, the County is pursuing State legislation to cap or mitigate the local cost of preschool and early intervention services.

The 2026 Proposed Budget assumes the Health Department will realize \$140.0 million in revenue, which is an increase of \$12.0 million or 9.4% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	27,710,267	33,114,541	31,519,259	33,518,293
	BB - EQUIPMENT	70,669	218,747	218,747	233,747
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	1,485,038	1,754,642	2,004,642	1,695,508
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	531,833	742,759	742,759	1,124,259
	DG - VAR DIRECT EXPENSES	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
	HF - INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES	4,187,293	5,066,933	5,066,933	5,277,461
	LX - TRANS TO CAPITAL FUND	7,908	-	-	-
	PP - EARLY INTERVENTION/SPECIAL EDUCATION	206,525,065	185,000,000	195,000,000	209,800,000
Expense Total		245,518,072	230,897,622	239,552,340	256,649,268
Revenue	BC - PERMITS & LICENSES	6,611,064	6,265,000	6,265,000	6,405,000
	BD - FINES & FORFEITS	239,860	300,000	300,000	300,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	1,400,462	400,000	439,838	800,000
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	10,165,020	10,045,000	10,185,281	13,045,000
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	136,521	57,516	57,516	57,516
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	117,334,867	104,638,285	110,743,913	119,400,780
Revenue Total		135,887,795	121,705,801	127,991,548	140,008,296

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	279	254	273
	ORDINANCE	9	9	10
Full-Time Total		288	263	283
Part-Time		34	22	33
Part-Time Total		34	22	33
Seasonal		21	6	21
Seasonal Total		21	6	21

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT



Health Department			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Fiscal	% Spent out of Grant Budget	The amount spent from grant funds divided by the amount available. This is for all grants ending in the specified time range.	To ensure funding by grants are being spent
Communicable Disease	% Missing or Unknown Race or Ethnicity Variables	The number of unknown or missing race or ethnicity variables in enteric disease line list reports divided by the total number of enteric cases	To improve reporting of race/ethnicity data in CD reports
Communicable Disease	% Syphilis Cases Interviewed	The number of confirmed, probable and suspect syphilis cases interviewed divided by the total number of cases	To increase interviews for syphilis in order to better detect disease spread
Communicable Disease	% TB Cases receiving DOT	The number of confirmed TB cases receiving DOT/SOT divided by the total number of TB cases	To ensure proper treatment of TB to prevent the spread of disease
Environmental Health	% Participants passing food manager training course	Includes the number of Community Sanitation Complaints (Rodents, Insects, Refuse, Lack of Heat) investigated as a percentage of those received and pending on a monthly basis.	To protect Public Health by ensuring food managers are properly trained in best practices for food preparation and serving to decrease food borne illness in the community.
Emergency Preparedness	% Employees ICS Trained all courses. Courses are 100.c, 200.c, 700.b and 800.b.	Represents the percentage of total employees that have completed all, individual ICS 100, 200, 700 and 800 Training Course in order to prepare Staff to respond to a public health emergency. The Incident Command System (ICS) is a management system designed to enable effective and efficient domestic incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure.	As part of emergency preparedness, the goal of the Health Department is to have all employees trained in the ICS system.
Emergency Preparedness	% Volunteers responding within 30 minutes	Represents the number of volunteers responding to phone call within 30 minutes of call divided by the total number of volunteers called.	To ensure that volunteers are ready when needed to respond to an emergency.
Early Intervention	Open Child Lead Poisoning Investigation Cases	Includes the number of Open Child Lead Investigation Cases.	To protect Public Health by ensuring that Environmental Lead hazards are minimized in the facilities occupied by Lead Poisoned children.
Early Intervention	# of Families per EIP Coordinator (Caseload)	Includes the number of families served by Initial Service Coordinators (ISC) and services coordinators that function as Early Intervention Official Designee (EIOD) for eligible children.	To meet the NY State Standards & Procedures for Service Coordination Guidance Document December 2016.
Health Equity	% Increase in total number of Visits	Percent change in the number of total visits compared to previous time period	To measure the return rate of prior visitors plus new visitors
Health Equity	% Increase in Unique Visitors	Percent change in the number of new visitors compared to previous time period	To measure the effectiveness of public outreach and marketing for events and assistance
Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Planning	% Reports completed	The number of reports completed out of the number of reports requested	To measure efficiency of department to timely complete requested reports
Community Outreach	Number of community engagement events	The number of community outreach events where community outreach staff is present	To improve health dept representation and engagement in outreach events
Human Resources	Number of Employees per training	Number of employees attending a training/total training	Meet the training needs of employees
Legal	% FOIL requests acknowledged	The number of FOIL requests acknowledged out of number of FOIL request received	To demonstrate compliance with FOIL laws and to be transparent with data
Communications	Increase of Instagram Followers by 10 Count /Month	Increasing social media use by reflecting Instagram followers	To improve multi-media health communications
Communications	Increase of Instagram Reach by 10 % /Month	Increasing social media use by reflecting Instagram reach (unique viewers seeing content)	To improve multi-media health communications

HEALTH



Health Department						
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target	
Fiscal - Grants Spent Rate	N/A	89%	100%	99%	100.0%	
Communicable Disease - Race/Ethnicity Variable Missing Rate	77%	66%	<50%	36%	<50%	
Communicable Disease - Syphilis Case Interview Rate	88%	97%	80%	111%	80%	
Communicable Disease - TB DOT/SOT Rate	50%	63%	80%	75%	80%	
Environmental Health - Food Manager Course Pass Rate	89%	84%	85%	82%	85%	
Emergency Prep - Employees Completing ICS Training Rate	44%	75%	80%	91%	80%	
Emergency Prep - Response Rate	85%	85%	85%	92%	85%	
Early Intervention - Average Open Lead Cases	182	149	<164	146	<161	
Early Intervention - Average Caseload per Coordinator	155	151	<120	158	<120	
Health Equity - Total Number of Visits	N/A	2,444	3% Increase	1,101	3% Increase	
Health Equity - Total Number of Unique Visitors	N/A	846	3% Increase	270	3% Increase	
Epidemiology - Report Completed Rate	N/A	79%	80%	86%	80%	
Community Outreach - Number of Events Participated In per Month	N/A	6	3	7	3	
Human Resources - Average Number of Employees per Training	N/A	15	10	0	10	
Legal - Electronic FOIL Request Response Rate	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Communications - Instagram Followers Added per Month	N/A	25	10 per month	27	10 per month	
Communications - Instagram Reach	N/A	22,283	10% Increase	9,100	10% Increase	



Office of the Medical Examiner

Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Government Efficiency	Alcohol/DWI Analysis-Avg Days	Represents the average number of days to complete analysis on Alcohol related DWI cases.	Maintain the quantity and quality of medical-legal investigations.
Government Efficiency	Assault Forensics-Avg Days	Represents the average number of days until completion of Assault Forensic DNA cases.	Provide timely and accurate forensic lab services.
Government Efficiency	Autopsy Report-Avg Days	Represents the average number of days to complete issuance of Autopsy reports. The number given for each month represents the average number of days it takes to issue finalized reports of autopsies of all cases done during that month.	Maintain the quantity and quality of medical-legal investigations.
Government Efficiency	Burglary Forensics-Avg Days	Represents the average number of days until completion of Burglary Forensic DNA cases. Burglary is the criminal offense of breaking and entering a building illegally for the purpose of committing a crime.	Provide timely and accurate forensic lab services.
Government Efficiency	Chemistry Cases-Avg Days	Includes the average number of days it takes the Chemistry Section of the Nassau County Office of the Medical Examiner to turnaround controlled substance cases assigned.	Provide timely and accurate forensic lab services.
Government Efficiency	Chemistry-Fire Debris-Avg Days	Includes the average number of days it takes the Chemistry Section of the Nassau County Office of the Medical Examiner to turnaround Fire Debris Analysis cases assigned.	Provide timely and accurate forensic lab services.
Government Efficiency	Drug DWI Cases-Avg Days	Represents the average number of days to complete analysis on drug related DWI cases.	Maintain the quantity and quality of medical-legal investigations.
Government Efficiency	Homicide Fmnc-Avg Days	Represents the average number of days until completion of Homicide Forensic DNA cases. Homicide refers to the act of killing another human being.	Provide timely and accurate forensic lab services.
Government Efficiency	Known Exemplar-Avg Days	Represents the average number of days until completion of Known Exemplar Forensic DNA cases. Specimens drawn from suspects or victims are called Known Exemplars.	Provide timely and accurate forensic lab services.
Government Efficiency	Latent Print Cases-Avg Days	The average assignment turnaround time in days for items received for latent print examination.	Provide timely and accurate forensic lab services.
Government Efficiency	Other Forensics-Avg Days	Represents the average number of days until completion of Forensic DNA cases that fall outside of the specific penal codes and categories of Burglary, Robbery, Assault, Known Exemplars, Homicide, Sexual Assault, Paternity, Larceny, Medical Examiner ID, Criminal Mischief, Arson and Serology. If it doesn't fit under those specific penal codes it's classified as "other".	Provide timely and accurate forensic lab services.
Government Efficiency	Pend->Final Cause Death-Avg	Represents the average number of days it takes to complete the investigation of death following autopsy which includes toxicology, histology, review of medical and police reports, etc., in order for the Medical Examiner to determine a cause and manner of death when initial cause of death was pending.	Maintain the quantity and quality of medical-legal investigations.
Government Efficiency	Robbery Forensics-Avg Days	Represents the average number of days until completion of Robbery Forensic DNA cases.	Provide timely and accurate forensic lab services.
Government Efficiency	Sex Assault Fmnc-Avg Days	Represents the average number of days until completion of Sexual Assault Forensic DNA cases.	Provide timely and accurate forensic lab services.
Government Efficiency	Toxicology Analysis-Avg Days	Represents the average number of days from receipt of toxicology samples for each case in the laboratory until a report is issued. Toxicology is the study of the adverse effects of chemicals on living organisms. It is the study of symptoms, mechanisms, treatments and detection of poisoning, especially the poisoning of people.	Maintain the quantity and quality of medical-legal investigations.
Government Efficiency	Firearms Cases - Avg Days	Represents the average number of days until completion of Firearms cases.	Provide timely and accurate forensic lab services.



Office of the Medical Examiner					
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
Alcohol DWI Cases-Avg Days	10.4 Days	16.4 Days	3.0 Days	12.4 Days	3.0 Days
Assault Forensics-Avg Days	90.4 Days	43 Days	60.0 Days	80.6 Days	60.0 Days
Autopsy Report-Avg Days	167.6 Days	121.4 Days	90.0 Days	58.7 Days	90.0 Days
Burglary Forensics-Avg Days	127.4 Days	144.1 Days	60.0 Days	70.3 Days	60.0 Days
Chemistry Cases-Avg Days	30.1 Days	34.1 Days	60.0 Days	22.0 Days	60.0 Days
Chemistry Fire Debris-Avg Days	140.3 Days	349.0 Days	60.0 Days	515.0 Days	60.0 Days
Drug DWI Cases-Avg Days	57.6 Days	51.4 Days	30.0 Days	39.0 Days	30.0 Days
Homicide Fmssc-Avg Days	12.3 Days	85.9 Days	60.0 Days	88.2 Days	60.0 Days
Known Exemplar-Avg Days	107.7 Days	99.7 Days	60.0 Days	142.8 Days	60.0 Days
Latent Print Cases-Avg Days	39.9 Days	35.1 Days	60.0 Days	45.2 Days	60.0 Days
Other Forensics-Avg Days	142.8 Days	89.2 Days	60.0 Days	85.4 Days	60.0 Days
Pend->Final Cause Death-Avg	145.4 Days	148.3 Days	90.0 Days	100.1 Days	90.0 Days
Robbery Forensics-Avg Days	132.8 Days	115.0 Days	60.0 Days	69.3 Days	60.0 Days
Sex Assault Fmssc-Avg Days	104.1 Days	71.4 Days	60.0 Days	91.0 Days	60.0 Days
Toxicology Analysis-Avg Days	94.6 Days	89.7 Days	60.0 Days	63.2 Days	60.0 Days
Firearms Cases - Avg Days	102.6 Days	122.9 Days	60.0 Days	46.9 Days	60.0 Days



OFFICE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/HOUSING

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Expenses in the 2026 Proposed Budget for the Office of Housing are \$1.2 million, a \$152,864 or 11.5% decrease from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection due to a decrease in Salaries, Wages & Fees.

The Homeless & Intervention staff will continue to work at the Department of Social Services (DSS) to enhance client support through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

The revenues in the 2025 Proposed Budget for the Office of Housing are \$876,005, which is a \$252,362 or 22.4% decrease compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	996,038	1,324,819	1,324,819	1,171,955
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	50	3,000	3,000	3,000
Expense Total		996,088	1,327,819	1,327,819	1,174,955
Revenue	BG - REVENUE OFFSET TO EXPENSE	130,742	187,949	187,949	146,730
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	413,492	723,399	723,399	609,102
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	81,516	217,019	217,019	120,173
Revenue Total		625,750	1,128,367	1,128,367	876,005

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	ORDINANCE	17	13	14
Full-Time Total		17	13	14
Part-Time		0	1	1
Part-Time Total		0	1	1
Seasonal		0	1	1
Seasonal Total		0	1	1



COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for the Commission on Human Rights includes \$988,986 in expenses, an increase of \$133,316 or 15.6% when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages and Fees are \$954,486, an increase of \$142,316 or 17.5% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. The anticipated increase is due to the Summer Youth Program being administered through the Commission on Human Rights.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) are \$34,500 in the 2026 Proposed Budget, a decrease of \$9,000 or 20.7% when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

The revenues in the 2026 Proposed Budget for the Commission on Human Rights are \$200,000, unchanged when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. The funding supports the Summer Youth Program.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	654,125	851,607	812,170	954,486
	BB - EQUIPMENT	-	3,000	3,000	-
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	20,227	30,500	30,500	24,500
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
Expense Total		674,351	895,107	855,670	988,986
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	6,761	-	-	-
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	163,954	200,000	200,000	200,000
Revenue Total		170,715	200,000	200,000	200,000

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	4	4	5
	ORDINANCE	3	2	3
Full-Time Total		7	6	8
Seasonal		40	16	40
Seasonal Total		40	16	40



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The total expenses in the 2026 Proposed Budget for the Department of Human Services are \$47.9 million, a decrease of \$2.1 million or 4.2% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$6.5 million, an increase of \$363,193 or 5.9% compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expenses are \$37.2 million, which is a decrease of \$2.7 million or 6.7% compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection, due to lower Court Remands.

The revenues in the 2026 Proposed Budget for the Department of Human Services are \$21.8 million, an increase of \$1.6 million or 8.0% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	5,388,020	6,307,803	6,149,829	6,513,022
	BB - EQUIPMENT	1,120	35,000	35,000	30,000
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	4,918,741	3,137,360	6,137,360	3,137,760
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	33,260,471	33,250,312	33,659,093	33,990,551
	HF - INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES	2,992,817	4,049,569	4,049,569	4,240,982
Expense Total		46,561,168	46,780,044	50,030,851	47,912,315
Revenue	BD - FINES & FORFEITS	28,772	16,500	19,050	16,500
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	1,480,139	20,000	20,000	20,000
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	515	-	-	-
	BJ - INTERDEPT REVENUES	-	100,000	100,000	100,000
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	-	-	-	1,750,940
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	5,541,768	5,781,781	5,781,781	5,450,209
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	13,774,067	13,805,509	14,214,290	14,413,091
Revenue Total		20,825,260	19,723,790	20,135,121	21,750,740

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	55	53	56
	ORDINANCE	6	6	6
Full-Time Total		61	59	62
Part-Time		8	4	8
Part-Time Total		8	4	8



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Mental Health, Chemical Dependency & Developmental Disabilities Services			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Government Assistance	% Utilization-ACT Slots	Includes the percent utilization of ACT slots. Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) for Adults serves clients in need of intensive case management through community-based agencies that utilize a multi-disciplinary team to provide a full range of services.	Ensure that Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) services are provided to the seriously and persistently mentally ill adult client.
Government Assistance	% Utilization-HCBS Slots	Includes the number of HCBS slots utilized as a percent of total slots available. Home and Community Based Services (HCBS Medicaid Waiver) for Children program provides support services, skill building and linkages for children who have a severe emotional disorder. Services are delivered at home or elsewhere in the community with the goal of preventing hospitalization or residential placement.	Ensure that Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) waiver services are provided to the seriously emotionally disturbed child.
Government Assistance	Active AOT Orders	Includes the number of individuals currently on Court ordered Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT) orders. The program serves individuals with a serious and persistent mental illness and those with co-occurring disorders who have a history of multiple hospitalizations within 36 months and/or a documented act or threat of violence to self or others, resulting from non-compliance with psychotropic medication.	Ensure oversight responsibility for the Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT) program within Nassau County, including review of eligibility for AOT, bringing forth petitions to the Court, evaluations for AOT and renewals, development and review of treatment plans, and review of case management monitoring and incident reports.
Government Assistance	Court Services-Persons Served	Includes the number of persons served by the Treatment Alternative Plea Program. Clinical staff from the Nassau County Office of Mental Health and Chemical Dependency work together with the Judges, District Attorney's Office, and defense attorneys to engage defendants in treatment.	Ensure that department direct services are provided to Nassau County residents who are in need of treatment, assessment, and referrals to appropriate levels of care.
Government Assistance	EAP-Persons Treated	Includes the number of persons treated by the Employee Assistance Program (EAP). EAP provides services to Nassau County employees and their families who may be having problems that interfere with daily living and functioning in the work place.	Ensure that department direct services are provided to Nassau County residents who are in need of treatment, assessment, and referrals to appropriate levels of care.
Government Assistance	MH Court-Persons Served	Includes the number of individuals screened, assessed, and receiving active services through the Mental Health Court Program. The Program is voluntary and is a cooperative effort with the judicial system, the prosecutors office, the defense bar and the Department of Mental Health and its contract mental health agencies.	Ensure that Nassau County residents with a serious and persistent mental illness or co-occurring disorder, who have committed a felony crime as a direct result of their psychiatric symptomatology, are when appropriate, diverted to the Mental Health Court. This enables the individual to receive ongoing treatment, court monitoring and case management services.
Government Assistance	On-site Rvw-Treat & Prev Prog	Includes the number of on-site reviews for subcontracted treatment and prevention programs.	To provide oversight and methods of accountability to ensure services are responsive to client needs and are delivered in accordance with regulations and best practice standards.
Government Assistance	Prog Reviews & Evaluations	Includes the number of program reviews and evaluations provided by the Division of Mental Health Department.	Provide oversight and methods of accountability to ensure services are responsive to client needs and are delivered in accordance with regulations and best practice standards.
Government Assistance	SAC-Persons Served	Includes the number of unique persons treated at the Substance Alternative Clinic (SAC) who receive methadone doses, nursing and counseling services, vocational and rehabilitative counseling services, medical care and psychiatric evaluation and treatment.	Ensure that department direct services are provided to Nassau County residents who are in need of treatment, assessment, and referrals to appropriate levels of care.



Mental Health, Chemical Dependency & Developmental Disabilities Services					
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
% Utilization-ACT Slots	99.8%	99.8%	98.0%	99.8%	99.0%
% Utilization-HCBS Slots	46.2%	28.2%	34.0%	14.3%	15.0%
Active AOT Orders	354	346	345	343	345
Court Services-Persons Served	113	12	15	10	10
EAP-Persons Treated	56	50	50	43	40
MH Court-Persons Served	28	21	25	16	16
On-site Rvw-Treat & Prev Prog	63	64	60	-	60
Prog Reviews & Evaluations	102	102	85	-	85
SAC-Persons Served	441	414	425	411	410

Office for the Aging			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Government Assistance	Case Management-#Svc Hrs	Includes a comprehensive process that helps older persons with diminished functioning capacity, and/or their caregivers, gain access to and coordinate appropriate services, benefits and entitlements.	Coordinate a range of services that will maintain older persons safely and with dignity in their homes and communities for as long as possible and delay and/or prevent the need for more costly institutional care.
Government Assistance	Congregate Meals-# Meals	Includes a hot or other appropriate meal which meets nutritional requirements and is served to an eligible participant in a group setting.	Coordinate a range of services that will maintain older persons safely and with dignity in their homes and communities for as long as possible and delay and/or prevent the need for more costly institutional care.
Government Assistance	Home Dlvr Meals-# Meals	Includes a hot or other appropriate meal which meets nutritional requirements and is provided to an eligible person for home consumption.	Coordinate a range of services that will maintain older persons safely and with dignity in their homes and communities for as long as possible and delay and/or prevent the need for more costly institutional care.
Government Assistance	Transportation-#1 Way Trips	Includes senior citizen transportation from one location to another. This measure does not include any other activity.	Coordinate a range of services that will maintain older persons safely and with dignity in their homes and communities for as long as possible and delay and/or prevent the need for more costly institutional care.

Office for the Aging					
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
Case Management-#Svc Hrs	34,128	36,930	37,000	12,458	38,000
Congregate Meals-# Meals	181,776	182,590	170,000	65,663	200,000
Home Dlvr Meals-# Meals	321,284	304,527	305,000	93,460	290,000
Transportation-#1 Way Trips	82,852	86,187	75,000	29,765	90,000



Office for Youth Services			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Government Assistance	YB-Agency Contacts	Includes the number of meetings, visits, reviews and technical assistance conducted with contract agencies.	Monitor, assess, provide technical assistance and evaluate funded agencies to ensure compliance and cost effectiveness of youth service delivery system.
Government Assistance	YB-Claim Reviews Audited	Includes the number of claim reviews audited for accuracy to be processed and paid for by the Comptroller.	Continue to desk audit claims for contract agencies.
Government Assistance	YB-Cnty & Muni Applications	Includes the number of applications processed to the NY State Office of Children and Family Services for state aid reimbursement.	Continue to provide technical assistance to and process applications for Nassau County, local villages and municipalities in order to draw down NYS dollars for youth and recreational services.
Government Assistance	YB-Community Collaborations	Includes the number of meetings with school and community organizations in the Lawrence, Hempstead and Roosevelt school districts as well as the broader community in order to coordinate service delivery to youth in these communities.	To continue to facilitate the school, community collaborations in order to provide youth with a comprehensive array of support services in their respective communities.
Government Assistance	YB-Contracts Processed	Includes the number of contracts that Youth Board processes and reviews.	To process and track County Youth Board contracts including the development and approval of contract language from agency applications, compilation of required legal documents, agency assessment and following contract through the County contract routing process.
Government Assistance	YB-RHY Service Contacts	Includes the number of service contacts to the County from the Runaway/Homeless Service Network.	Provide funding, monitor and provide training and oversight to County Runaway/Homeless Youth Service Network including emergency and short term housing, crisis intervention, family mediation, 24 hour runaway hotline and information and referral.
Government Assistance	YB-Youth Served	Represents the number of youth and family members served on a regular basis through youth and family development services, juvenile justice, workshops, special events, classroom and auditorium presentations in communities of greatest need in Nassau County	Continue to fund youth and family development programs which serve youth and their families on a regular basis and through youth development services, workshops, class presentations, scheduled auditorium presentations, etc. which are strategically located in communities of greatest need in Nassau County.



Office for Youth Services					
Performance Measures	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
YB-Agency Contacts	207	196	200	45	210
YB-Claim Reviews Audited	386	372	375	98	375
YB-Cnty & Muni Applications	19	29	19	29	19
YB-Community Collaborations	102	98	100	16	100
YB-Contracts Processed	45	45	40	23	40
YB-RHY Service Contacts	9,590	9,693	5,000	1,418	5,000
YB-Youth Served	26,845	25,367	25,000	16,075	25,000

Office for the Physically Challenged			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Government Assistance	HC Parking Permits-Total	Includes handicapped parking permits issued to individuals who are permanently or temporarily disabled.	Increase efficiency and service, through staff development, internet service, and procedural enhancements.
Government Assistance	HP-Volunteer Prog Tck Issd	Includes the number of handicapped parking tickets issued by volunteers. Every effort is made to keep designated Handicapped Parking spaces available for people with disabilities. OPC works closely with the Nassau County Police Department in this regard, and volunteers are periodically trained to assist in this effort. Filing a false claim is a crime.	Having re-established the volunteer parking enforcement program in all eight precincts, our goal is to enlist more volunteers and coordinate a more effective relationship with PD patrol and enforcement personnel. Increase warning / violations, revenues & education, associated with NYS Handicapped Parking Permit utilization.
Government Assistance	OPC Advocacy & Education	Includes the number of attendees at advocacy and education programs hosted by the Nassau County Office of the Physically Challenged.	Continue to expand advocacy and education programs to individuals, schools, community groups and chambers of commerce, etc.
Government Assistance	OPC Website Hits	Include the number of hits to the Nassau County Office of the Physically Challenged website.	Continue upgrades to OPC website to provide the public more user friendly access to services, information, technology and programs as they apply to the disabled community.

Office for the Physically Challenged					
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
HC Parking Permits-Total	19,660	18,154	20,500	9,446	20,000
HP-Volunteer Prog Tck Issd	3	0	20	0	15
OPC Advocacy & Education	13,500	15,362	14,500	8,335	14,000
OPC Website Hits	10,275	13,620	11,000	5,645	11,000



DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The expenses in the 2026 Proposed Budget for the Department of Information Technology are \$45.2 million, a \$1.8 million or 4.1% increase from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages and Fees in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$13.4 million, an increase of \$649,724 or 5.1% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) including Utility Costs in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$31.8 million, a \$1.1 million or 3.7% increase from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection, which is primarily due to the increase of Countywide IT-related Contractual Services.

The revenues in the 2026 Proposed Budget for the Department of Information Technology are \$26.0 million, a \$5.0 million or 23.7% increase from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection, primarily due to an increase in interdepartmental revenues.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	11,543,382	13,103,282	12,769,773	13,419,497
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	3,060,250	3,209,000	3,209,000	3,344,000
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	20,101,769	23,735,845	23,735,845	24,736,325
	DF - UTILITY COSTS	3,439,300	3,705,659	3,705,659	3,705,659
Expense Total		38,144,701	43,753,786	43,420,277	45,205,481
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	1,411,812	-	396,215	-
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	19,743	25,000	25,000	25,000
	BJ - INTERDEPT REVENUES	15,470,535	20,570,028	20,570,028	25,950,930
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	123,144	-	-	-
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT	628	-	-	-
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT	105	-	-	-
Revenue Total		17,025,967	20,595,028	20,991,243	25,975,930

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	114	106	114
	ORDINANCE	7	7	8
Full-Time Total		121	113	122
Part-Time		6	6	5
Part-Time Total		6	5	5
Seasonal		0	1	0
Seasonal Total		0	1	0



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Department of Information Technology			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Government Efficiency	# Users Trained-Technology	Includes the number of users trained in the latest technologies. This includes employee training for telephones, laptops and annual cyber training. It also includes training of IT staff for specific skills and knowledge related to various County systems and applications.	To use best practices to create effective solutions.
Government Efficiency	% Core Network Uptime	Represents the percentage of time the core network is up and available. The "core network" includes the following campuses - Bethpage; 1 West Street; 240 Old Country Road; 60 Charles Lindbergh Blvd.	To use best practices to create effective solutions.

Department of Information Technology					
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
# Users Trained-Technology *	3,475	3,074	4,050	2,892	4,050
% Core Network Uptime	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.98%	100.00%

* # Users Trained-Technology excludes Police Department



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY LEGISLATURE

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for the County Legislature is \$13.2 million, an increase of \$376,498 or 2.9% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) are \$2.7 million, relatively unchanged from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	8,860,427	10,109,317	10,109,317	10,502,533
	BB - EQUIPMENT	3,975	58,508	68,508	59,008
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	1,877,559	1,900,886	1,890,886	1,885,668
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	800,000	743,000	743,000	741,000
	L6 - TRANSFER TO EBF FUND	55,209	-	-	-
Expense Total		11,597,170	12,811,711	12,811,711	13,188,209
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	-	-	53	-
	IF - INTERFUND TRANSFERS	175,701	-	-	-
Revenue Total		175,701	-	53	-

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	ELECTED	19	18	19
	ORDINANCE	77	70	75
Full-Time Total		96	88	94
Part-Time		3	1	3
Part-Time Total		3	1	3
Seasonal		27	27	28
Seasonal Total		27	27	28



OFFICE OF LABOR RELATIONS

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Expenses in the 2026 Proposed Budget for the Office of Labor Relations are \$729,296, a decrease of \$131,566 or 15.3% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$516,296, an increase of \$18,434 or 3.7% when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) are \$213,000 in the 2026 Proposed Budget, which is a decrease of \$150,000 when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	469,394	497,862	497,862	516,296
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	588	13,000	13,000	13,000
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	103,525	350,000	350,000	200,000
Expense Total		573,507	860,862	860,862	729,296

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	BOARD	1	1	1
	ORDINANCE	4	3	4
Full-Time Total		5	4	5
Part-Time		1	1	1
Part-Time Total		1	1	1



OFFICE OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Office of Minority Affairs (OMA) 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$1.5 million, an increase of \$157,614 or 11.4% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages and Fees are \$1.3 million, an increase of \$124,614 or 10.5% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expenses in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$238,000, an increase of \$33,000 or 16.1% when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	991,298	1,227,499	1,181,789	1,306,403
	BB - EQUIPMENT	2,573	5,000	5,000	5,000
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	40,572	25,000	100,000	113,000
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	136,095	100,000	100,000	120,000
Expense Total		1,170,538	1,357,499	1,386,789	1,544,403

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	ORDINANCE	13	12	13
Full-Time Total		13	12	13
Part-Time		6	3	6
Part-Time Total		6	3	6



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The expenses for the Office of the Public Administrator in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$652,833, a \$22,165 or 3.3% decrease from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$649,666, a \$9,665 or 1.5% decrease from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expense is \$3,167, which is a decrease of \$12,500 when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Revenues for the Office of the Public Administrator in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$625,000, which is an increase of \$125,000 compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. The revenues are predicated on higher court approved estate closures.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	529,575	705,224	659,331	649,666
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	1,639	3,167	3,167	3,167
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	12,500	12,500	12,500	-
Expense Total		543,714	720,891	674,998	652,833
Revenue	BH - DEPT REVENUES	648,488	500,000	500,000	625,000
Revenue Total		648,488	500,000	500,000	625,000

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	4	4	4
	ORDINANCE	2	1	2
Full-Time Total		6	5	6
Part-Time		1	0	1
Part-Time Total		1	0	1



PROBATION DEPARTMENT

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Probation Department 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$30.6 million, an increase of \$2.0 million or 7.0% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$27.9 million, an increase of \$2.0 million or 7.9% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection primarily due to increased staffing among Probation Officer titles along with the continued recruitment of Probation Officer Trainees.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expense in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$1.6 million, an increase of \$62,703 or 4.0% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Revenues in the 2026 Proposed Budget for the Probation Department are \$12.5 million which is an increase of \$980,619 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	23,209,627	27,137,321	25,880,611	27,915,731
	BB - EQUIPMENT	25,768	52,996	52,996	37,996
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	318,709	339,661	339,661	364,791
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	1,050,274	1,165,160	1,165,160	1,217,733
	HF - INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES	1,180,431	1,153,425	1,153,425	1,047,062
Expense Total		25,784,809	29,848,563	28,591,853	30,583,313
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	229,708	-	-	-
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	1,372,164	1,566,643	1,566,643	1,566,643
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	57,323	46,000	46,000	16,000
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	14,800,216	9,921,326	9,921,326	10,931,945
Revenue Total		16,459,410	11,533,969	11,533,969	12,514,588

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	214	211	219
	ORDINANCE	3	3	3
Full-Time Total		217	214	222
Part-Time		24	9	24
Part-Time Total		24	9	24

PROBATION



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Probation Department			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Public Safety	% Arrests per Caseload	Reflects the number of new arrests as a percentage of the total Criminal Probation caseload.	Rehabilitate offenders through the strict enforcement of the Conditions of Probation.
Public Safety	% Juveniles Adjusted at Intake	Represents the number of juvenile delinquents successfully diverted from formal Court contact.	Improve outcomes for juveniles while more efficiently utilizing system resources.
Public Safety	% Juveniles Placed	Represents the number of Juveniles placed in juvenile facilities after a Violation of Probation as a percent of total cases discharged.	Reduce placement of Juveniles in costly residential programs through enhanced supervision focusing on evidence-based practices.
Public Safety	% Prob Comp of Tot Dischge	Represents the rate of successfully completed Family Division and Criminal Division probation cases as a percentage of total cases discharged.	Protection of the community through enforcing the conditions of probation and reducing the number of crimes committed by probationers by promoting pro-social behavior.
Public Safety	% Prtrl Part-Fail Return Court	Represents the number of Pretrial participants released under supervision who fail to return for a scheduled court appearance as a percentage of all Pretrial released participants.	Decrease County expenditures through efficient use of the Pre-Trial Unit. Maximize the number of defendants who return to Court through Pre-Trial supervision.
Public Safety	Cases Adjourned Ratio	The ratio of cases adjourned due to unavailability of probation report to total caseload (investigation assigned plus carried monthly).	Provide investigation reports to courts in a timely manner to maximize the efficient disposition of cases.
Public Safety	DWI-#Cases per Officer	The number of Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) cases assigned per DWI Probation Officer.	Increase protection of the community by managing caseload size to ensure the enforcement of the conditions of probation and required contacts, there by reducing the number of crimes committed by DWI probationers.
Public Safety	Reg Supvs Crim-#Cs/Ofcr	The number of Criminal Division general supervision cases assigned per Probation Officer.	Increase protection of the community by managing caseload size to ensure the enforcement of the conditions of probation and required contacts, there by reducing the number of crimes committed by probationers.
Public Safety	Sex/Viol Cases per Officer	The number of Sex Offender and Domestic Violence cases assigned per Probation Officer.	Increase protection of the community by managing caseload size to ensure the enforcement of the conditions of probation and required contacts, there by reducing the number of sexual offenses committed by probationers.
Public Safety	Gang Cases per Officer	The number of Gang cases assigned to the Gand unit per Probation Officer.	Increase protection of the community by managing caseload size to ensure the enforcement of the conditions of probation and required contacts, there by reducing a Gang lifestyle.
Public Safety	Compact Cases per Officer	The number of cases assigned to the Compact Unit per Probation Officer.	Increase protection of the community by managing caseload size to ensure the enforcement of the conditions of probation and required contacts, during the transition of an offender from one jurisdiction to another.
Public Safety	Mental Healthcases Per Officer	The number of cases assigned to the Mental Health Unit per Probation Officer.	Increase protection of the community by managing caseload size to ensure the enforcement of the conditions of probation and required contacts as well as the health and well being of the offender.

PROBATION



Probation Department						
Performance Measures	Division	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
% Arrests per Caseload	Criminal	27.6%	27.5%	12.0%	31.3%	12.0%
% Juveniles Adjusted Intake	Family	84.6%	74.4%	60.0%	71.6%	60.0%
% Juveniles Placed	Family	17.2%	13.5%	25.0%	2.8%	25.0%
% Prob Comp of Tot Dischge	Criminal	86.0%	86.1%	80.0%	84.2%	80.0%
% Prob Comp of Tot Dischge	Family	62.3%	83.5%	80.0%	89.2%	80.0%
% Prtrl Part-Fail Return Court	Criminal	18.2%	21.1%	30.0%	15.0%	30.0%
Cases Adjourned Ratio	Criminal	<1%	<1%	1.0%	<1%	1.0%
DWI-#Cases per Officer	Criminal	50	54	65	60	65
Reg Supvs Crim-#Cs/Ofer	Criminal	53	54	70	55	70
Sex/Viol Cases per Officer	Criminal	38	33	35	40	35
Gang Cases Per Officer- Avg.	Criminal	25	28	40	29	40
Compact Cases per Officer	Criminal	46	47	60	49	60
Mental Health Cases per Officer	Criminal	19	21	30	24	50



POLICE DEPARTMENT

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Police Department – Headquarters Fund and District Fund

Expenses for both Police Department funds, PDD and PDH, in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$1,198.4 million, an 8.2% increase from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$605.1 million, an increase of approximately \$41.5 million or 7.4%.

The 2026 Proposed Budget provides for 2,629 sworn officers represented by the Detective Association Inc. (DAI), the Police Benevolent Association (PBA), and the Superior Officers Association (SOA). The 2026 Proposed Budget assumes funding for two recruiting classes to maintain staffing levels.

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	818	736	818
	DAI	360	324	360
	ORDINANCE	12	13	11
	PBA	1844	1807	1894
	SOA	372	366	375
Full-Time Total		3406	3246	3458
Part-Time		517	508	533
Part-Time Total		517	508	533
Seasonal		20	9	20
Seasonal Total		20	9	20

Salaries, Wages & Fees represent 50.5% of total operating expenses of the Police Department’s 2026 Proposed Budget. The 2026 Proposed Budget funds overtime of \$60.0 million, which represents 9.9% of the Salaries, Wages & Fees. The 2026 Proposed Budget provides \$27.7 million for terminal leave expenses due to anticipated police officer separations from service. The County anticipates that up to 150 officers will separate from service in 2026.

The 2026 Proposed Budget funds \$20.3 million in Workers’ Compensation, \$39.7 million in Other Than Personal Services (OTPS), \$4.0 million in Utilities, and \$95.4 million in Inter-Departmental Charges and Debt Service Chargebacks.

Aggregated revenue from both Police Funds in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$1,198.4 million, an increase of \$89.2 million from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.



POLICE DEPARTMENT					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	561,420,244	568,560,608	563,541,892	605,090,605
	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	358,149,046	399,693,950	401,750,673	433,900,479
	AC - WORKERS COMPENSATION	19,006,019	18,142,000	19,642,000	20,267,000
	BB - EQUIPMENT	1,330,567	2,179,294	2,179,294	3,528,793
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	10,805,285	12,951,335	12,951,335	14,134,819
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	17,138,571	21,093,344	21,093,344	22,023,873
	DF - UTILITY COSTS	3,068,320	3,986,005	3,986,005	4,034,500
	L6 - TRANSFER TO EBF FUND	9,000,000	-	-	-
Expenses Excluding Interdepartmental Transfers		979,918,051	1,026,606,536	1,025,144,543	1,102,980,069
	Interdepartmental Transfers	89,313,907	82,804,403	82,804,403	95,434,849
Expenses Including Interdepartmental Transfers		1,069,231,958	1,109,410,939	1,107,948,946	1,198,414,918
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	118,005,951	-	-	-
	BC - PERMITS & LICENSES	4,811,518	5,029,250	5,029,250	5,082,500
	BD - FINES & FORFEITS	26,946,803	3,515,663	3,515,663	3,442,123
	BE - INVEST INCOME	5,992,040	5,865,000	5,865,000	5,535,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	1,739,027	48,000	(165,912)	48,000
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	17,255,492	23,710,618	23,710,618	35,262,118
	BO - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	25,695,965	25,695,965	25,695,965	25,695,965
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	227,196	88,124	88,124	88,124
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	123,996	75,000	75,000	72,500
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	2,349,798	850,000	850,000	1,580,000
	TL - PROPERTY TAX	760,095,573	751,056,886	751,056,886	751,056,886
	TX - SPECIAL TAXES	25,515,744	25,650,000	25,650,000	26,050,000
Revenues Excluding Interdepartmental Transfers		988,759,101	841,584,506	841,370,594	853,913,216
	Interdepartmental Transfers	201,130,873	237,086,643	267,826,433	317,501,702
	Interfund Transfers from Non-major Funds	-	30,739,790	-	27,000,000
Revenues Including Interdepartmental Transfers		1,189,889,974	1,109,410,939	1,109,197,027	1,198,414,918

Police Department Headquarters (PDH)

Expenses for the PDH Fund in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$631.2 million. Salaries, Wages & Fees in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$305.2 million, a \$22.6 million or 8.0% increase from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees, and Fringe Benefits are \$530.2 million, which represents 84.0% of expenses in the 2026 Proposed Budget. Overtime expense in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$32.0 million.

The 2026 Proposed Budget funds \$7.9 million in Workers’ Compensation, \$31.6 million in OTPS, \$2.0 million in Utility Costs and \$59.4 million in Inter-Departmental Charges and Debt Service Chargebacks. The Department continues to work to reduce County funded costs by leveraging external funding sources to augment its operating expenses.

PDH revenues in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$631.2 million, which includes \$335.1 million from Inter-Departmental and Interfund Revenues. Other major revenue sources in the 2026 Proposed Budget include \$2.6 million in Public Safety Fee and other fines revenue to safeguard, facilitate, and encourage the health, safety and welfare of the residents and businesses of the County. Also, included are revenues from emergency ambulance and other fees of \$32.7 million and \$26.1 million from motor vehicle registration taxes and E911 surcharges on landline and cellular telephone users.



POLICE HEADQUARTERS FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	288,329,587	285,048,441	282,633,310	305,249,012
	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	191,904,780	211,215,029	208,837,744	224,932,723
	AC - WORKERS COMPENSATION	7,349,599	6,832,000	8,332,000	7,932,000
	BB - EQUIPMENT	1,105,055	1,980,892	1,980,892	2,777,065
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	6,142,612	7,171,085	7,171,085	8,355,442
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	16,375,431	20,227,314	20,227,314	20,475,515
	DF - UTILITY COSTS	1,532,757	2,188,250	2,188,250	2,036,250
Expenses Excluding Interdepartmental Transfers		512,739,820	534,663,011	531,370,595	571,758,007
	Interdepartmental / Sales Tax Transfers	54,407,358	52,162,338	52,162,338	59,396,697
Expense Total		567,147,178	586,825,349	583,532,933	631,154,704
Revenue	BC - PERMITS & LICENSES	1,415,003	1,288,000	1,288,000	1,457,500
	BD - FINES & FORFEITS	26,170,903	2,617,123	2,617,123	2,617,123
	BE - INVEST INCOME	465,204	315,000	315,000	435,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	1,171,027	48,000	3,546	48,000
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	13,767,199	21,213,500	21,213,500	32,745,000
	BO - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	8,937,883	8,937,883	8,937,883	8,937,883
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	90,558	-	-	-
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	123,996	75,000	75,000	72,500
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	2,349,798	850,000	850,000	1,580,000
	TL - PROPERTY TAX	286,361,487	267,734,776	267,734,776	222,100,572
	TX - SPECIAL TAXES	25,515,744	25,650,000	25,650,000	26,050,000
Revenues Excluding Interdepartmental Transfers		366,368,801	328,729,282	328,684,828	296,043,578
	Interdepartmental / Sales Tax Transfers	200,778,377	234,696,067	258,096,067	317,111,126
	Interfund Transfers from Non-major Funds	-	23,400,000	-	18,000,000
Revenue Total		567,147,178	586,825,349	586,780,895	631,154,704

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	732	671	734
	DAI	360	324	360
	ORDINANCE	11	12	10
	PBA	390	389	409
	SOA	178	160	189
Full-Time Total		1671	1556	1702
Part-Time		80	86	92
Part-Time Total		80	86	92
Seasonal		20	9	20
Seasonal Total		20	9	20

POLICE DEPARTMENT DISTRICT (PDD)

Expenses for the PDD Fund in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$567.3 million, a \$42.8 million or 8.2% increase from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$299.8 million, an increase of \$18.9 million or 6.7% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. This increase is due to the need to backfill retired officers. Salaries, Wages & Fees, and Fringe Benefits are \$508.8 million in the 2026 Proposed Budget, which represents 89.7% of operating expenses. Overtime expenses in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$28.0 million.

POLICE



The 2026 Proposed Budget funds \$12.3 million in Workers' Compensation, \$10.1 million in OTPS and Utilities, and \$36.0 million in Inter-Departmental Charges and Debt Service Chargebacks.

Revenues in the PDD Fund in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$567.3 million. The major revenue sources include \$5.1 million in Investment Income and \$2.5 million in Departmental Revenues, which include fees associated with tow truck franchises and village policing contracts.

POLICE DISTRICT FUND					
E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	273,090,657	283,512,167	280,908,582	299,841,593
	AB - FRINGE BENEFITS	166,244,266	188,478,921	192,912,929	208,967,756
	AC - WORKERS COMPENSATION	11,656,420	11,310,000	11,310,000	12,335,000
	BB - EQUIPMENT	225,512	198,402	198,402	751,728
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	4,662,673	5,780,250	5,780,250	5,779,377
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	763,140	866,030	866,030	1,548,358
	DF - UTILITY COSTS	1,535,563	1,797,755	1,797,755	1,998,250
	L6 - TRANSFER TO EBF FUND	9,000,000	-	-	-
Expenses Excluding Interdepartmental Transfers		467,178,231	491,943,525	493,773,948	531,222,062
	Interdepartmental Transfers	34,906,549	30,642,065	30,642,065	36,038,152
Expenses Including Interdepartmental Transfers		502,084,780	522,585,590	524,416,013	567,260,214
Revenue	AA - OPENING FUND BALANCE	118,005,951	-	-	-
	BC - PERMITS & LICENSES	3,396,515	3,741,250	3,741,250	3,625,000
	BD - FINES & FORFEITS	775,900	898,540	898,540	825,000
	BE - INVEST INCOME	5,526,836	5,550,000	5,550,000	5,100,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	567,999	-	(169,459)	-
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	3,488,293	2,497,118	2,497,118	2,517,118
	BO - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	16,758,082	16,758,082	16,758,082	16,758,082
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	136,638	88,124	88,124	88,124
	TL - PROPERTY TAX	473,734,086	483,322,110	483,322,110	528,956,314
Revenues Excluding Interdepartmental Transfers		622,390,301	512,855,224	512,685,765	557,869,638
	Interdepartmental Transfers	352,496	2,390,576	9,730,366	390,576
	Interfund Transfers from Non-major Funds	-	7,339,790	-	9,000,000
Revenues Including Interdepartmental Transfers		622,742,797	522,585,590	522,416,131	567,260,214

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	86	65	84
	ORDINANCE	1	1	1
	PBA	1454	1418	1485
	SOA	194	206	186
Full-Time Total		1735	1690	1756
Part-Time		437	422	441
Part-Time Total		437	422	441



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Police Department			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Public Safety	DWI Arrests	Includes the number of arrests due to the crime of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, including prescription drugs. Complete intoxication is not required; the level of alcohol or drugs in the driver's body must simply be enough to prevent him or her from thinking clearly or driving safely. State laws specify the levels of blood alcohol content at which a person is presumed to be under the influence.	Protect life and property.
Public Safety	Moving Violation Citations	Includes summons issuance activity for movers. Examples of moving violations include, but are not limited to, speeding, failures to yield right-of-way, failure to signal when turning, failure to use lights at night, passing in a no passing zone. This measure excludes DUI (Driving Under the Influence) citations.	Protect life and property.

Police Department					
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
DWI Arrests	610	487	535	158	550
Moving Violation Citations	194,639	177,604	188,500	51,065	200,500



HUMAN RESOURCES

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Department of Human Resources 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$1.1 million, an increase of \$66,445 or 6.5% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$991,433, an increase of \$85,658 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expense in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$93,000, which is a decrease of \$19,213 or 17.1% when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	829,555	905,775	905,775	991,433
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	13,272	33,000	33,000	18,000
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	49,213	79,213	79,213	75,000
Expense Total		892,040	1,017,988	1,017,988	1,084,433
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	8,027	-	-	-
Revenue Total		8,027	-	-	-

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	ORDINANCE	9	7	8
Full-Time Total		9	7	8
Part-Time		1	1	1
Part-Time Total		1	1	1
Seasonal		1	2	2
Seasonal Total		1	2	2



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION AND MUSEUMS

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Department of Parks, Recreation & Museums 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$35.6 million, which is an increase of \$529,385 or 1.5% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$23.2 million, which is an increase of \$1.2 million or 5.4% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Part-Time and Seasonal employees comprise \$9.9 million of the salary expense.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expense in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$12.4 million, which is a decrease of \$650,014 or 5.0% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Revenues in the 2026 Proposed Budget for the Department of Parks, Recreation & Museums are \$29.6 million, which is an increase of \$309,213 or 1.1% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	21,624,352	22,496,981	21,997,008	23,176,407
	BB - EQUIPMENT	287,182	387,300	387,300	387,300
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	1,660,915	1,620,533	1,620,533	2,000,000
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	9,289,621	9,029,481	11,029,481	10,000,000
Expense Total		32,862,070	33,534,295	35,034,322	35,563,707
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	2,818,271	2,849,028	2,849,028	2,926,531
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	24,297,340	23,343,266	23,343,266	23,874,976
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	28,865	-	-	-
	TX - SPECIAL TAXES	2,922,276	3,125,000	3,125,000	2,825,000
Revenue Total		30,066,751	29,317,294	29,317,294	29,626,507

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	143	120	143
	ORDINANCE	7	7	7
Full-Time Total		150	127	150
Part-Time		198	85	198
Part-Time Total		198	85	198
Seasonal		871	733	871
Seasonal Total		871	733	871



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Department of Parks, Recreation & Museums			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Fit Nassau	Campsite Bookings	Includes the number of bookings at County operated campgrounds.	Reach higher levels of usage through new programs at County campsite facilities.
Fit Nassau	Athletic Field Bookings	Includes the number of field bookings recorded at select Nassau County facilities. A fee and leisure pass is required.	Offer Parks facilities for various functions and activities increasing the public's awareness of all that is available.
Fit Nassau	Golf-Rounds Played	Includes the number of rounds of golf played. The Nassau County Department of Parks, Recreation and Museums manages and operates three 18-hole golf courses at Eisenhower Park (Red, White and Blue). The White and Blue courses also offer a 9-hole option. Additionally, there are four 9-hole golf courses located at Bay Park, Cantiague Park, Morley Park and North Woodmere Park.	Offer quality, well-maintained public golf courses at affordable prices to encourage residents to play during peak and off peak hours.
Fit Nassau	Leisure Passes Sold	Includes the number of Leisure Passes sold. The Nassau County Leisure Passport identifies its holder as a Nassau County resident and is required for entry into many recreational facilities such as pools, rinks, golf courses, tennis courts, marinas and cabanas, as well as most parks operated by the Nassau County Department of Parks, Recreation and Museums. In general, a Leisure Passport is required of residents 13 years of age and older. Youngsters who utilize county-operated golf courses, regardless of age, must have a Leisure Passport.	Increase the number of leisure passes sold to properly reflect the usage of County facilities, and create a comprehensive data base and mailing list to keep users informed regarding new programs and events at County parks.
Fit Nassau	Parks Attendance	Includes tracked attendance (Daily Point of Sale) for the following Nassau County Parks recreation activities: Swimming Pools, Ice Skating Rinks, Miniature Golf Courses and Rifle Range.	Increase the attendance at the Parks, Recreation and Museums by giving the residents of Nassau County new and improved experiences.
Government Efficiency	Parks Revenue-Exc Rent	Includes the dollar amount resulting from all Parks Revenue sources including golf, museums, recreation, and advertising but excluding rent collected.	Seek new and continuous sources of non-levy funding to expand and improve Park programming.
Fit Nassau	Rec Prog-Children Registered	Includes the number of children ages 5 to 12 who have registered to attend Nassau County's Summer Recreation program, which runs for six weeks during July and August.	Bring an affordable and enjoyable camp experience to the residents of Nassau County.
Fit Nassau	Picnic Area Bookings	Includes the number of bookings at County owned picnic areas.	Provide quality and well maintained picnic grounds that residents and visitors will enjoy.

PARKS, RECREATION AND MUSEUMS



Department of Parks, Recreation & Museums					
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
Campsites - # of Bookings	3,675	3,600	3,700	822	3,700
Field Reservations - # of Bookings	15,898	16,998	16,000	2,381	16,000
Golf-Rounds Played	232,374	237,248	229,000	36,394	241,000
Leisure Passes Sold	24,133	25,029	24,000	4,662	26,000
Parks Attendance	158,600	147,069	159,000	26,761	163,000
Parks Revenue-Exc Rent	\$ 23,315,289	\$ 24,297,340	\$ 23,343,266	\$ 5,172,831	\$ 23,874,976
Rec Prog-Children Registered	821	765	900	584	900
Picnics - # of Bookings	1,413	1,354	1,425	29	1,450



DEPARTMENT OF SHARED SERVICES

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The expenses in the 2026 Proposed Budget for the Department of Shared Services are \$2.0 million, an increase of \$302,702 when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$1.8 million, an increase of \$340,144 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expense in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$204,536, a decrease of \$37,442 when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

The revenues in the 2026 Proposed Budget for the Department of Shared Services are \$330,000, a decrease of \$350,000 when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	1,264,537	1,418,206	1,417,265	1,757,409
	BB - EQUIPMENT	-	700	700	-
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	11,984	17,278	17,278	17,536
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	106,532	194,000	224,000	187,000
Expense Total		1,383,054	1,630,184	1,659,243	1,961,945
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	300,392	270,000	620,000	270,000
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	94,220	60,000	60,000	60,000
Revenue Total		394,612	330,000	680,000	330,000

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	11	12	12
	ORDINANCE	3	3	3
Full-Time Total		14	15	15
Part-Time		1	1	1
Part-Time Total		1	1	1

SHARED SERVICES



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Department of Shared Services			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Government Efficiency	\$ Savings-Paid/Encmbrd Price	This measure captures savings and cost avoidance by comparing actual price paid vs. the encumbered amount on the requisition or the price paid on the previous order. This measure is based on data collected on or about the 19th of every month.	Engage in an aggressive sourcing of competitive vendors to maximize savings potential. Document all savings resulting from bidding items that do not normally require bidding such as items under a certain dollar amount or items covered by NYS contract. Also, by documenting savings yielding from comparing current prices paid vs. past prices for the same items and comparing purchase order final pricing to encumbered amounts.

Department of Shared Services					
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
\$ Savings-Paid/Encmbrd Price	\$ 1,141,109	\$ 1,662,082	\$ 600,000	\$ 559,203	\$ 700,000



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget provides \$368.1 million for Department of Public Works expenses. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$38.6 million, an increase of \$339,421 or 0.9% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. This increase provides additional personnel resources for the maintenance of County roads and facilities and to administer the ongoing major Capital program initiatives being undertaken by the Department in concert with New York State.

Other than Personal Services (OTPS) is \$202.7 million, an increase of \$7.4 million or 3.8% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. This increase primarily is attributable to the increase of the NICE Bus contract.

The 2026 Proposed Budget provides \$34.3 million for Utilities expenses, an increase of \$153,217 or 0.4% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. This is mainly due to the increase in commodity prices.

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Other Expenses and Mass Transportation is \$69.6 million, a decrease of \$476,861 or 0.7% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection due to an increase in LIRR Station Maintenance costs offset by the decrease in Rents.

The revenues for the Department of Public Works in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$233.8 million, an increase of \$20.5 million or 9.6% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. The increase is mainly the result of an increase in Sale of County Property and State Operating Assistance (STOA) revenue.

PUBLIC WORKS



E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	33,531,575	37,035,374	38,304,472	38,643,893
	AC - WORKERS COMPENSATION	1,562,333	2,430,000	2,430,000	2,430,000
	BB - EQUIPMENT	3,087,264	173,100	173,100	253,100
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	7,348,190	9,871,811	9,871,811	9,954,391
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	180,894,009	185,193,043	185,193,043	192,473,928
	DF - UTILITY COSTS	29,022,170	34,128,122	34,128,122	34,281,339
	DG - VAR DIRECT EXPENSES	475,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
	HF - INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES	16,201,339	18,402,423	18,402,423	20,196,600
	MM - MASS TRANSPORTATION	50,555,879	51,990,222	52,078,079	54,771,930
	OO - OTHER EXPENSES	17,083,887	18,003,892	18,003,892	14,833,180
Expense Total		339,761,645	357,527,987	358,884,942	368,138,361
Revenue	BC - PERMITS & LICENSES	2,662,903	1,925,801	1,925,801	2,206,135
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	29,013,198	16,965,481	16,965,481	29,867,075
	BG - REVENUE OFFSET TO EXPENSE	4,000,247	3,048,847	3,048,847	3,048,847
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	34,683,217	36,099,587	36,108,405	34,557,733
	BJ - INTERDEPT REVENUES	18,889,168	16,084,942	16,084,942	16,413,026
	BW - INTERFUND REVENUE	689,881	4,527,646	4,527,646	4,527,646
	BZ - OTH NON TAX SOURCE REVENUES	1,095,023	302,853	302,853	302,853
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	15,507,946	15,761,658	15,761,658	16,149,971
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	118,742,886	118,462,200	118,602,861	126,727,300
Revenue Total		225,284,469	213,179,015	213,328,494	233,800,586

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	403	367	409
	ORDINANCE	12	10	10
Full-Time Total		415	377	419
Part-Time		21	21	20
Part-Time Total		21	21	20
Seasonal		61	54	61
Seasonal Total		61	54	61



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Department of Public Works			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Government Efficiency	# of Fleet Vehicles	Represents the actual number of motorized and non-motorized vehicles in the County fleet, excluding Police vehicles.	Reduce the County's operating costs.
Government Efficiency	Facilities Work Orders Completed	Includes the number of corrective work orders that were completed by Facilities Management in a reporting calendar month.	Complete corrective work orders to ensure the safety of the public and County employees and to increase efficiencies for County workers at County owned facilities. This will reduce law suits against the county and increase productivity of County employees.
Government Efficiency	Fleet Vehicles-Yearly Avg Age	Represents the average age in years of all motorized and non-motorized vehicles in the County fleet, excluding Police vehicles.	To reduce the County's operating costs by reducing the average age of fleet vehicles to reduce maintenance costs.
Government Efficiency	Mosquito Cmplnts Cmpl-Avg Days	Includes the average days it takes to respond to a mosquito complaint.	To ensure the health and safety to all by inspecting sites and treating them if the sites test positive for mosquitos.
Government Efficiency	Potholes Filled	Includes the number of potholes filled per year.	To increase efficiencies within the Department to ensure that potholes get filled and road way are maintained .This will cut down on lawsuits.
Government Efficiency	Road Mntn Work Orders Cmpl	Includes the number of corrective work orders that were completed by Road Maintenance in a reporting calendar month.	Complete corrective work orders to ensure the safety for all citizens who travel Nassau County owned roads and to reduce the amount of law suits against the County.
Government Efficiency	Road Opening Permits Cmpl	Includes the number of Road Opening permits that were completed in a reporting calendar month.	Ensure that all road openings on Nassau County roadways are performed in compliance to Nassau County Specifications and that the traffic flow during this procedure is properly planed for. Each road opening permit that is issued generates revenue for Nassau County.
Government Efficiency	Sewer Permits Completed	Includes the number of sewer permits that were completed in a reporting calendar month.	Ensure that all sewer connections to county sewers are done in compliance to Nassau County specifications. This reduces the amount of sewer malfunctions and also generates revenue for each permit issued.
Government Efficiency	Sump Bas in Cleanings	Includes the number of routine service cleanings, including vegetation control and debris removal, of County owned recharge basins.	Protect ground water and surface waters in accordance with existing Federal and State regulations.
Government Efficiency	Storm Water Work Orders Completed	Includes the number of completed work orders for preventive maintenance measures on equipment associated with the Nassau County Storm Water system.	Storm Water Best Management Practices have been developed to ensure the proper flow of the Nassau County Storm water system. By completing these preventive maintenance measures flooding will be less likely to occur.
Government Efficiency	Labor Hours Comparison	Includes the number of labor hours worked by inhouse staff in Facilities Management and Road Maintenance for Capital funded projects overtime and regular time and for operational funded work overtime.	To determine the opportunity costs related to overtime versus hiring new staff with objectives to improve efficiency in operations, labor costs and productivity.

PUBLIC WORKS



Department of Public Works					
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
# of Fleet Vehicles	1,599	1,599	1,600	1,557	1,600
Facilities Work Orders Completed	7,261	6,821	6,000	2,410	7,000
Fleet Vehicles-Yearly Avg Age	9.8	10.1	7.0	10.1	7.0
Mosquito Cmplnts Cmpl-Avg Days	1	1	1	1	1
Total Potholes Filled	46,560	37,948	40,000	9,904	40,000
Road Mntn Work Orders Cmpl	7,626	6,604	3,500	1,624	4,000
Road Opening Permits Completed	328	856	300	496	800
Sewer Permits Completed	1,069	1,775	1,300	857	1,500
Sump Basin Cleanings	778	548	2,300	150	2,300
Storm Water W/O Completed	2,325	1,621	1,800	342	2,000
Road Maintenance Operational Overtime Hours	12,274	28,225	15,000	15,145	20,000
Facilities Management Operational Overtime Hours	23,365	15,364	28,000	12,669	28,000
Road Maintenance Capital Overtime Hours	110	1,479	250	1,085	2,000
Facilities Management Capital Overtime Hours	20,921	14,340	21,000	4,369	15,000
Road Maintenance Capital Regular Time Hours	1,715	5,696	1,000	2,287	5,000
Facilities Management Capital Regular Time Hours	8,801	12,079	7,000	1,759	7,000



RECORDS MANAGEMENT

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for the Office of Records Management is \$1.5 million, which is an increase of \$39,968, or 2.7% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$838,966 in the 2026 Proposed Budget, an increase of \$39,744 or 5.0% as compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expense in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$526,500, which remains unchanged when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	536,767	883,686	799,222	838,966
	BB - EQUIPMENT	250,549	275,000	275,000	275,000
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	22,561	111,000	111,000	111,000
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	-	140,500	140,500	140,500
	HF - INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES	-	131,284	131,284	131,508
Expense Total		809,878	1,541,470	1,457,006	1,496,974
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	3,755	-	-	-
Revenue Total		3,755	-	-	-

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	10	5	10
Full-Time Total		10	5	10
Part-Time		13	1	13
Part-Time Total		13	1	13
Seasonal		8	0	8
Seasonal Total		8	0	8



OFFICE OF HISPANIC AFFAIRS

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Office of Hispanic Affairs 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$627,592, an increase of \$106,413 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$562,052, an increase of \$115,873 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expense in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$65,540, which is a decrease of \$9,460 or 12.6% when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	364,732	552,592	446,179	562,052
	BB - EQUIPMENT	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	21,811	40,000	40,000	30,540
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	-	25,000	25,000	25,000
Expense Total		386,543	627,592	521,179	627,592
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	1,221	-	-	-
Revenue Total		1,221	-	-	-

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	ORDINANCE	6	4	6
Full-Time Total		6	4	6
Part-Time		4	0	4
Part-Time Total		4	0	4
Seasonal		0	1	0
Seasonal Total		0	1	0



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Expenses

The Department of Social Services (DSS) expenses for the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$626.5 million, a \$21.3 million decrease compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projections. Expenses in Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$57.2 million, a 2.9% increase from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection, primarily due to the need to adequately staff Child Protective Services (CPS) and support recent attrition, as well as to reflect contractual increases. The department's regulatory environment has become increasingly restrictive and complex with an upsurge in new directives and expectations that place additional stress on both support and line staff. The department also maintains several staff divisions such as Staff Development, Legal, and Human Resources to maintain and ensure compliance with local, State, and Federal regulations.

Contractual Services

The Department's 2026 Proposed Budget for Contractual Services is \$8.1 million, a 9.3% increase compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Recipient Grants

The Department of Social Services 2026 Proposed Budget for Recipient Grants is \$91.0 million, a 5.0% decrease compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. This decrease is primarily due to an anticipated decrease in caseloads in Safety Net (SNA) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Over 89% of Recipient Grant funding is composed of payments made to clients eligible for TANF and the Safety Net programs. In mid-year 2025, Public Assistance caseloads were 3,391 compared to a 2024 mid-year caseload average of 3,385, an increase of 0.2%. SNA cases have increased 1.4% over last year, primarily driven by the end of pandemic federal support. The SNA portion of Public Assistance accounts for 76.0% of all Public Assistance cases.

Purchased Services

The Department of Social Services 2026 Proposed Budget for Purchased Services is \$135.3 million, a 11.0% decrease compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Purchased Services represent payments made to independent agencies that provide DSS clients with a variety of services such as Day Care, Adult and Child Protective Services, Foster Care, and Preventive Services. The projected decrease is based on anticipated caseload reductions.



Emergency Vendor Payments

The Department's 2026 Proposed Budget for Emergency Vendor Payments is \$67.2 million, a 2.1% increase from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection primarily due to Safety Net and Children in Institutions. Local districts must comply with regulations to assist individuals and families who seek shelter assistance under the "homeless where found" program and New York State Executive Order to protect homeless individuals during inclement weather where temperatures decline to 32 degrees or below. It also requires homeless shelters to extend their hours of operation so that those without shelter can remain indoors. Emergency Vendor Payments are payments made directly to vendors who provide services to eligible DSS clients. These services vary widely and include providing shelter, paying utilities, and maintaining and providing institutional care to a foster child or a child with special needs.

Medicaid

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Medicaid is \$252.4 million, which is \$1.9 million, or 0.7% lower when compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection primarily due to reduced anticipated Indigent Care costs. In 2026, the County's weekly Medicaid Local Share Cap is based on 52 cycles in State Fiscal Year 2026/2027.

Revenues

The Department of Social Services 2026 Proposed Budget for Revenues is \$272.5 million. The Rents and Recoveries revenues in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$3.4 million, due to anticipated disencumbrances for Special Education. The Federal Aid reimbursement in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$193.8 million, a 7.1% decrease from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection primarily due to anticipated Day Care caseload decreases. State Aid reimbursement in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$55.5 million, a 0.6% decrease from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection primarily due to anticipated Safety Net caseload decreases. Department Revenues in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$19.7 million, a 3.3% decrease from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection primarily due to reduced Special Education reimbursement. State Aid includes reimbursement for the Department's Interdepartmental Service Agreements (ISAs) for departments both within and outside the Health and Human Services departments. DSS is eligible to purchase and fund the information and referral functions provided by these departments as well as claim State Aid revenue for them.

SOCIAL SERVICES



E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	46,797,274	55,596,670	55,596,669	57,216,503
	BB - EQUIPMENT	15,243	43,920	43,920	48,800
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	913,665	1,260,000	1,260,000	1,052,900
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	7,053,187	7,451,896	7,451,896	8,142,934
	HF - INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES	16,246,202	15,588,276	15,588,276	14,118,987
	SS - RECIPIENT GRANTS	84,311,621	82,774,000	95,774,000	91,000,000
	TT - PURCHASED SERVICES	122,885,830	127,988,881	151,986,555	135,322,685
	WW - EMERGENCY VENDOR PAYMENTS	63,792,568	67,790,000	65,790,000	67,171,000
	XX - MEDICAID	250,009,267	254,314,444	254,314,444	252,423,616
Expense Total		592,024,857	612,808,087	647,805,760	626,497,425
Revenue	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	10,004,966	3,190,000	3,190,000	3,395,000
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	16,410,284	20,093,900	20,418,908	19,746,440
	BJ - INTERDEPT REVENUES	37,301	48,400	48,400	48,400
	FA - FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	182,693,357	189,404,426	208,638,427	193,781,362
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	54,870,352	51,744,433	55,882,580	55,521,760
Revenue Total		264,016,260	264,481,159	288,178,315	272,492,962

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	576	487	593
	ORDINANCE	2	3	3
Full-Time Total		578	490	596
Part-Time		100	59	100
Part-Time Total		100	59	100



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Department of Social Services			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Government Assistance	% 7 Day Safety Assess Overdue	Includes the percentage of safety assessments of Child Abuse that are more than 7 days overdue at the end of the month for all non-FAR units. Does not include safety assessments already completed that may have been approved after 7 days. Child Abuse consists of any act of commission or omission that endangers or impairs a child's physical or emotional health or development.	Child Protective Services reports will be investigated and assessed in a timely manner.
Government Assistance	% Invest Overdue +60 Day	Includes the percentage of investigation conclusions of Child Abuse that are more than 60 days overdue at the end of the month for all non-FAR units. Child Abuse consists of any act of commission or omission that endangers or impairs a child's physical or emotional health or development.	Child Protective Services reports will be investigated and assessed in a timely manner.
Government Assistance	% Current Payment Level	Includes the amount of child support dollars distributed as a percentage of total dollars due.	The County will establish paternity and financial responsibility as well as track payment performance regarding child support.
Government Assistance	% Paternity Established	Includes the percentage of children born out of wedlock cases open at the end of the month for which paternity has been established or acknowledged.	The County will establish paternity and financial responsibility as well as track payment performance regarding child support.
Government Assistance	% Support Order Established	Includes the percentage of Child Support cases open at the end of the month for which support orders have been established.	The County will establish paternity and financial responsibility as well as track payment performance regarding child support.
Government Assistance	All App: Registered to Disp	Includes the average number of days between the Application Registration date and the date of final disposition (Application Disposition Date) for all temporary assistance, day care and medical assistance applications.	Applications for assistance will be disposed of in a timely manner.
Government Assistance	% Homeless Cases-Motels	Includes the percentage of eligible homeless cases housed with the Department of Social Services on an emergency, temporary basis in Motels to help them meet their emergency.	The County will provide housing to no more than 30% of the eligible families requiring temporary or emergency housing in Hotels/Motels.
Government Assistance	% Homeless Housed-Motels	Includes the percentage of eligible homeless individuals (adults and children) housed with the Department of Social Services on an emergency, temporary basis in Motels to help them meet their emergency.	The County will provide housing to no more than 30% of the eligible families requiring temporary or emergency housing in Hotels/Motels.
Government Assistance	% TANF & SN MOE Employment	Includes the percentage of non-exempt TANF individuals (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) and SN MOE individuals (Safety Net Maintenance of Effort) who participate in employment services provided by the County.	The County will provide accessible employment services to the eligible (Employable) Temporary Assistance and Safety Net Assistance population.

SOCIAL SERVICES



Department of Social Services						
Performance Measures	Division	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
% 7 Day Safety Assess Overdue	Child Protective Services	2.2%	2.3%	8.0%	2.2%	8.0%
% Invest Overdue +60 Day	Child Protective Services	27.7%	23.9%	18.0%	16.4%	18.0%
% Current Payment Level	Child Support Enforce Programs	69.7%	69.4%	80.0%	69.7%	80.0%
% Paternity Established	Child Support Enforce Programs	93.1%	93.0%	80.0%	92.9%	80.0%
% Support Order Established	Child Support Enforce Programs	90.1%	90.8%	80.0%	90.4%	80.0%
All App: Registered to Disp	Public Assistance	15 Days	16 Days	20 Days	15 Days	20 Days
All App: Registered to Disp	Day Care	24 Days	30 Days	25 Days	44 Days	25 Days
All App: Registered to Disp	Medicaid	15 Days	25 Days	20 Days	29Days	20 Days
% Homeless Cases-Motels	Housing Shelter & Homeless	56.2%	63.7%	30.0%	67.9%	45.0%
% Homeless Housed-Motels	Housing Shelter & Homeless	57.4%	66.0%	30.0%	70.6%	45.0%
% TANF & SN MOE Employment	Public Assistance	17.2%	16.2%	27.0%	19.8%	27.0%



OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Expenses for the Office of the County Treasurer in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$3.1 million, an increase of \$63,730 or 2.1% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$2.5 million in the 2026 Proposed Budget, an increase of \$214,430 or 9.4% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection due to additions to staff.

Other Than Personal Expenses (OTPS), are \$623,750, a decrease of \$150,700 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in Auction and Debt Collection costs.

Revenues for the Office of the County Treasurer in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$87.6 million, a decrease of \$1.0 million, or 1.2% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. This decrease is primarily due to an expected decrease in Investment Income.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	1,936,500	2,281,900	2,273,962	2,488,392
	BB - EQUIPMENT	-	4,000	4,000	4,000
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	308,780	514,950	514,950	374,250
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	46,441	255,500	255,500	245,500
Expense Total		2,291,721	3,056,350	3,048,412	3,112,142
Revenue	BA - INT PENALTY ON TAX	35,425,732	35,512,500	35,512,500	36,037,500
	BE - INVEST INCOME	44,045,216	48,400,000	48,400,000	46,700,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	438,869	-	153,412	-
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	426,019	715,000	715,000	715,000
	BO - PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	(377,121)	-	7,735	-
	TX - SPECIAL TAXES	3,981,222	3,805,000	3,805,000	4,105,000
Revenue Total		83,939,937	88,432,500	88,593,647	87,557,500

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	23	21	23
	ORDINANCE	5	5	5
Full-Time Total		28	26	28
Part-Time		1	1	1
Part-Time Total		1	1	1



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Office of the Treasurer			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Government Efficiency	# of Bank Accounts	Includes the number of active managed bank accounts where Nassau County monies are deposited.	Improve timeliness of account reconciliation.
Government Efficiency	% Bank Accounts Reconciled	Includes the number of actively managed bank accounts reconciled within 30 days of receipt of bank statement as a percent of the total number of	Improve timeliness of account reconciliation.
Government Efficiency	% Direct Payroll Deposits	Includes the number of Direct Payroll Deposit as a percentage of total Payroll.	Increase efficiency through automation.
Government Efficiency	% Paperless Payroll Advice	Includes the number of Paperless Payroll Advice as a percentage of total Direct Deposits.	Increase efficiency through automation.
Government Efficiency	% Tax Pay Received Online	Includes the actual dollar value of delinquent property taxes received via online payment as a percentage of total payments received.	Increase efficiency through automation.
Government Efficiency	Investment Balance Rate	Represents the interest rate earned on Investment balances.	Maximize investment income, while providing sufficient liquidity and minimizing risk.

Office of the Treasurer					
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
# of Bank Accounts	118	116	125	116	120
% Bank Accounts Reconciled	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% Direct Payroll Deposits					
Full Time Employees	94.7%	95.9%	96.0%	96.3%	97.0%
Part Time Employees	78.7%	79.9%	96.0%	83.4%	97.0%
% Paperless Payroll Advice					
Full Time Employees	62.0%	80.2%	100.0%	80.5%	100.0%
Part Time Employees	15.2%	17.6%	100.0%	13.1%	100.0%
% Tax Pay Received Online	7.2%	8.4%	25.0%	6.0%	25.0%
Investment Balance Rate	4.97%	4.27%	3.50%	4.08%	3.25%



NASSAU COUNTY TRAFFIC AND PARKING VIOLATIONS AGENCY

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Traffic & Parking Violations Agency 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$18.8 million, an increase of \$79,032 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages & Fees are \$4.9 million, an increase of \$717,710 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection primarily due to additional staffing needs for the department to assist with the increase in volume of Traffic Fines and other revenue initiatives.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expense is \$11.2 million, a decrease of \$784,940 or 6.5% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. The 2026 Proposed Budget also includes \$2.7 million for Inter-Departmental Charges, mainly for services provided by the Department of Information Technology, Public Works, and Other Indirect Charges.

Revenues in the 2026 Proposed Budget for the Traffic & Parking Violations Agency are \$74.4 million, an increase of \$3.6 million or 5.1% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection primarily due to an increase in the volume of traffic violations.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	3,747,676	4,584,582	4,212,754	4,930,464
	BB - EQUIPMENT	1,628	58,000	58,000	12,200
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	60,437	121,520	121,520	67,380
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	9,520,000	11,825,000	11,825,000	11,140,000
	HF - INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES	-	2,510,672	2,510,672	2,656,934
Expense Total		13,329,741	19,099,774	18,727,946	18,806,978
Revenue	BD - FINES & FORFEITS	60,561,229	70,525,000	70,525,000	73,900,000
	BE - INVEST INCOME	8,773	25,000	25,000	25,000
	BF - RENTS & RECOVERIES	1,889,260	-	185,877	-
	BH - DEPT REVENUES	8,055	-	-	-
	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXP	-	-	-	450,000
Revenue Total		62,467,317	70,550,000	70,735,877	74,375,000

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	38	27	35
	ORDINANCE	9	9	10
Full-Time Total		47	36	45
Part-Time		31	21	33
Part-Time Total		31	21	33

TRAFFIC AND PARKING VIOLATIONS AGENCY



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Traffic & Parking Violations Agency			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Government Efficiency	Vehicle Registration Scofflaws Requested	Represents the number of requested plate suspensions to NYS DMV from NCTPVA for those registrants that have unanswered parking violations or photo enforcement notices of liability. A scofflaw represents either a registration renewal hold or a registration suspension.	To ensure all registrants who failed to answer violations receive fair, consistent and equitable treatment in attempting to encourage registrants to resolve unanswered violations
Government Efficiency	Vehicle Registration Scofflaws Lifted	Represents the number of scofflaw plate suspensions that have cleared their registration scofflaw.	To ensure all registrants who failed to answer violations receive fair, consistent and equitable treatment in attempting to encourage registrants to resolve unanswered violations
Government Efficiency	License Suspensions Requested	Represents the number of requested license suspensions to NYS DMV from NCTPVA for those motor vehicle operators that have unanswered traffic violations. A license suspension includes operators who do not have a NYS license so that license or unlicensed operators driving privileges are suspended in NYS. If out of state licensed, a request is made to the operators home state to suspend the operators driving privileges.	To ensure all vehicle operators who failed to answer violations receive fair, consistent and equitable treatment in attempting to encourage operators to resolve unanswered violations
Government Efficiency	License Suspension Lifted	Represents the number of license suspensions that have been 'lifted' due to the motorist or their representative answering the ticket.	To ensure all vehicle operators who failed to answer violations receive fair, consistent and equitable treatment in attempting to encourage operators to resolve unanswered violations
Government Efficiency	Traffic Billing Letters Sent	Represents the number of billing letters sent to motorists who failed to answer traffic ticket(s) by the return/arraignment date.	To notify 'delinquent' motorists that they failed to resolve issued traffic tickets by the return/arraignment date.
Government Efficiency	Parking Billing Letters Sent	Represents the number of billing letters sent to vehicle registrants who failed to answer parking ticket(s) by the return/arraignment date.	To notify 'delinquent' vehicle registrants that they failed to resolve issued parking traffic tickets by the return/arraignment date.
Government Efficiency	Default Judgments Recorded	Represents the number of default judgments ordered by TPVA JHO's and recorded in the County Clerk's Office	Continue to use various tools available to TPVA in an attempt to resolve unanswered/unresolved tickets and/or notices of liability.
Government Efficiency	Default Judgments Satisfactions Recorded	Represents the number of default judgments that were satisfied due to resolution of unresolved violations and notices of liability.	To ensure all individuals who had default judgments filed against them and then subsequently resolved, to record the satisfactions with the County Clerk timely.
Public Safety	Parking Tickets Received	Parking tickets issued by various jurisdictions and processed by TPVA	To timely process receipt of parking tickets
Public Safety	Traffic Tickets Received	Traffic tickets issued by various jurisdictions and processed by TPVA	To timely process receipt of traffic tickets
Public Safety	Red Light Camera Notices of Liability Issued	Represents the number of notices of liability issued to red light camera violators. There are various reasons why a Notice of Liability was issued due to a Red Light Camera Violation: Left Turn while Traffic Signal is Red, Going Straight through on a Red Light Signal, Making a right on Red but failing to make a complete stop, Blatant disregard for a red light.	Ensure the issuance of red light camera violations is consistent among locations and periods for the Public Safety betterment.

TRAFFIC AND PARKING VIOLATIONS AGENCY



Traffic & Parking Violations Agency						
Performance Measures	Division	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
Vehicle Registration Scofflaws Requested	Parking & RLC	-	6,869	5,000	511	5,000
Vehicle Registration Scofflaws Lifted	Parking & RLC	-	4,339	4,000	74	3,100
License Suspensions Requested	Traffic	65,855	61,192	15,000	10,444	60,000
License Suspension Lifted	Traffic	21,580	32,290	10,000	4,809	31,000
Traffic Billing Letters Sent	Traffic	51,109	29,411	40,000	7,989	30,000
Parking Billing Letters Sent	Parking	54,609	32,636	12,000	10,777	35,000
Default Judgments Recorded	All	-	597	2,500	-	45,000
Default Judgments Satisfactions Recorded	All	114	103	750	-	13,500
Parking Tickets Received	Parking	110,421	110,406	110,000	36,899	110,000
Traffic Tickets Received	Traffic	167,547	153,827	160,000	53,976	160,000
RLC NOL's Issued	RLC	482,488	458,292	450,000	179,026	450,000



VETERANS SERVICE AGENCY

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The Veterans Service Agency 2026 Proposed Budget expense is \$882,880, a decrease of \$6,517 from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection. Salaries, Wages, & Fees are \$837,438, an increase of \$18,483, or 2.3% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) expense in the 2026 Proposed Budget, is \$45,442, which is a \$25,000 decrease compared to the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

Revenue for the Veterans Service Agency is comprised of \$90,000 in State Aid, which remains unchanged from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

E/R	Object Name	2024 Actual	2025 NIFA Approved	2025 Mid-Year Projection	2026 Proposed
Expense	AA - SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	660,172	818,955	818,955	837,438
	DD - GENERAL EXPENSES	10,897	24,442	24,442	39,442
	DE - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	3,000	46,000	46,000	6,000
Expense Total		674,069	889,397	889,397	882,880
Revenue	SA - STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Revenue Total		90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000

Headcount	Union	2025 NIFA Approved	On Board HC 9/4/2025	2026 Proposed
Full-Time	CSEA	8	7	8
	ORDINANCE	1	1	1
Full-Time Total		9	8	9



PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Veterans Service Agency			
Category	Performance Measures	Description	Goal Statement
Government Assistance	% Vet Counselors Using VetPro	Represents the percentage of Veteran Service Agency Counselors using the VetPro, a case management, claims creation, and submission software for Veteran Service Officers.	All VSA Counselors to use the efficient and paperless VetPro system to store Veterans' information.
Government Assistance	Veteran Applications Submitted	Represents the number of Veteran claims opened and submitted to the Department of Veterans Affairs, including compensation, pension, tax exemption, and medical claims.	Lead Veterans through the claims process from the application to adjudication and if necessary, the appeal process. Keep contact with the veteran to file any future increases to existing claims or new claims.
Government Assistance	Veteran Stand Downs/Veterans' Assistance Day	The Bi-annual Stand Down/Veterans' Assistance Day provides veterans with assistance in securing entitled benefits, job counseling, legal advice, clothing, canned food, medical screening, day of event meal and enrollment in the VA health care system, which helps veterans integrate back into the work force and our community.	Help the County's homeless veterans by providing access to the community resources needed to begin addressing their individual problems and rebuilding their lives.
Government Assistance	Veterans Outreach Support Events	The Veterans Service Agency conducts numerous events and ceremonies annually to support and recognize military veterans in Nassau County; with regards to benefits, supplies and assistance for local veterans.	Provide the necessary assistance and support for veterans in the local community. Coordinate resources and organizations for the overall well-being of veterans.

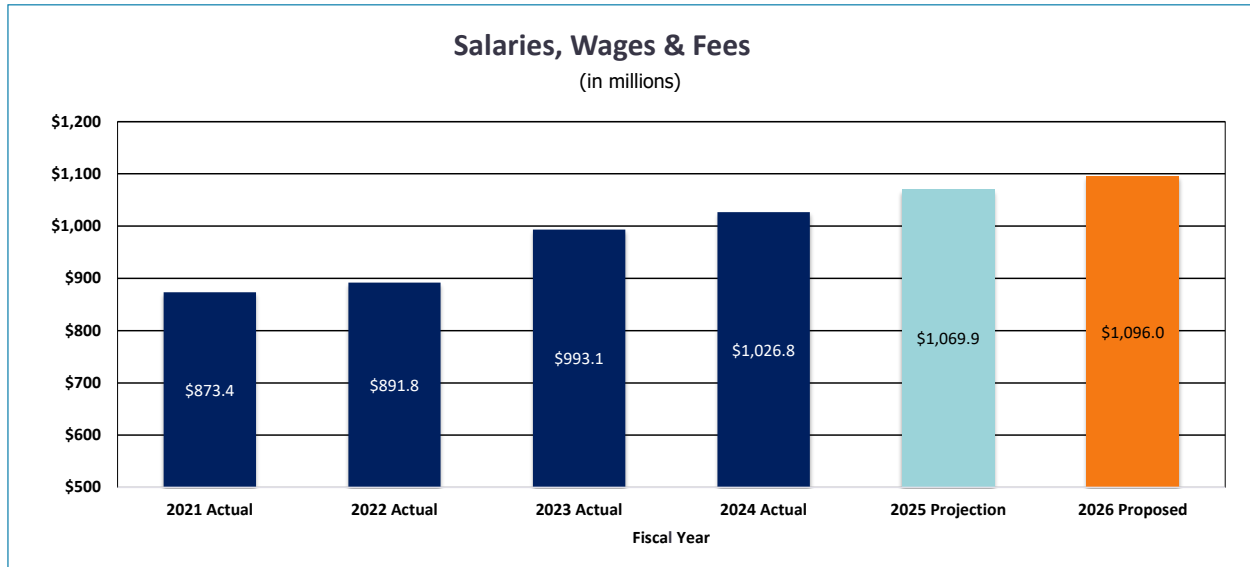
Veterans Service Agency					
Performance Measures	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Target	2025 April YTD Actual	2026 Target
% Vet Counselors Using VetPro*	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Veteran Applications Submitted	269	917	1,000	1,229	2,000
Veteran Stand Downs	2	2	2	1	2
Veterans Outreach Support Events	16	16	20	8	20

* Department switched from VIMS in 2024

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS
BY OBJECT CODE



SALARIES, WAGES AND FEES



2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Salaries, Wages & Fees is \$1,096.0 million, an increase of \$26.1 million, or 2.4%, from the 2025 Projection. This is consistent with the County’s current collective bargaining agreements.

The County’s full-time workforce in the 2026 Proposed Budget is 7,585 for the Major Funds. The County’s on-board full-time positions, as of September 4, 2025, totaled 7,174 for the Major Funds. The Sewer and Storm Water Resources District has a 2026 Proposed Budget headcount of 71. The 2026 Proposed Budget provides the staffing needed for the County Executive’s initiatives, which includes a planned voluntary separation incentive program.

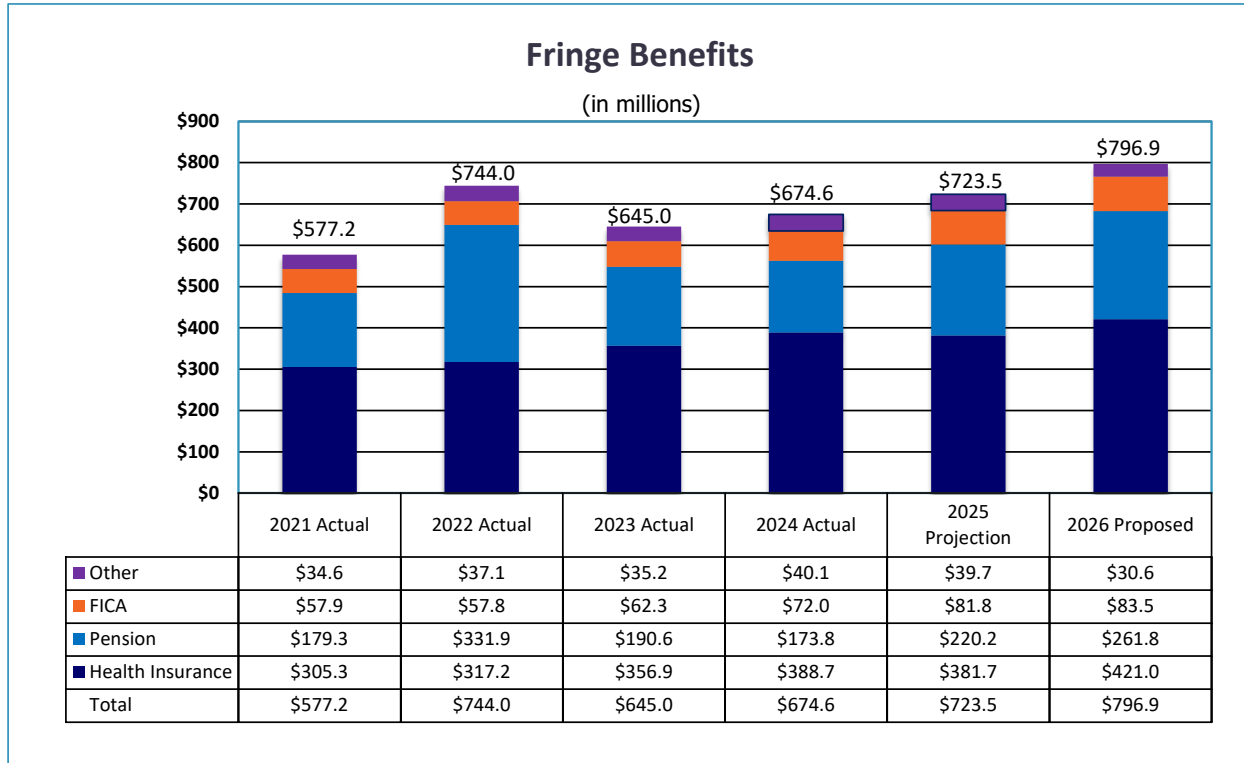
The 2026 Proposed Budget funds 2,629 sworn officers for the Police Department who are represented by the three police unions (1,894 PBA, 360 DAI and 375 SOA).

The 2026 Proposed Budget funds 796 COBA members for the Nassau County Correctional Center. The Correctional Center anticipates hiring two new classes of Correction Officers in April and July of 2026. The additional Correction Officers will help offset the loss of staff due to attrition from retirement and separations. The hiring of two new classes is expected to curtail overtime expense.

Overtime for all County departments in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$103.7 million, an increase of \$2.0 million or 2.0% from the 2025 Projection. The 2026 Proposed Budget for overtime includes \$60.0 million for the Police Department and \$25.1 million for Sheriff’s Department/Correctional Center.



FRINGE BENEFITS



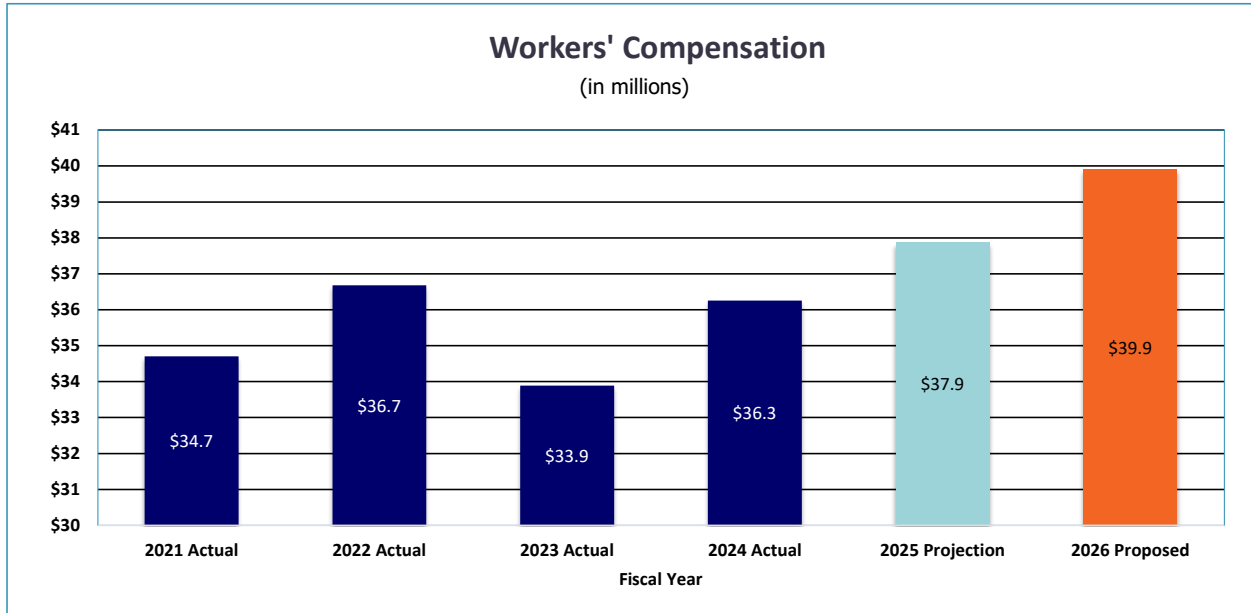
2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Fringe Benefits is \$796.9 million, an increase of \$73.4 million, or 10.1%, from the 2025 Projection.

The 2026 Proposed Budget appropriates \$421.0 million for health insurance, including \$214.6 million for active employees and \$206.4 million for retirees. Additionally, the pension expense for the Major Operating Funds and the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Fund is \$261.8 million. The employer match for Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA) payroll taxes is the most significant component of the remaining Fringe Benefit items, representing 10.5% of all Fringe Benefits. The 2026 Proposed Budget includes \$83.5 million in FICA payroll taxes, a 2.1% increase from the 2025 Projection.



WORKERS' COMPENSATION

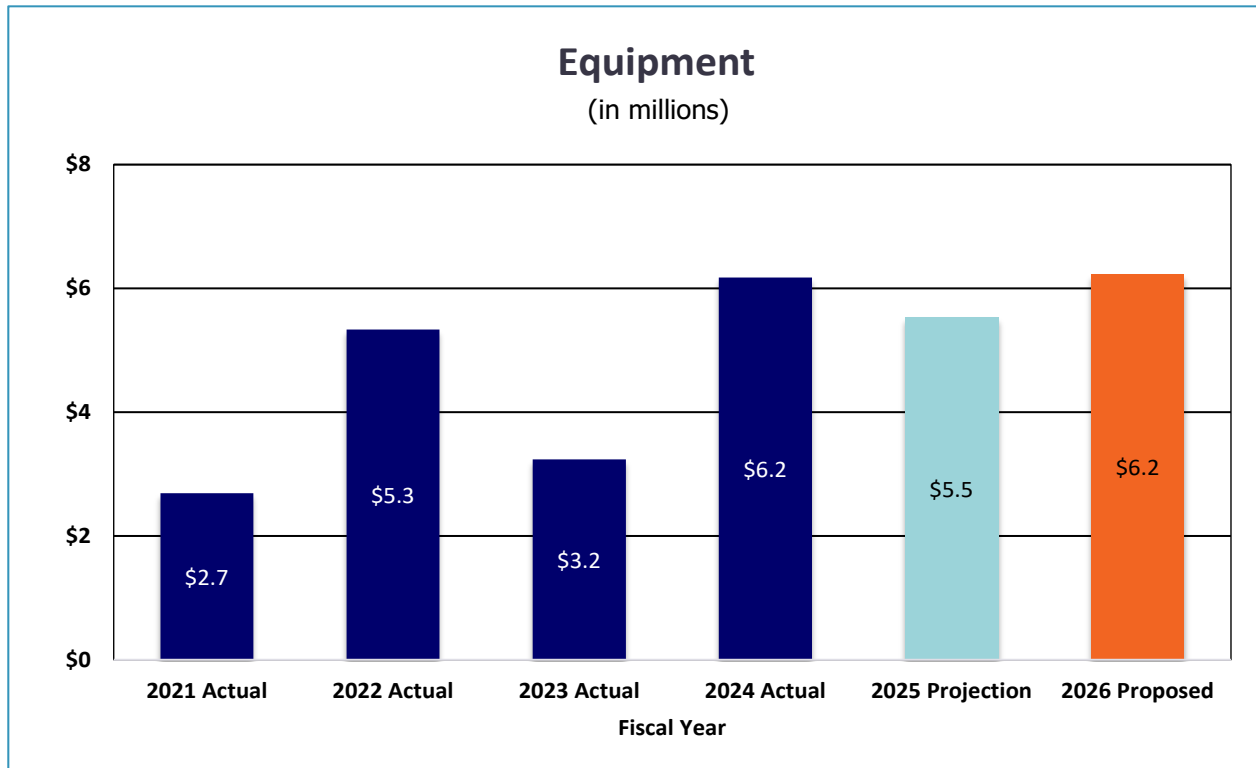


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Workers' Compensation is \$39.9 million, an increase of \$2.0 million, or 5.3%, from the 2025 Projection.



EQUIPMENT



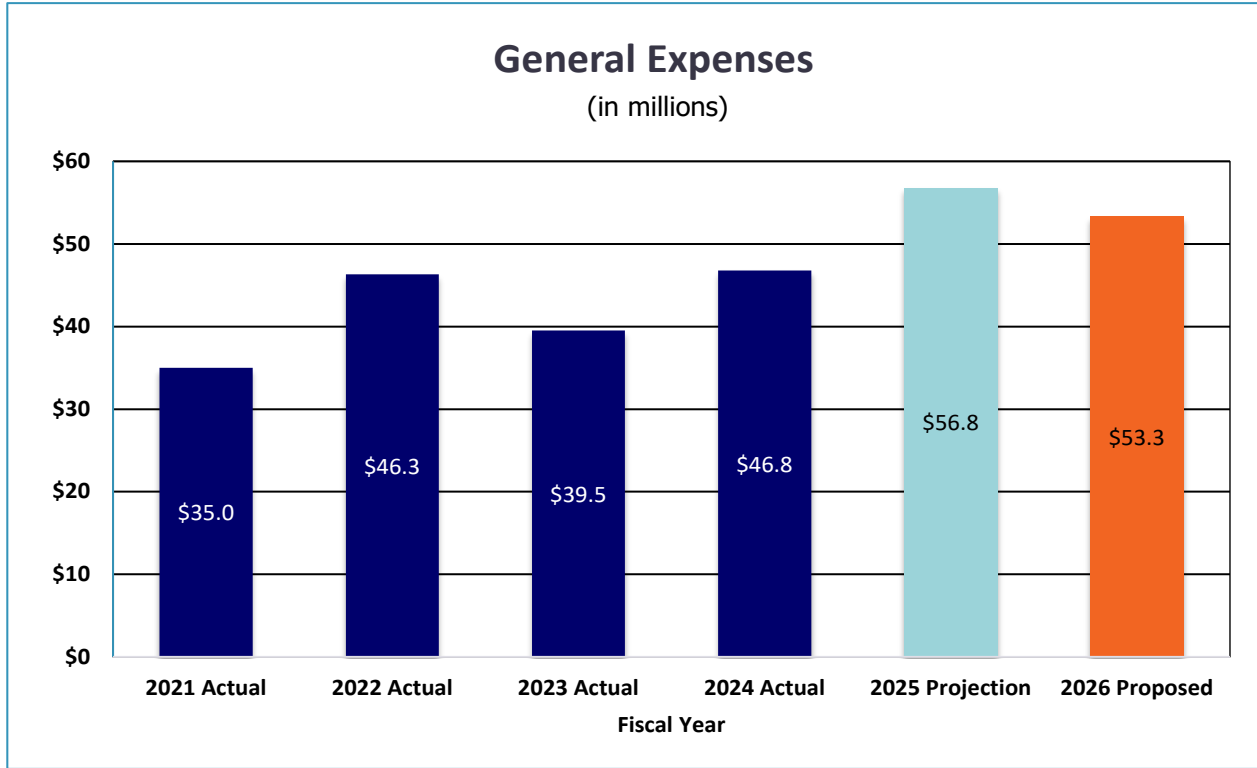
2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Equipment is \$6.2 million, a \$696,379 or 12.6% increase from the 2025 Projection.

The largest component of Equipment in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$2.7 million for the Police Department. This appropriation covers purchasing safety & security equipment, communication equipment, and heavy-duty equipment. There is an evolving need for information technology and other devices to support and assist County agencies. These equipment purchases aid in performing and executing their missions.



GENERAL EXPENSES

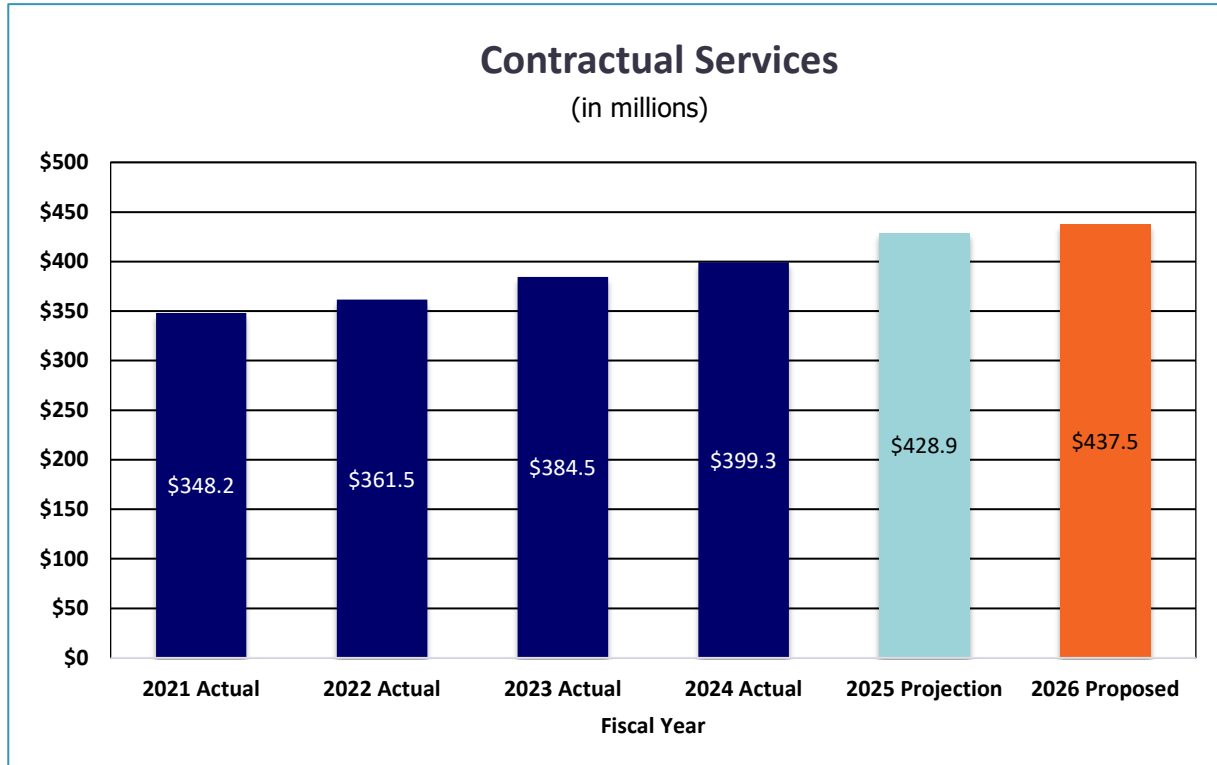


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for General Expenses is \$53.3 million, a decrease of \$3.5 million or 6.2% from the 2025 Projection. The decrease is mainly driven by lower Court Remands. The Police Department comprises the largest portion of General Expenses at \$14.1 million followed by the Department of Public Works at \$11.7 million, where the largest costs are associated with traffic and highway supplies and expenses.



CONTRACTUAL SERVICES



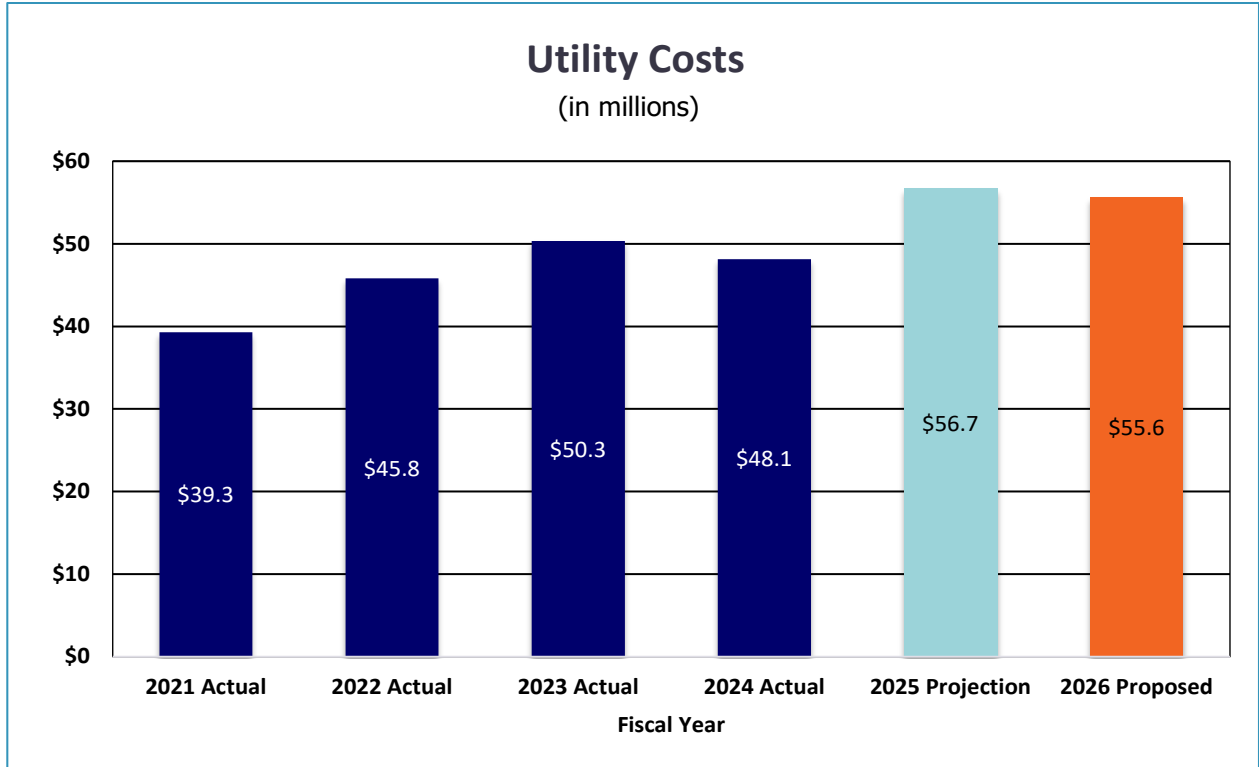
2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Contractual Services is \$437.5 million, an increase of \$8.6 million or 2.0% from the 2025 Projection.

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Contractual Services includes \$192.5 million for the Department of Public Works which represents an increase of \$7.3 million, or 3.9%, from the 2025 Projection. The County’s contract with TransDev to operate the NICE Bus system is the single largest contractual expense and the primary reason for the increase. The 2026 Proposed Budget also includes \$86.9 million for the Sewer & Storm Water Resources District, which is an increase of \$4.3 million, or 5.2%, from the 2025 Projection. Since 2014, the County has contracted with Veolia to operate and maintain the wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system assets. Other departments with significant Contractual Services expenses include: Human Services, Information Technology, Police and Sheriff/Correction Center.



UTILITY COSTS

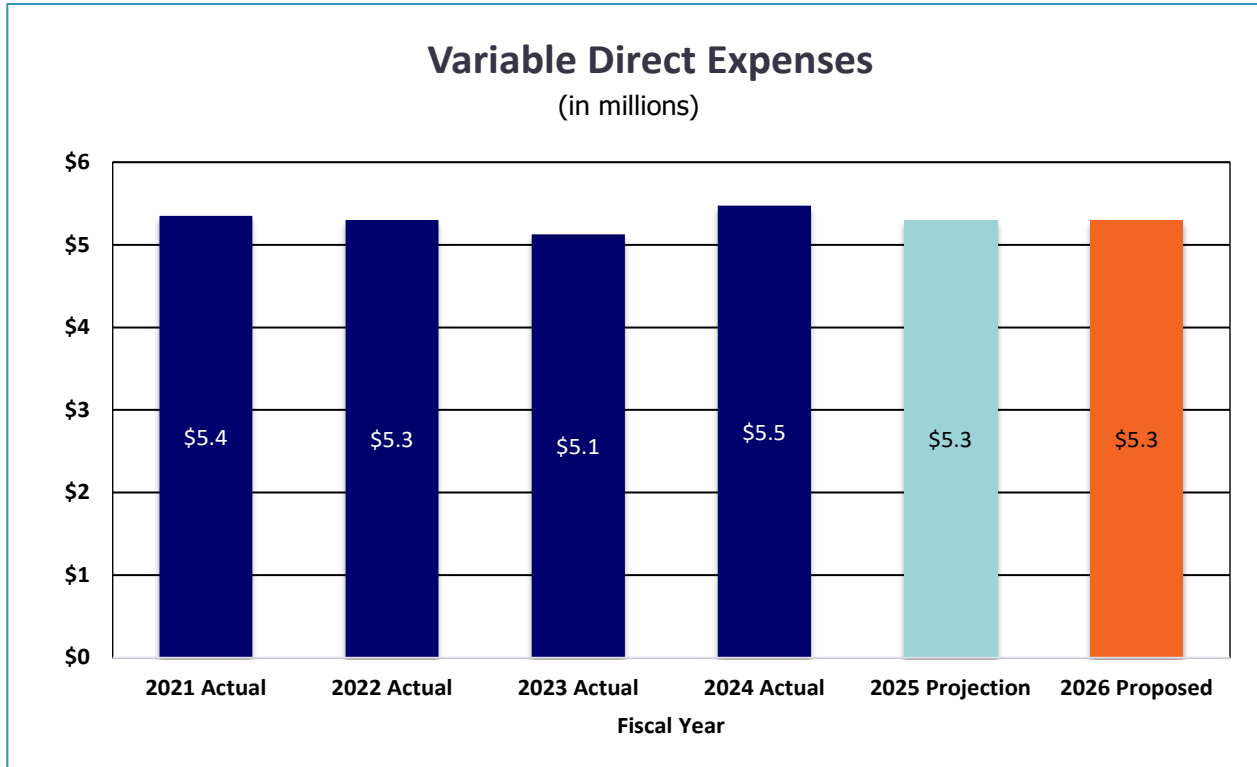


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Utility Costs is \$55.6 million which is a decrease of \$1.1 million, or 1.9%, from the 2025 Projection.



VARIABLE DIRECT EXPENSES



2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Variable Direct Expenses is \$5.3 million, which is flat compared to the 2025 Projection.



DEBT SERVICE INTEREST

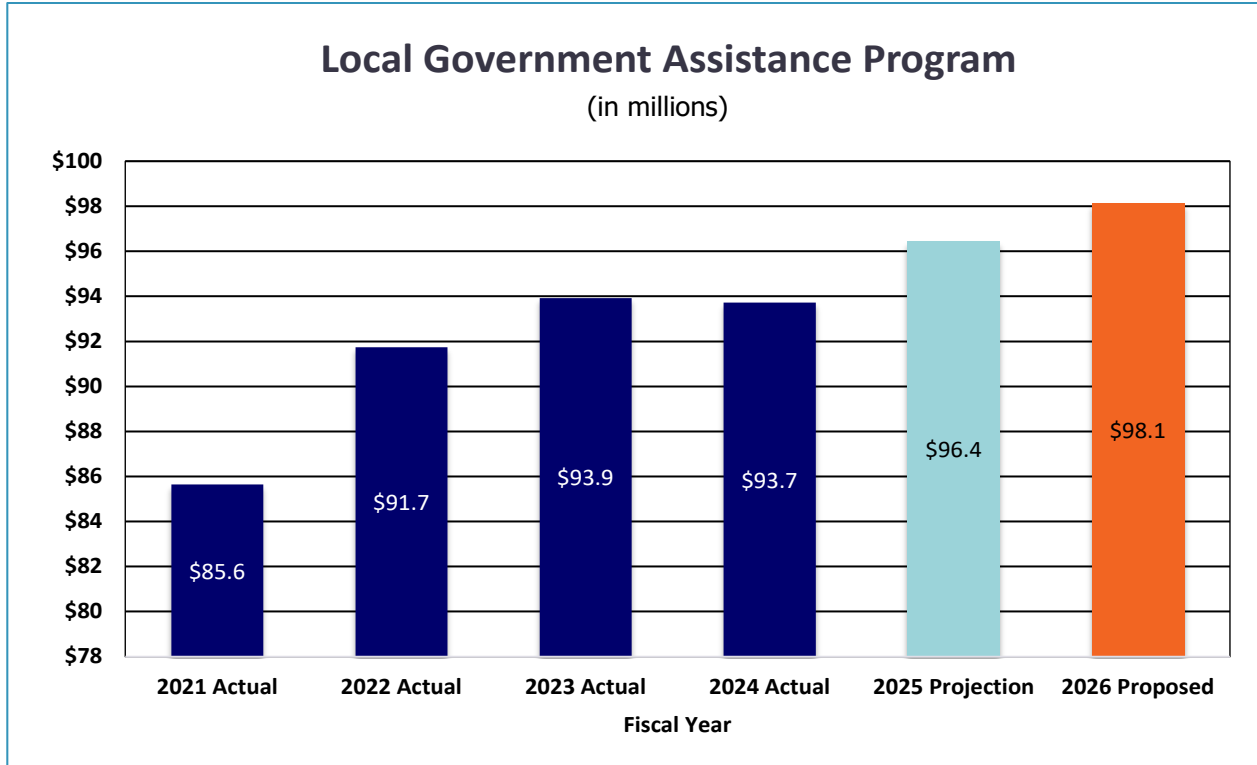


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget includes \$113.8 million in interest payments, an increase of \$790,417 or 0.7% from the 2025 Projection as debt service normalizes from the NIFA refunding in 2021. The total consists of \$99.2 million in the Major Funds and \$14.7 million in the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Fund. Debt Service in the Sewer District Fund is increasing as the County is financing the Bay Park Conveyance project through the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

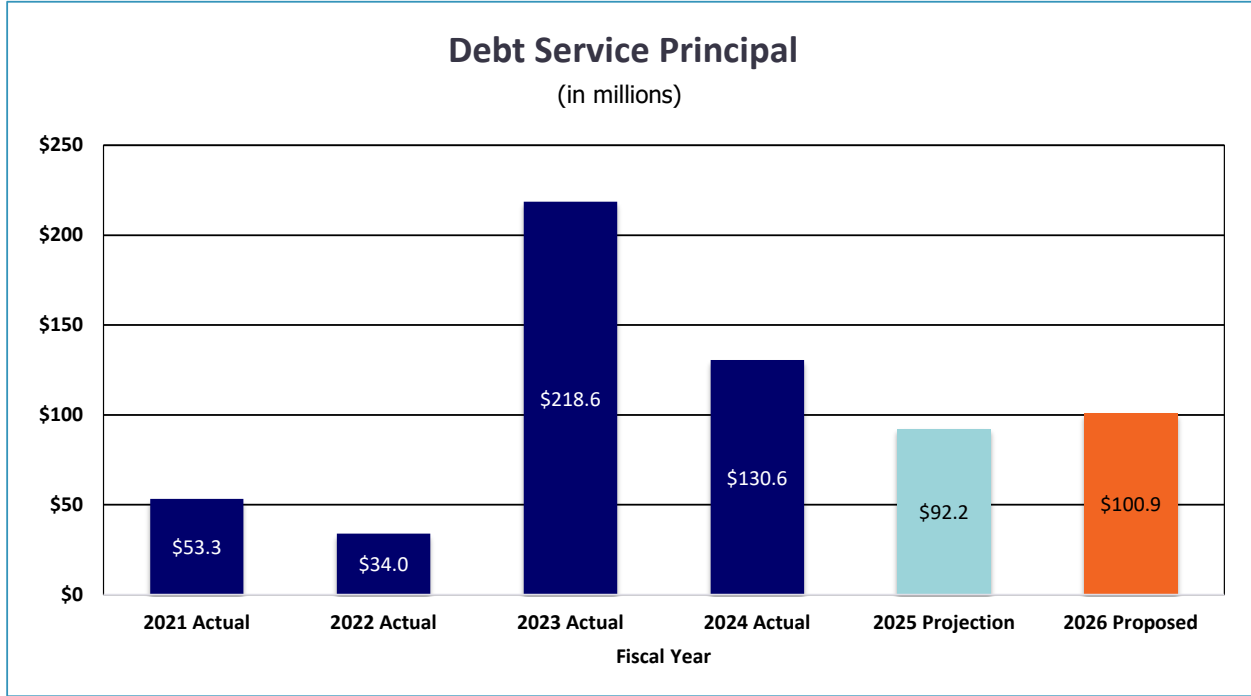


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Local Government Assistance Program is \$98.1 million, which is an increase of 1.8% from the 2025 Projection. The 2026 Proposed Budget is consistent with the County’s proposed sales tax collection for 2026. The 2026 Proposed Budget also includes \$1.3 million in aid to the Villages of Nassau County.



DEBT SERVICE PRINCIPAL

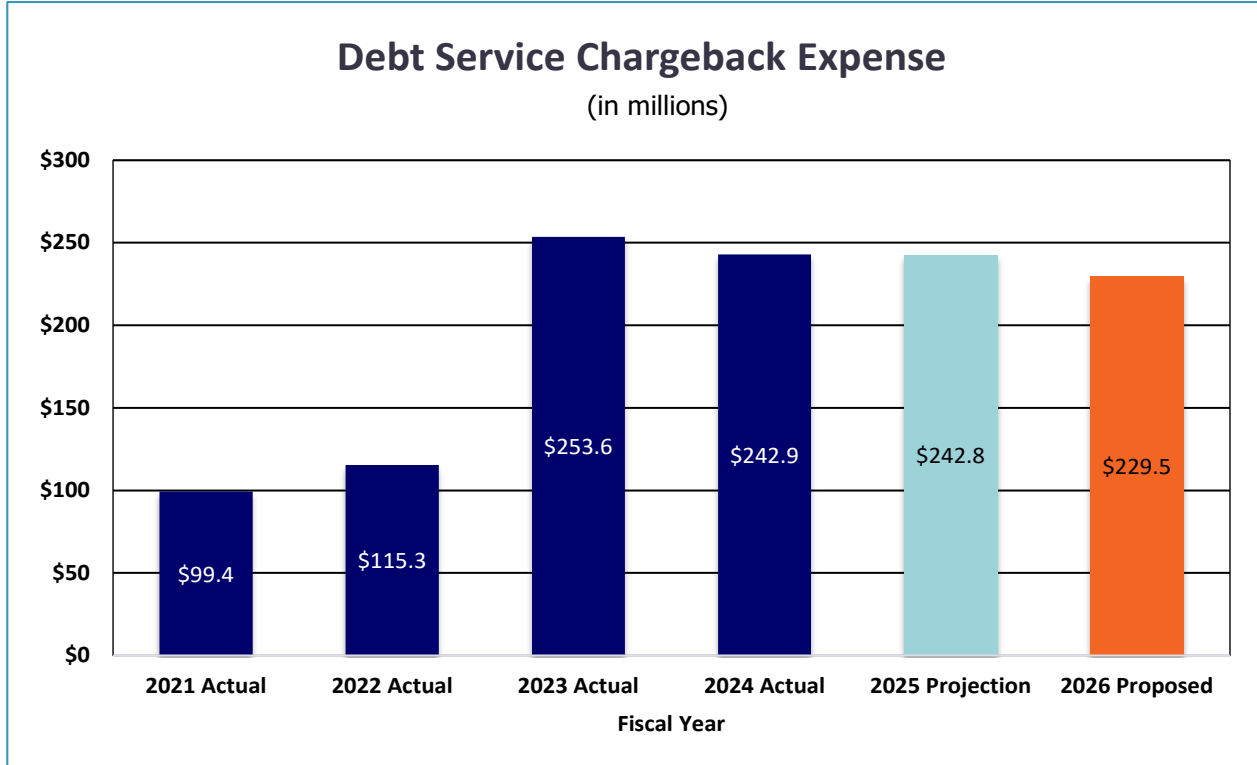


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget includes \$100.9 million for principal payments, an increase of \$8.7 million or 9.5% from the 2025 Projection. The Debt Service Principal expense can fluctuate from year-to-year depending on which maturities of County bonds were refunded by NIFA in 2021. The total consists of \$87.5 million in the Major Funds and \$13.4 million in the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Fund. Debt Service in the Sewer District Fund is increasing as the County is financing the Bay Park Conveyance project through the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation.



DEBT SERVICE CHARGEBACK EXPENSE



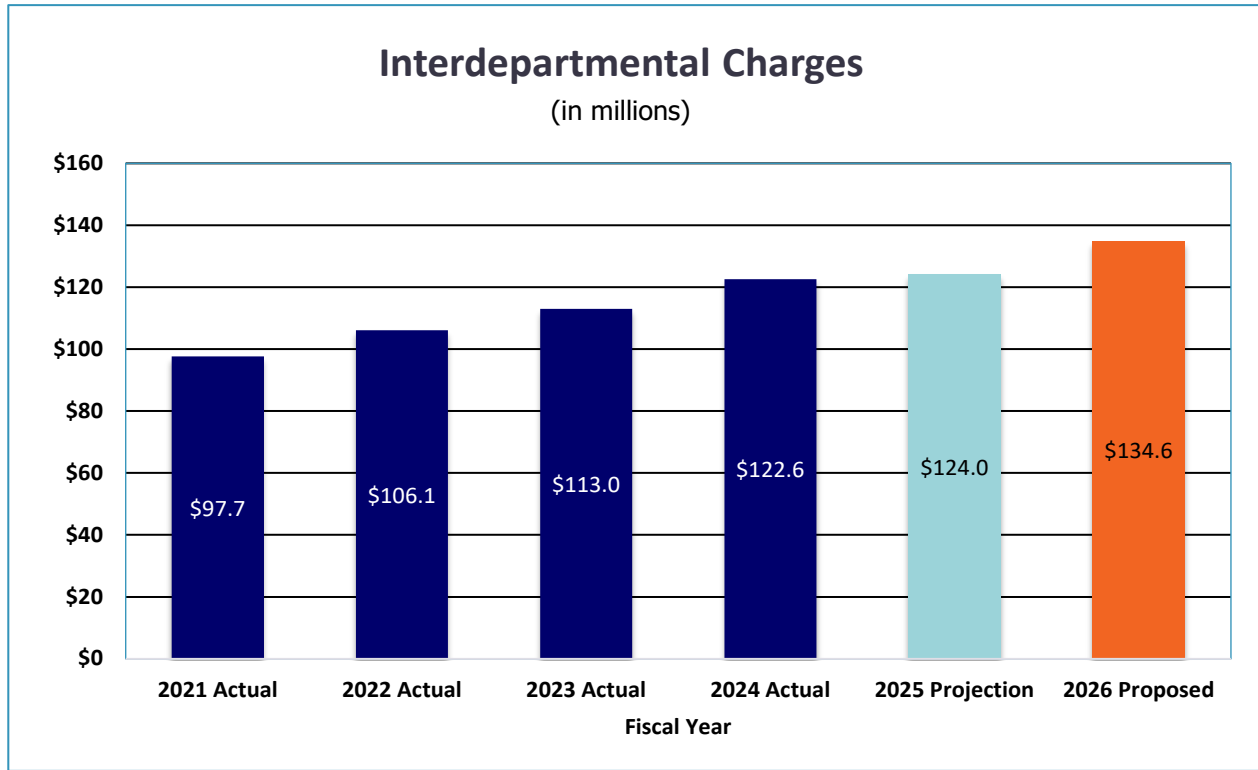
2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Debt Service Chargeback Expense is \$229.5 million, which is a decrease of \$13.3 million or 5.5% compared to the 2025 Projection.

DESCRIPTION OF EXPENSE CODES



INTERDEPARTMENTAL CHARGES



2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Interdepartmental Charges is \$134.6 million, an increase of \$10.6 million, or 8.5% based on actual charges in prior years.

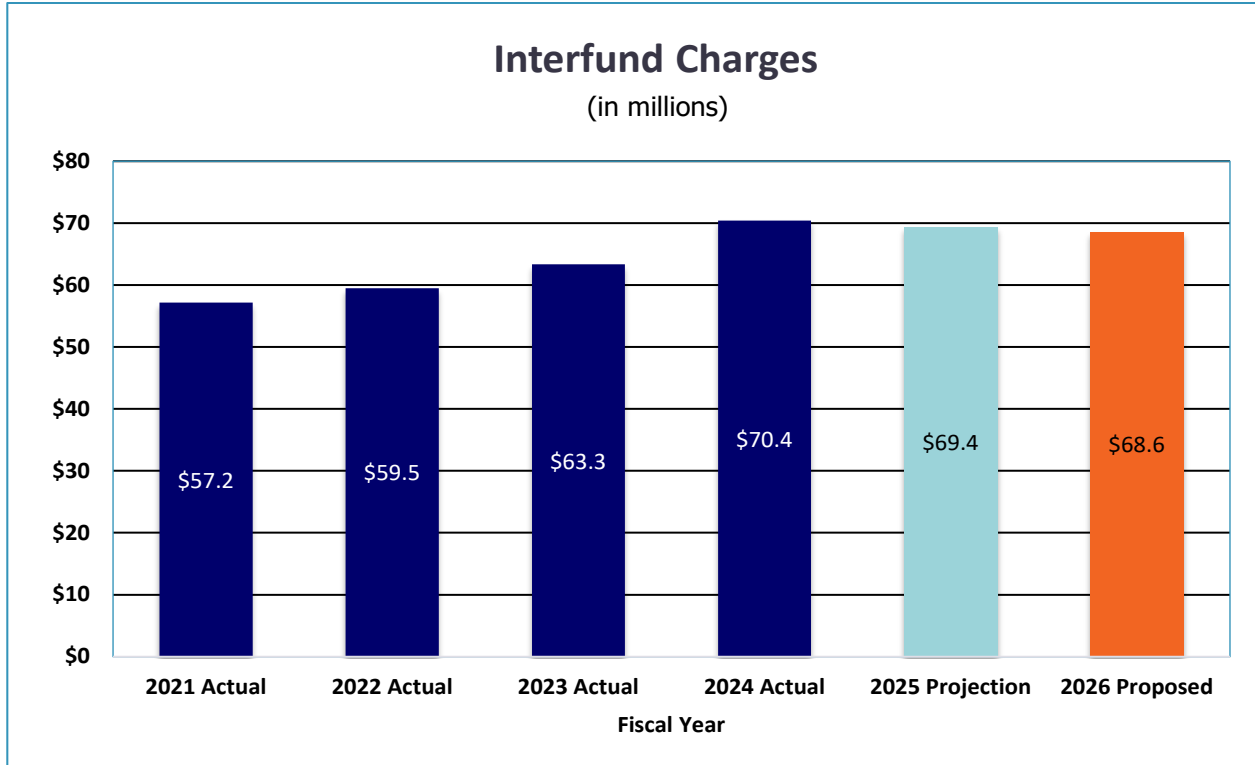
2026 INTERDEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES & REVENUES (\$ in thousands)

BUYER	SELLER DEPARTMENTS												TOTAL
	IT	HS	PW	PDH	PDD	BU ¹	AT	DA	CC	SS	BU ²		
AS	\$ 3,277	\$ -	\$319	\$35	\$ -	\$ 1,577	\$ 444	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,651
AR	\$ 675	\$ -	\$77	\$9	\$ -	\$ 306	\$ 135	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,203
BU	\$ -	\$ -	\$0	\$6,435	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$6,435
CL	\$ 685	\$ -	\$456	\$46	\$ -	\$ 491	\$ 494	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,172
FC	\$ 1,408	\$ -	\$1,390	\$85	\$ -	\$ 325	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,208
HE	\$ 2,179	\$ -	\$1,003	\$425	\$ -	\$ 1,508	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 164	\$ -	\$5,277
HS	\$ 582	\$ -	\$2,290	\$152	\$ -	\$ 1,169	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,241
PDD	\$ 2,457	\$ -	\$725	\$9,982	\$ -	\$ 21,793	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$34,957
PDH	\$ 6,688	\$ -	\$3,462	\$0	\$ -	\$ 23,177	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$33,327
PB	\$ 62	\$ -	\$407	\$119	\$ -	\$ 139	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 320	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,047
PW	\$ 4,174	\$ -	\$0	\$0	\$ -	\$ 16,023	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$20,197
RM	\$ 52	\$ -	\$40	\$3	\$ -	\$ 37	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$132
SS	\$ 3,033	\$ 100	\$5,056	\$466	\$ 391	\$ 2,954	\$ 1,166	\$ 475	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 478	\$ -	\$14,119
TV	\$ 680	\$ -	\$1,188	\$324	\$ -	\$ 464	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,657
TOTAL	\$25,951	\$100	\$16,413	\$18,079	\$391	\$69,963	\$2,240	\$475	\$320	\$48	\$641	\$ -	\$134,621

BU¹ Indirect Cost; BU² Workers Comp.



INTERFUND CHARGES

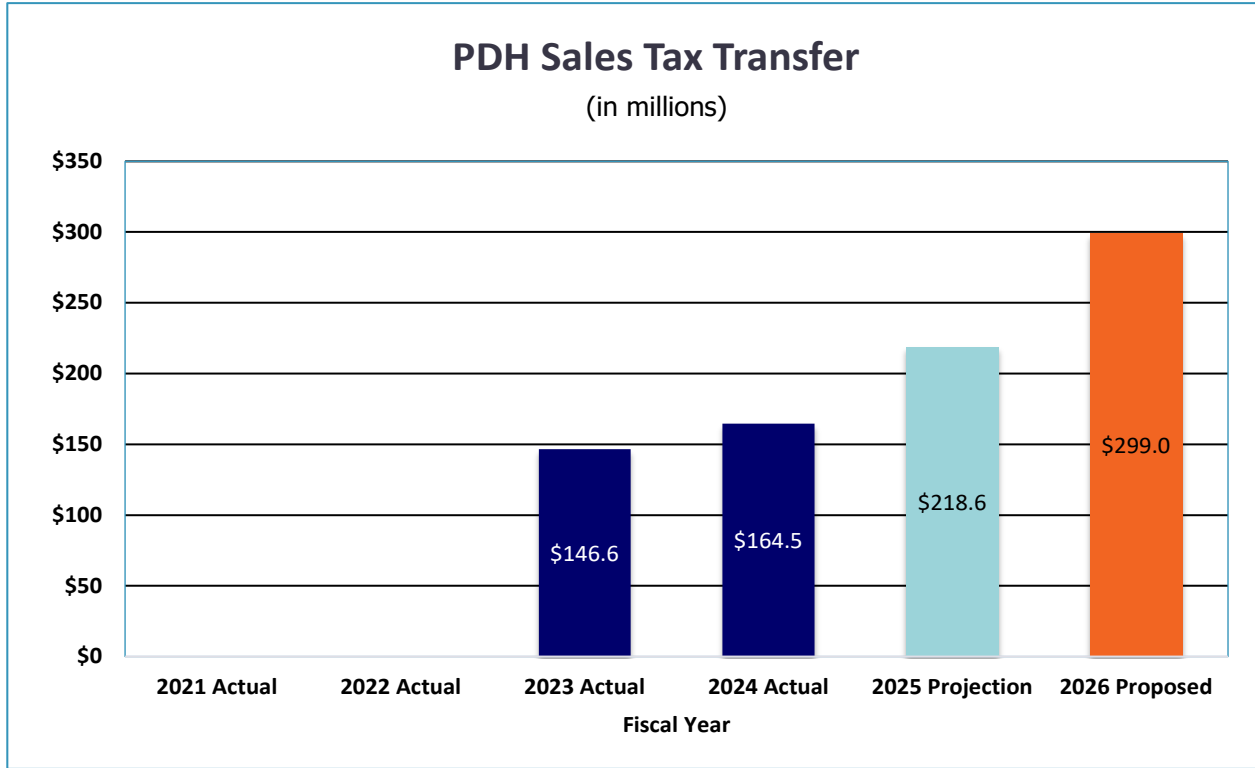


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Interfund Charges is \$68.6 million, which is a decrease of \$763,053 or 1.1 % from the 2025 Projection, primarily due to lower Debt Service charges in the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Fund and NHCC. The 2026 Proposed Budget includes \$48.6 million for the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Fund, \$19.8 million for NHCC debt service paid by the County and reimbursed by Nassau Healthcare Corporation and \$150,000 for College Charges from Nassau Community College.



PDH SALES TAX TRANSFER

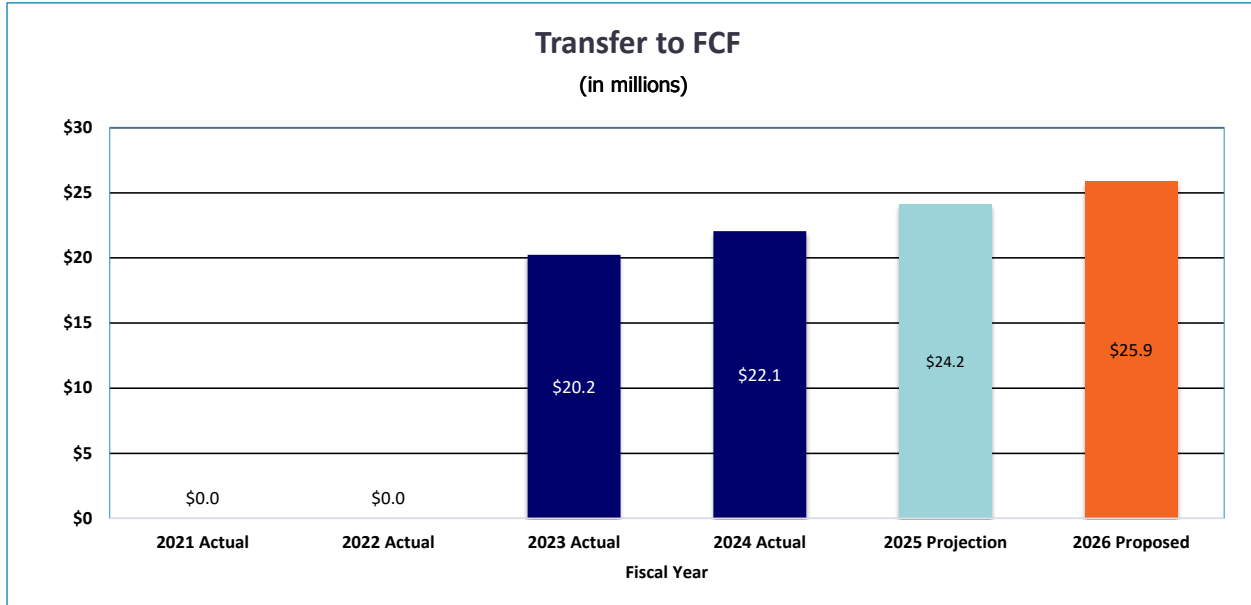


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for PDH Sales Tax Transfer is \$299.0 million. This amount is transferred from an excess Sales Tax in the General Fund to cover Police Headquarters’ expenses. This is an increase of \$80.4 million from the 2025 Projection.



TRANSFER TO FCF - INTERFUND

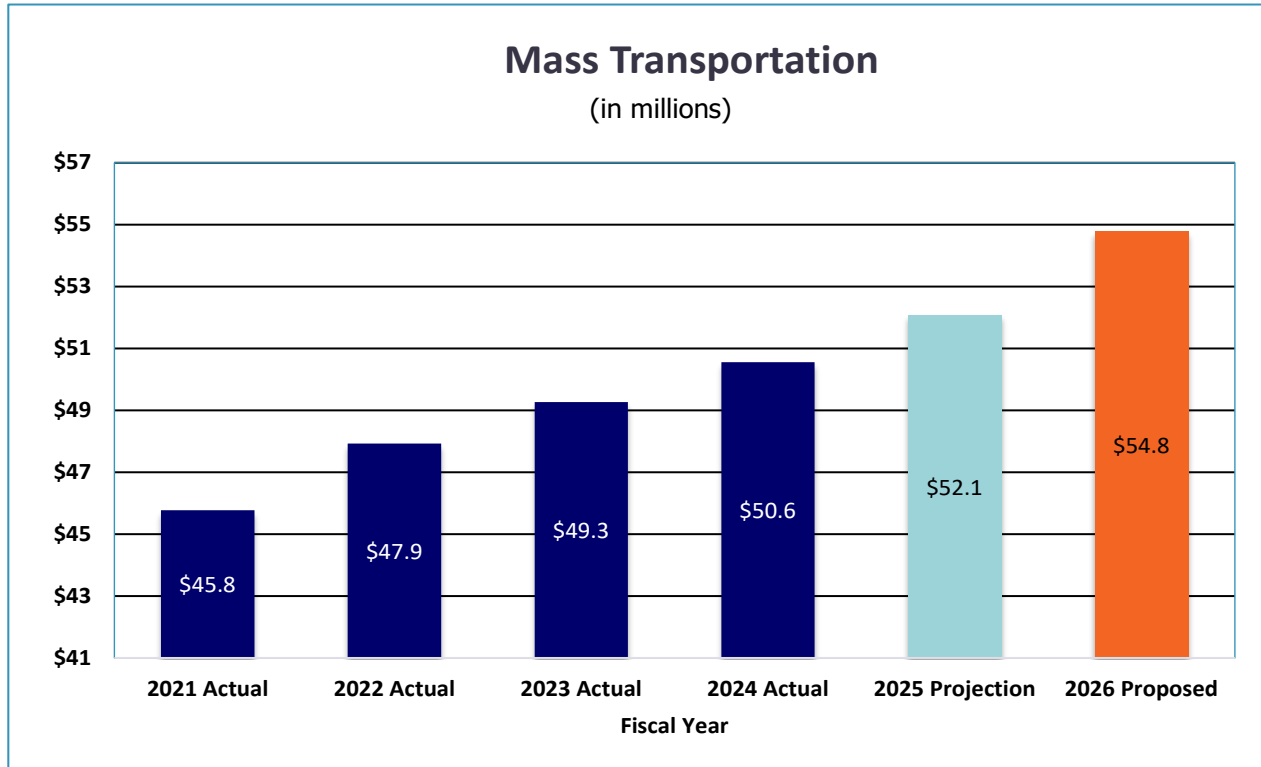


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for FCF Sales Tax Transfer is \$25.9 million. This amount is transferred from excess Sales Tax in the General Fund to cover Fire Commission expenses. This is an increase of \$1.7 million.



MASS TRANSPORTATION

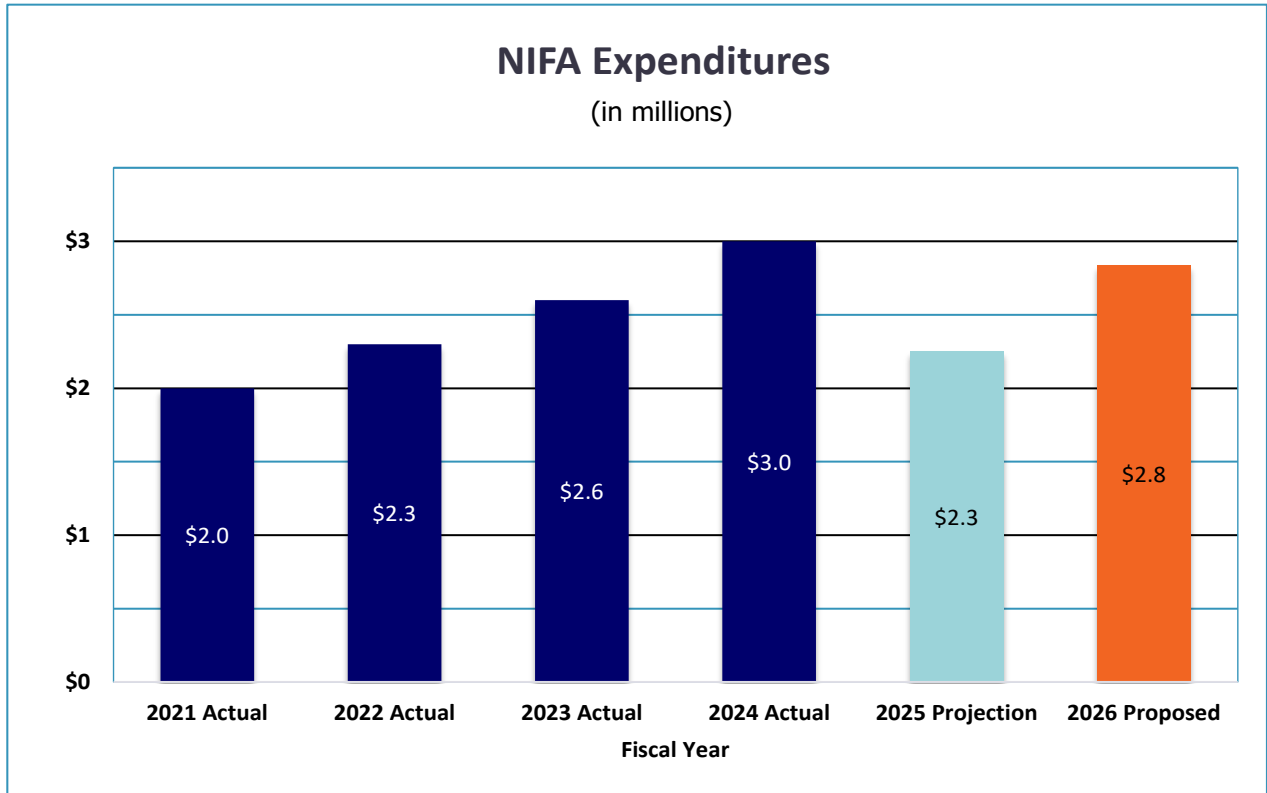


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Mass Transportation is \$54.8 million, a \$2.7 million or 5.2% increase compared to the 2025 Projection of \$52.1 million. The 2026 Proposed Budget includes \$11.6 million for the MTA LIRR Operating Assistance and \$40.6 million for mandated LIRR Station Maintenance, which is subject to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The required State Transportation and Operating Assistance (STOA) match consists of \$1.9 million for fixed routes and \$609,500 for the Able-Ride Paratransit routes, totaling \$2.5 million for Nassau Inter-County Express (NICE) Bus services.



NIFA EXPENDITURES

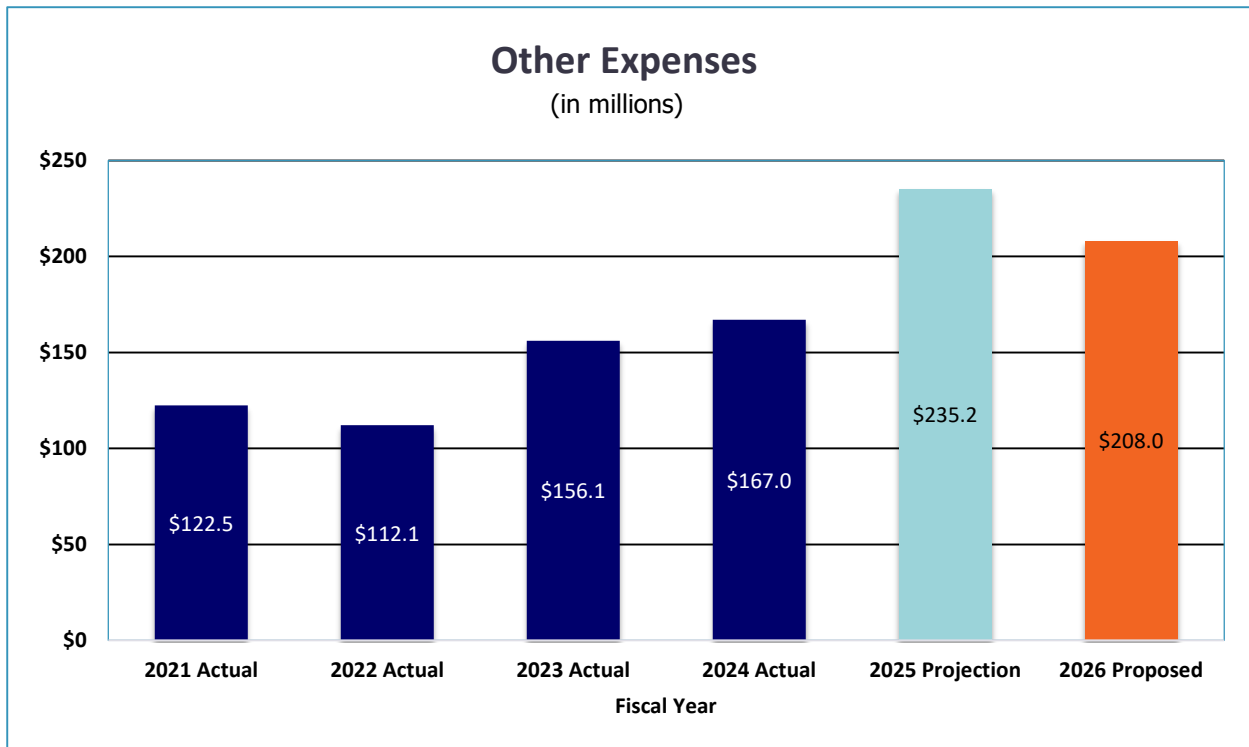


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Nassau County Interim Finance Authority (NIFA) Expenditures is \$2.8 million, which is an increase of \$585,000 from the 2025 Projection.



OTHER EXPENSES



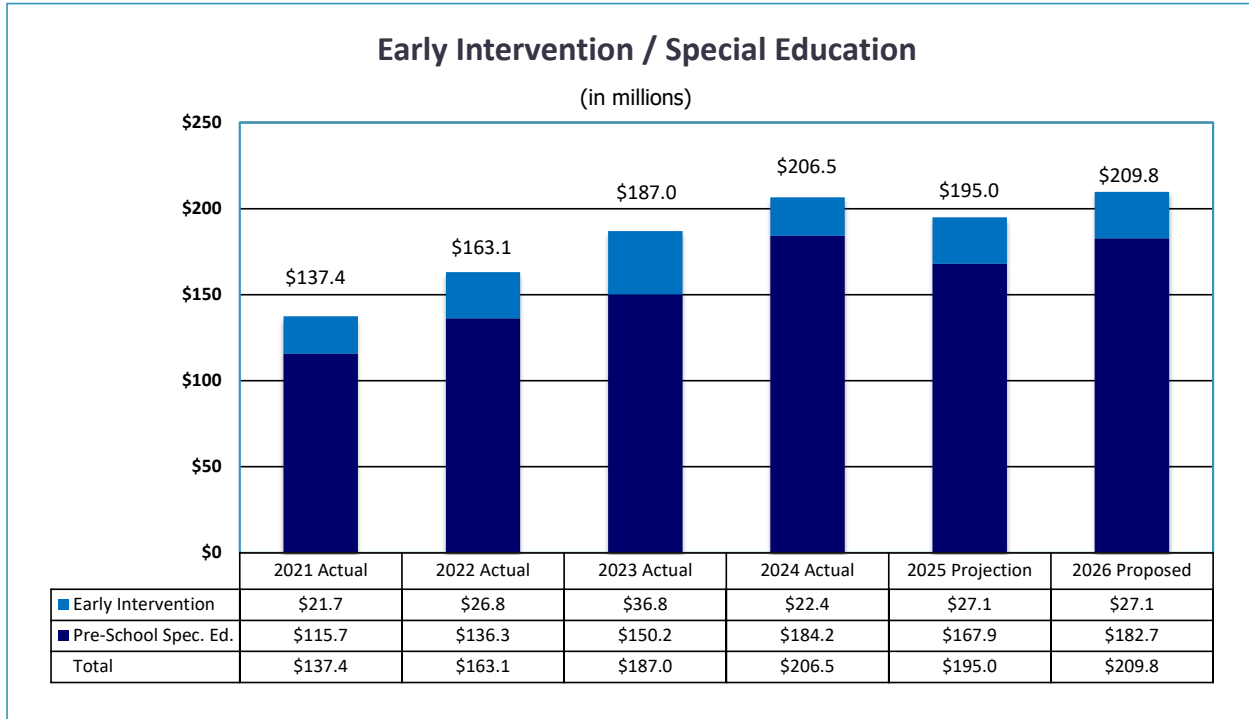
2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Other Expenses is \$208.0 million, which is a decrease of \$27.2 million or 11.6% from the 2025 Projection.

The largest components of Other Expenses in the 2026 Proposed Budget are Other Suits and Damages of \$30.4 million, Resident and FIT Tuition totaling \$15.0 million, Insurance and Rent for buildings totaling \$16.0 million, NIFA set asides of \$111.1 million, and Bar Association and Legal Aid expenses totaling \$29.5 million.



EARLY INTERVENTION / SPECIAL EDUCATION

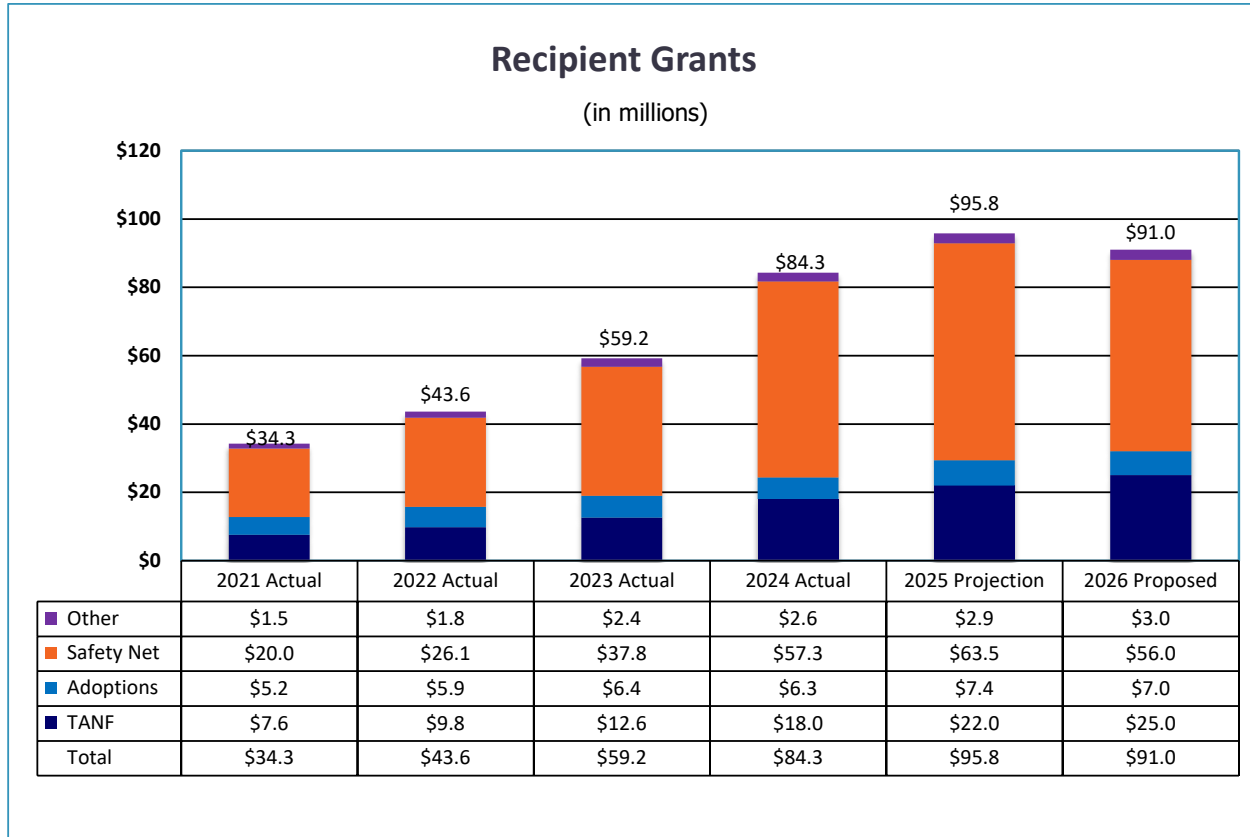


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for expenses associated with Early Intervention and Preschool Special Education is \$209.8 million, an increase of \$14.8 million or 7.6% compared to the 2025 Projection. This reflects the continued efforts by the County to provide all services as authorized by school districts to all approved applicants.



RECIPIENT GRANTS

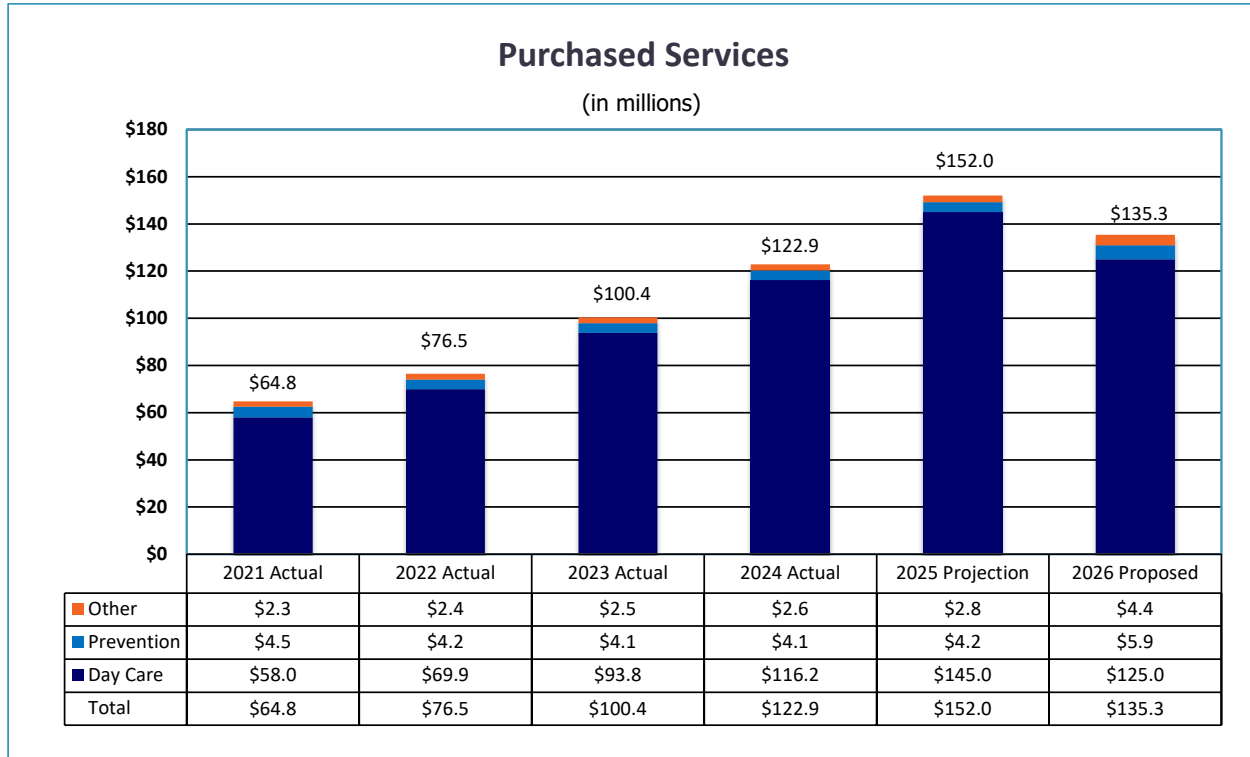


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Recipient Grants is \$91.0 million, which is a decrease of \$4.8 million compared to the 2025 Projection. This decrease is primarily due to anticipated reductions in Safety Net costs.



PURCHASED SERVICES

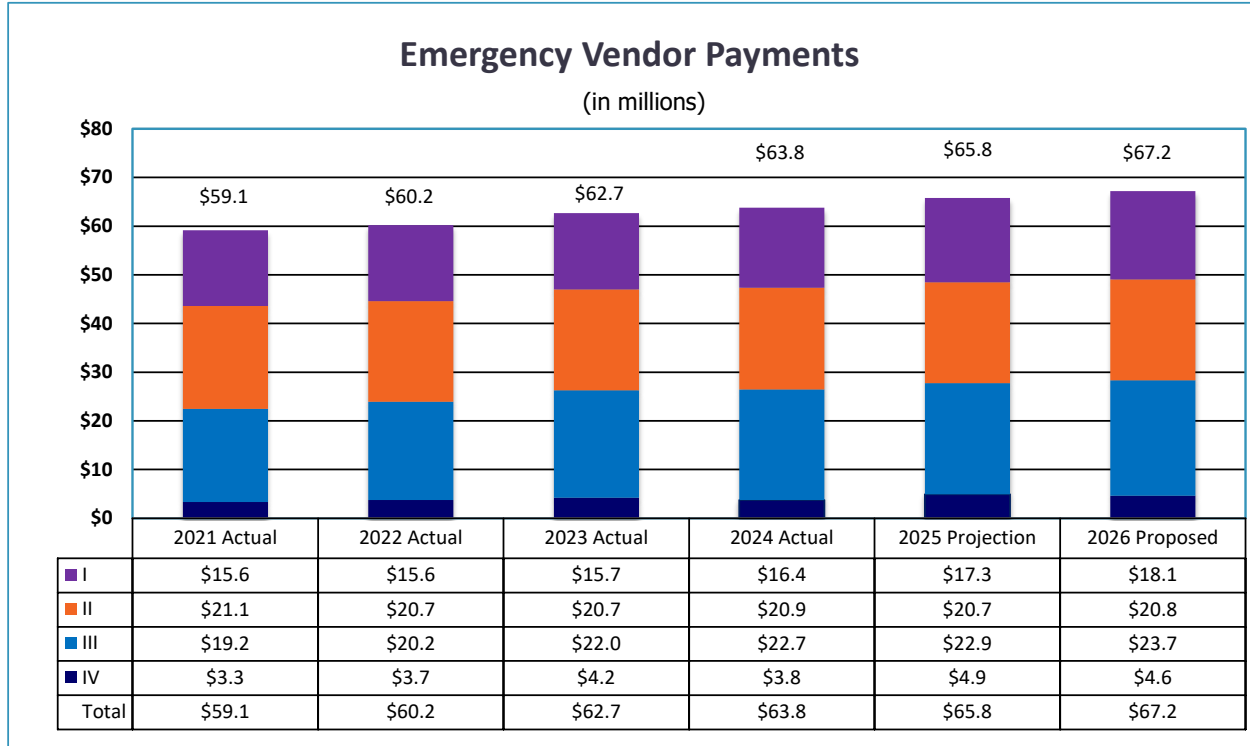


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Purchased Services is \$135.3 million, a decrease of \$16.7 million compared to the 2025 Projection. The projected caseload decrease is based on anticipated eligibility changes at the State level.



EMERGENCY VENDOR PAYMENTS



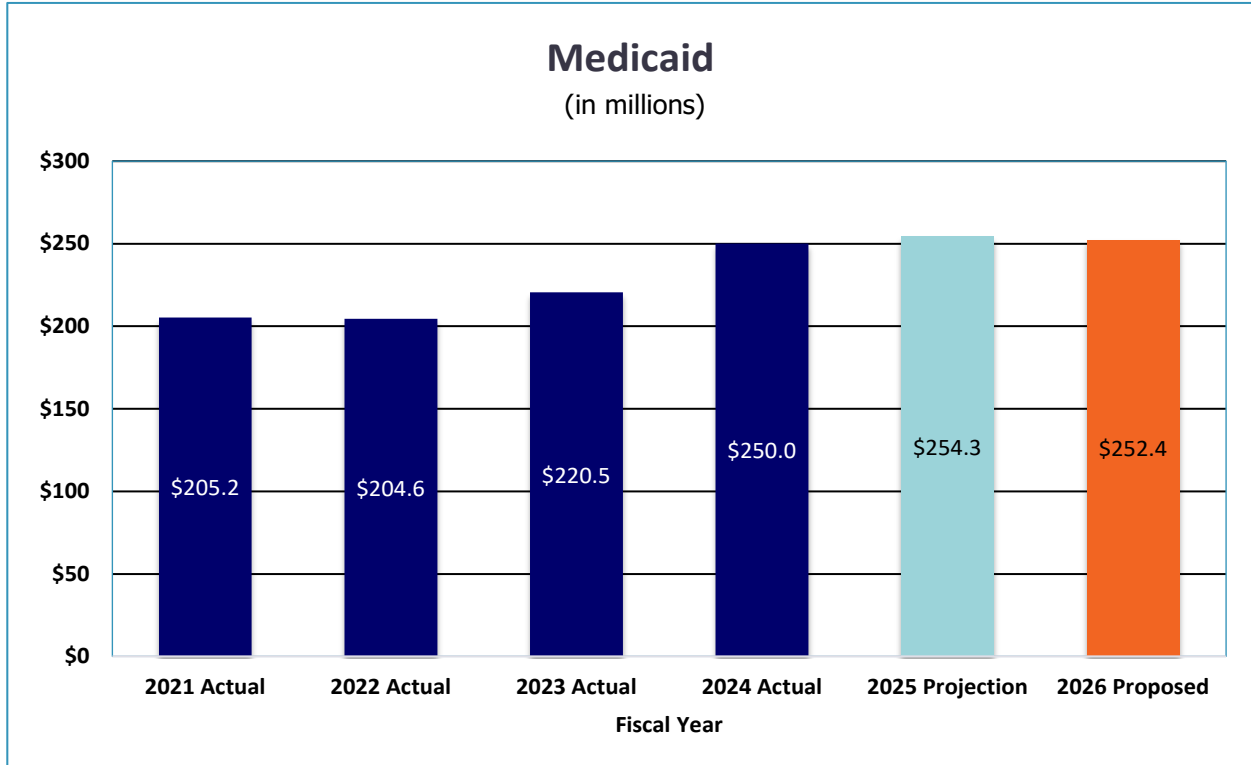
- (I) Room and board for JDs/JOs (Juvenile Delinquents/Juvenile Offenders) and P.I.N.S (Persons in Need of Supervision)
- (II) Special Education
- (III) Shelter for TANF/SNA
- (IV) Utilities/Other

2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Emergency Vendor Payments is \$67.2 million, an increase of \$1.4 million or 2.1% from the 2025 Projection, primarily due to the increases in shelter related costs.



MEDICAID



2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Medicaid is \$252.4 million, which is \$1.9 million, or 0.7% lower when compared to the 2025 Projection primarily due to reduced anticipated Indigent Care costs. In 2026, the County’s weekly Medicaid Local Share Cap is based on 52 cycles in State Fiscal Year 2026/2027.



FUND BALANCE

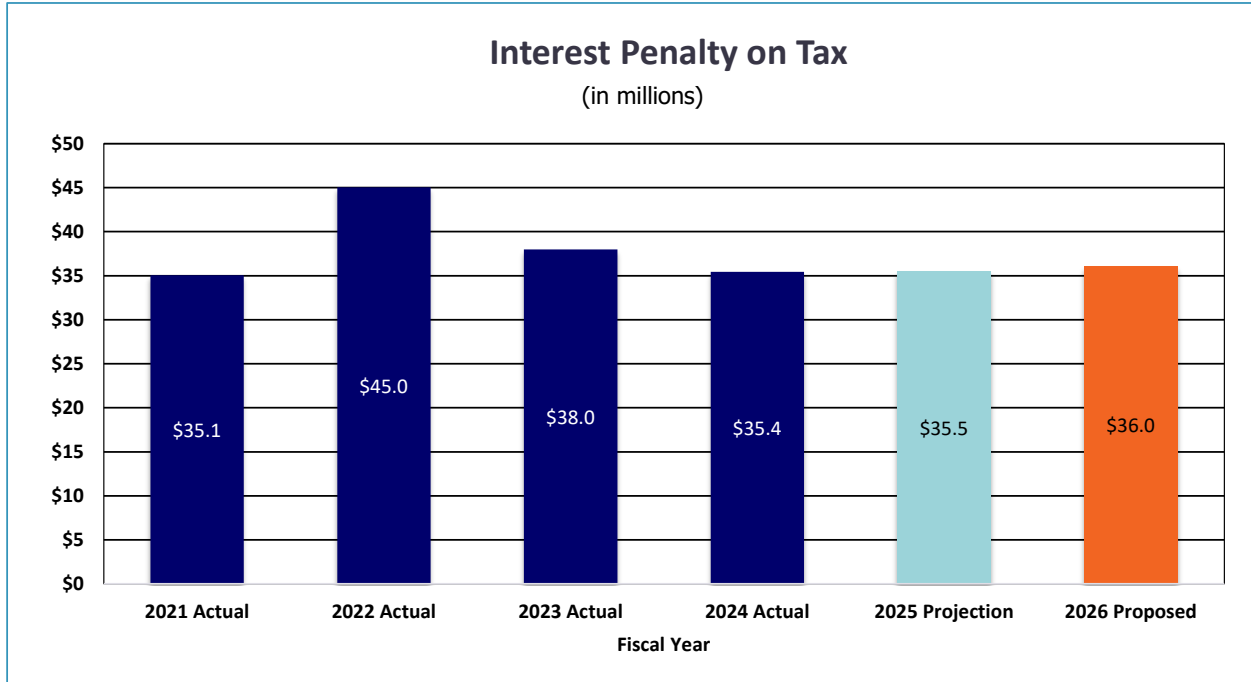
2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget includes an appropriation of \$19.6 million of Fund Balance in the SSW Fund.

See Appendix C for Financial Policy details of Reserves and Fund Balance.



INTEREST PENALTY ON TAX

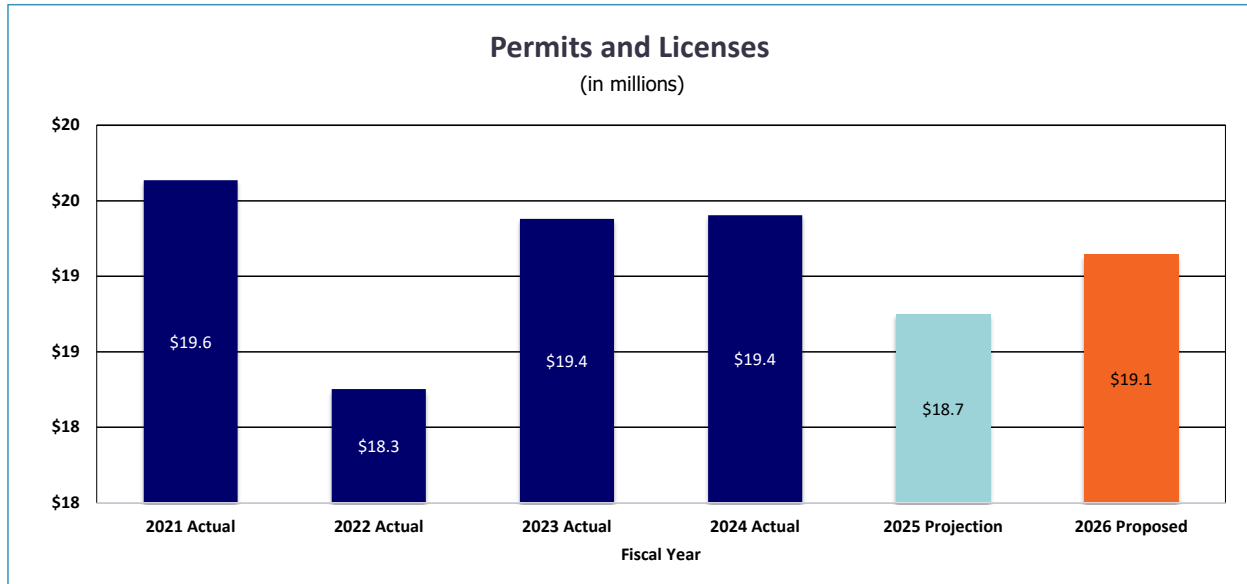


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Interest Penalty on Tax is \$36.0 million, an increase of \$525,000 or 1.5% from the 2025 Projection.



PERMITS AND LICENSES



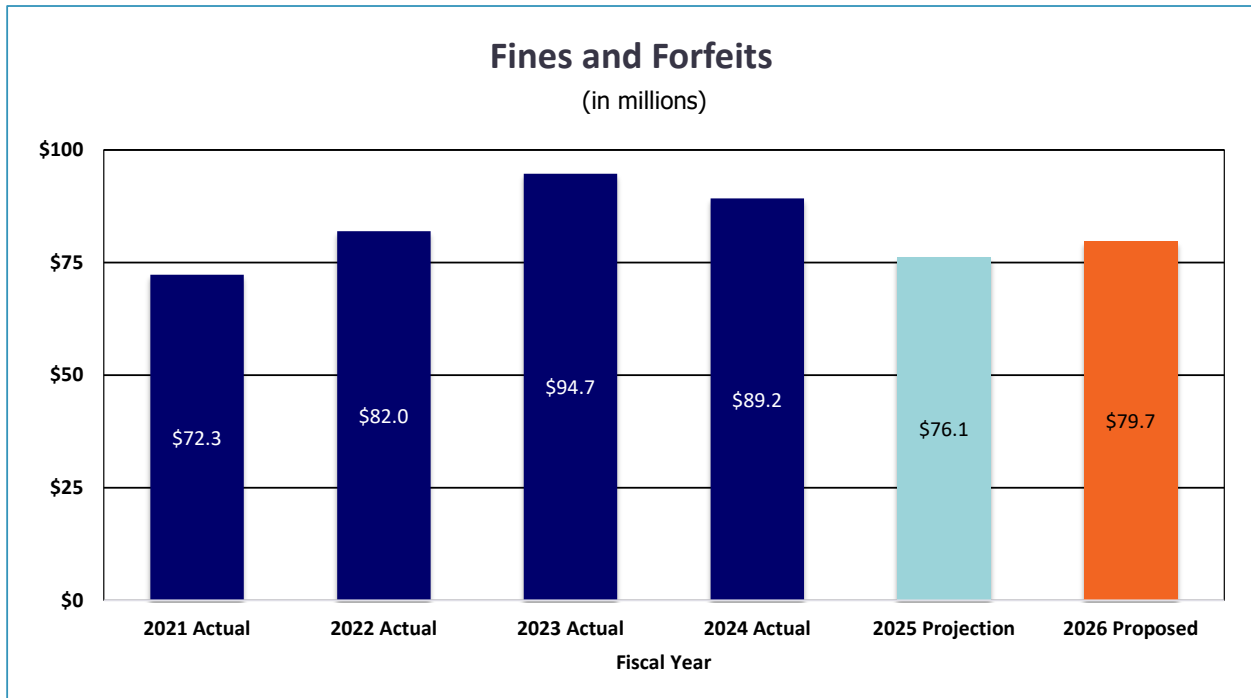
2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Permits & Licenses Fees in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$19.1 million, an increase of \$395,963 or 2.1% from the 2025 Projection. The 2026 Proposed Budget increase is due to an increase in fees generated from permits and licenses issued by the D department of Public Works.

Permits & Licenses for the Office of Consumer Affairs are \$4.7 million, which is \$77,621 lower as compared to the 2025 Projection. Licenses typically have a two-year life cycle, causing cyclical fluctuations in Consumer Affairs. County laws that protect consumers are generally enforced by the Office of Consumer Affairs with jurisdiction for such enforcement provided by the Nassau County Administrative Code or by the local law or ordinance. Permits & Licenses for the Police Department and Health Department are \$5.1 million and \$6.4 million, respectively, an increase of \$53,250 for the Police Department, and an increase of \$140,000 for the Health Department as compared to the 2025 Projection.



FINES AND FORFEITS

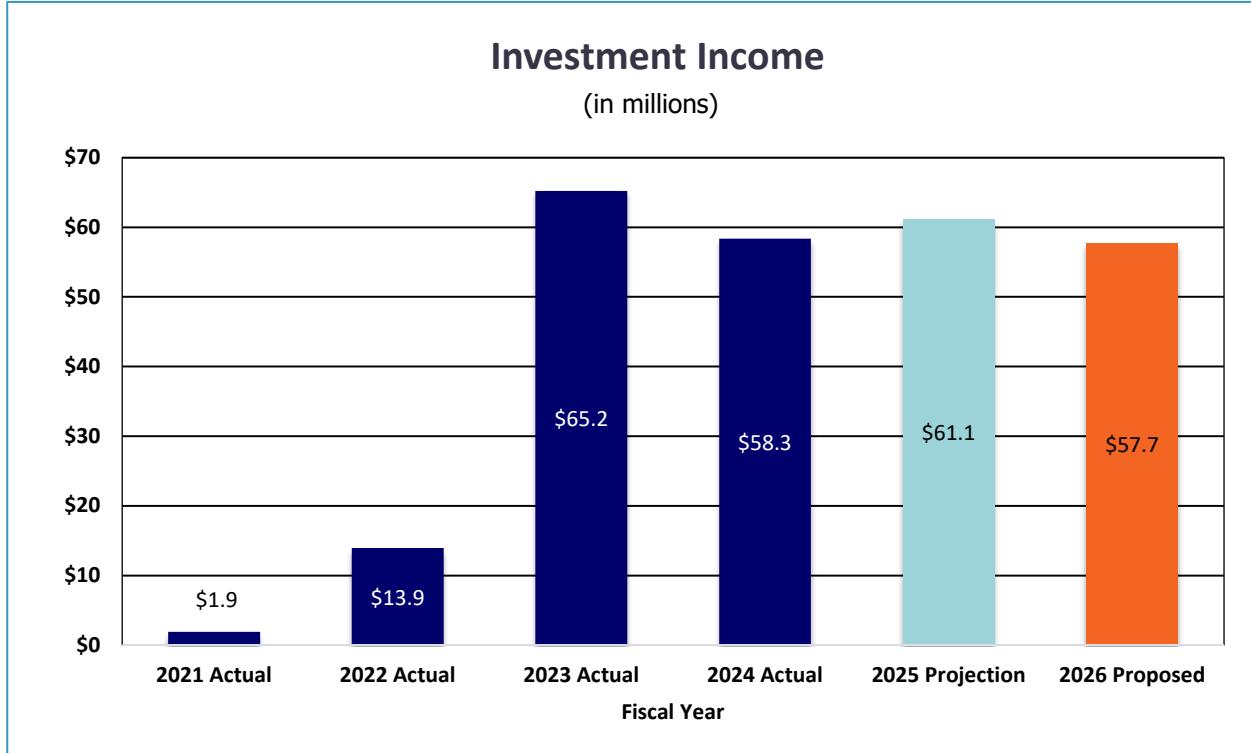


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Fines and Forfeits is \$79.7 million, an increase of \$3.6 million or 4.7% from the 2025 Projection.



INVESTMENT INCOME

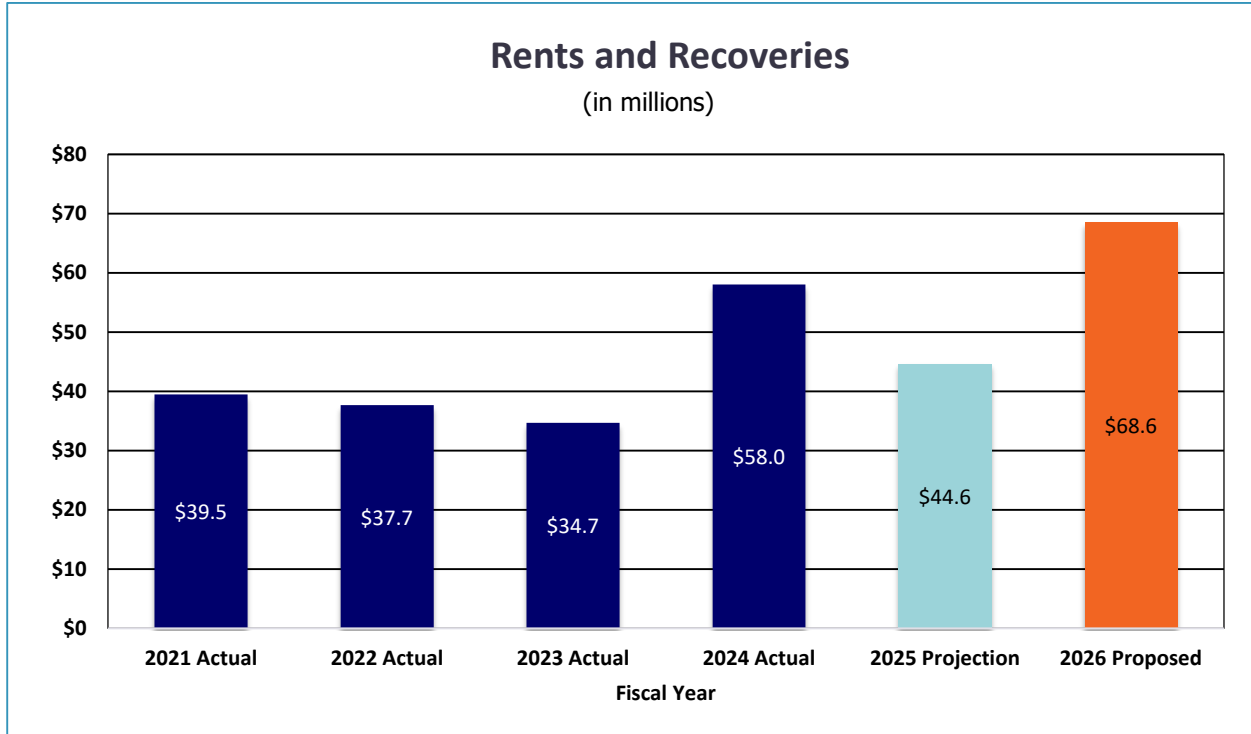


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Investment Income is \$57.7 million which is a decrease of \$3.4 million from the 2025 Projection. Despite an expected cut in interest rates, the County expects to maintain very healthy cash balances throughout 2026.



RENTS AND RECOVERIES

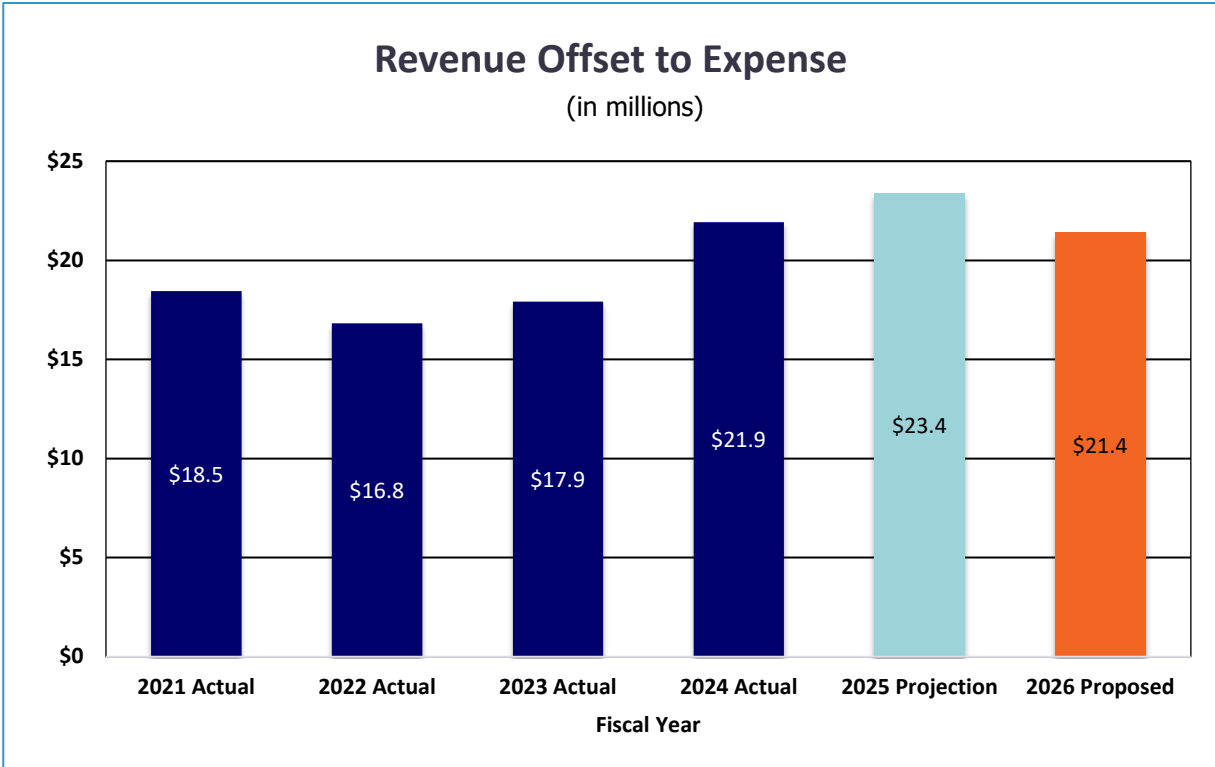


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Rents and Recoveries is \$68.6 million, an increase of \$24.0 million from the 2025 Projection. This change is mainly the result of anticipated increase in revenue from Prior Year Recoveries.



REVENUE OFFSET TO EXPENSE

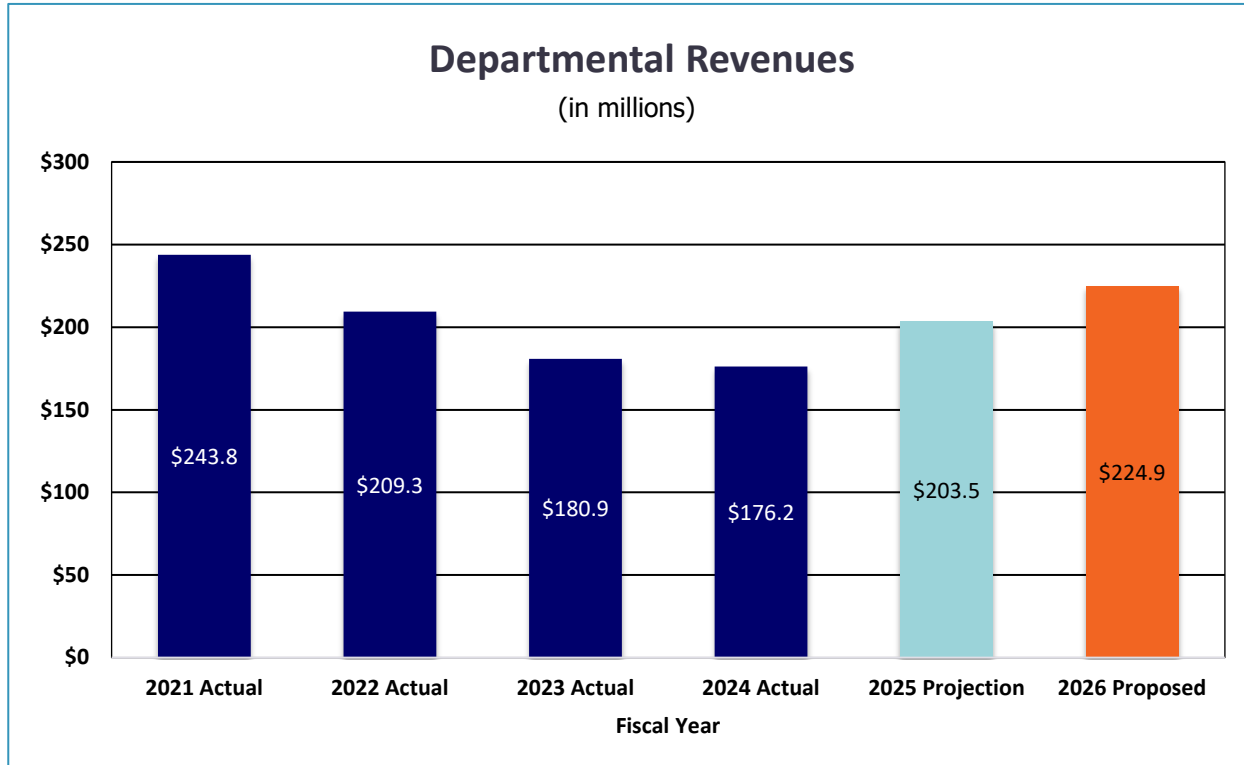


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Revenue Offset to Expense is \$21.4 million, which is a decrease of \$2.0 million or 8.5% from the 2025 Projection. The major components of Revenue Offset to Expense are FIT/ Non-FIT tuition reimbursements of \$15.0 million, Utility reimbursement of \$3.0 million and contributions to the Flexible Benefits program of \$2.2 million.



DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES



2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

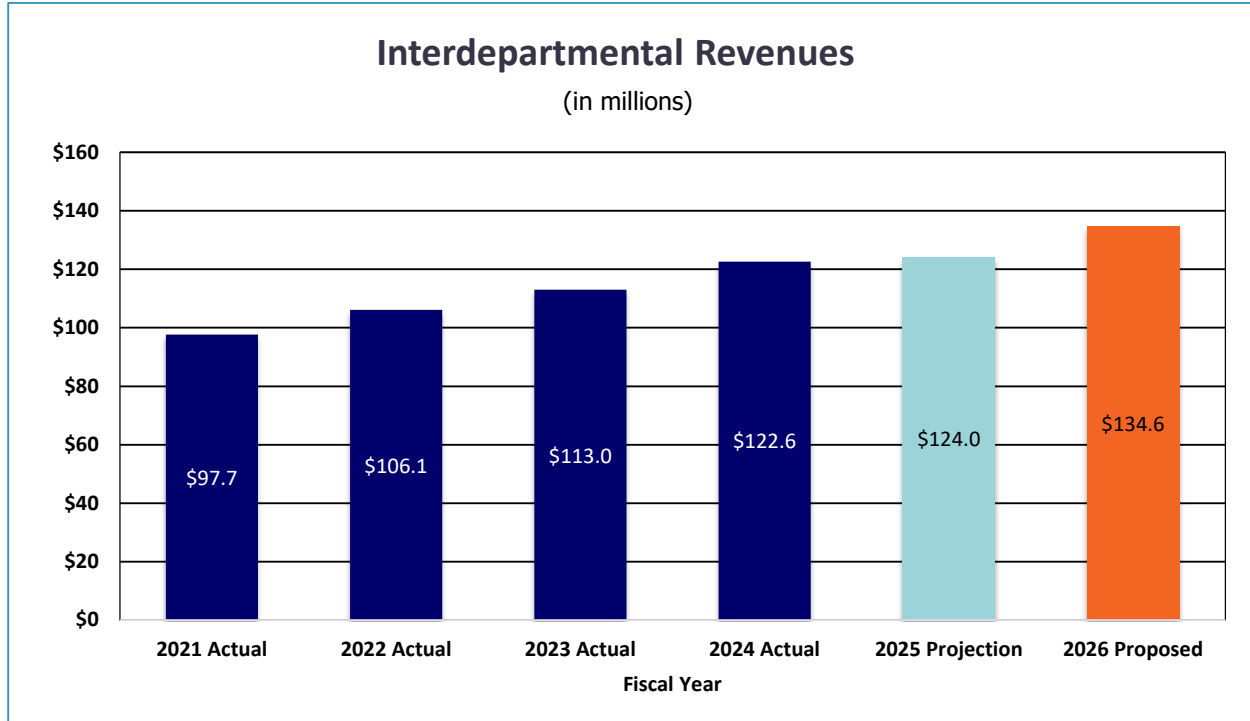
The 2026 Proposed Budget for Departmental Revenues is \$224.9 million, which is an increase of \$21.4 million or 10.5% from the 2025 Projection.

Department of Assessment revenues are expected to increase \$10.0 million due to anticipated increases in GIS Tax Map Fees as well as Revenue from Income and Expense Law. Police Department revenues are expected to increase \$11.6 million due to improved Ambulance Fee collections and prior year receipts. Health Department revenues are expected to increase \$2.9 million due to additional Preschool Medicaid resources. The County anticipates these increases will be offset by decreases in Departmental Revenues in the Office of the County Clerk and the Department of Public Works.

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE CODES



INTERDEPARTMENTAL REVENUES



2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Interdepartmental Revenues is \$134.6 million, an increase of \$10.6 million, or 8.5% to reflect actual charges in prior years.

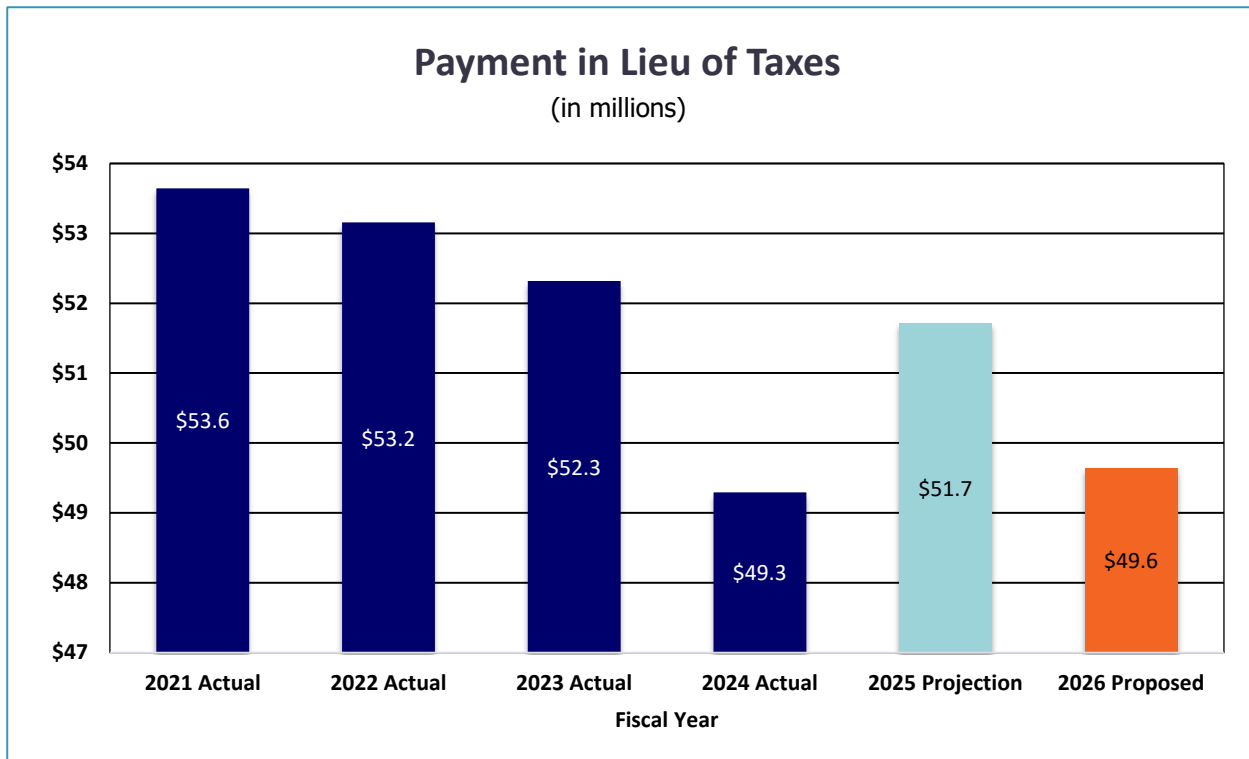
2026
INTERDEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES & REVENUES
(\$ in thousands)

BUYER	SELLER DEPARTMENTS												TOTAL
	IT	HS	PW	PDH	PDD	BU ¹	AT	DA	CC	SS	BU ²		
AS	\$ 3,277	\$ -	\$319	\$35	\$ -	\$ 1,577	\$ 444	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,651
AR	\$ 675	\$ -	\$77	\$9	\$ -	\$ 306	\$ 135	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,203
BU	\$ -	\$ -	\$0	\$6,435	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$6,435
CL	\$ 685	\$ -	\$456	\$46	\$ -	\$ 491	\$ 494	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,172
FC	\$ 1,408	\$ -	\$1,390	\$85	\$ -	\$ 325	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,208
HE	\$ 2,179	\$ -	\$1,003	\$425	\$ -	\$ 1,508	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 164	\$5,277
HS	\$ 582	\$ -	\$2,290	\$152	\$ -	\$ 1,169	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,241
PDD	\$ 2,457	\$ -	\$725	\$9,982	\$ -	\$ 21,793	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$34,957
PDH	\$ 6,688	\$ -	\$3,462	\$0	\$ -	\$ 23,177	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$33,327
PB	\$ 62	\$ -	\$407	\$119	\$ -	\$ 139	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 320	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,047
PW	\$ 4,174	\$ -	\$0	\$0	\$ -	\$ 16,023	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$20,197
RM	\$ 52	\$ -	\$40	\$3	\$ -	\$ 37	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$132
SS	\$ 3,033	\$ 100	\$5,056	\$466	\$ 391	\$ 2,954	\$ 1,166	\$ 475	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 478	\$14,119
TV	\$ 680	\$ -	\$1,188	\$324	\$ -	\$ 464	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,657
TOTAL	\$25,951	\$100	\$16,413	\$18,079	\$391	\$69,963	\$2,240	\$475	\$320	\$48	\$641	\$134,621	

BU¹ Indirect Cost; BU² Workers Comp.



PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

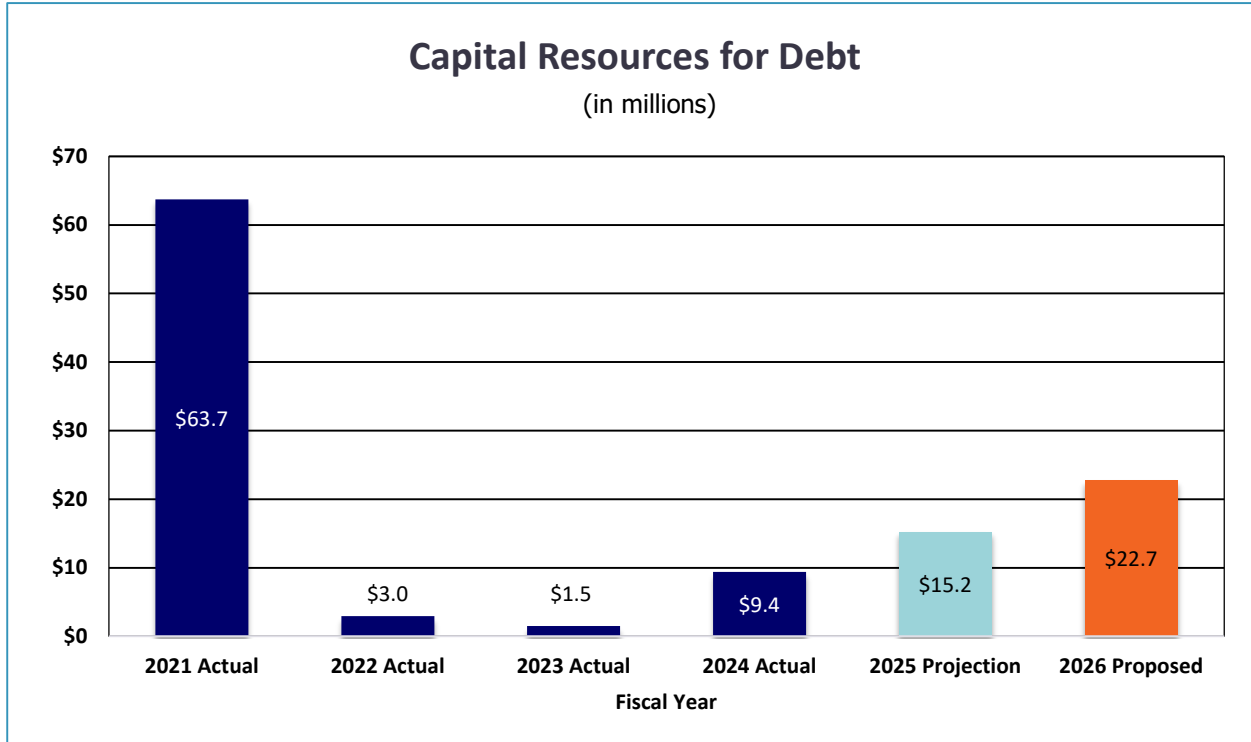


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) revenue is \$49.6 million, which is a decrease of \$2.1 million or 4.1% from the 2025 Projection.



CAPITAL RESOURCES FOR DEBT

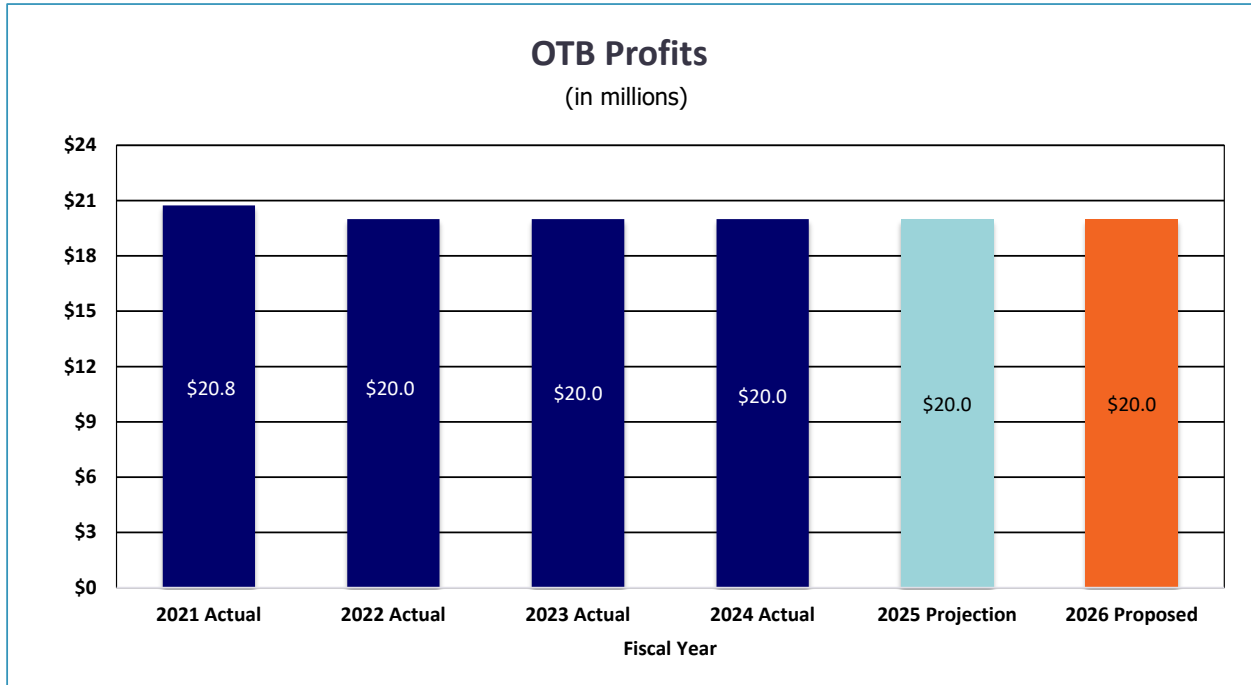


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Capital Resources for Debt is \$22.7 million, an increase of \$7.5 million from the 2025 Projection. The total consists of \$5.2 million in bond premium and \$17.5 million in capital project closeouts.



OFF TRACK BETTING (OTB) PROFITS

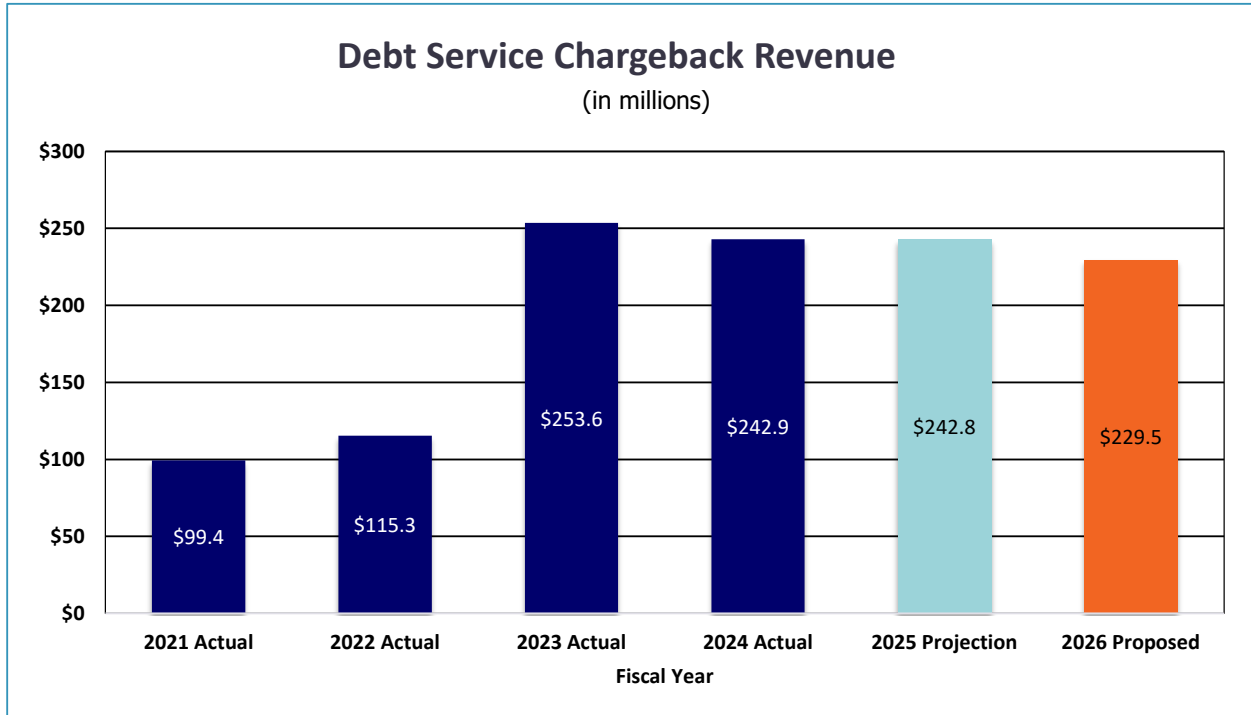


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Off-Track Betting Non-Tax Revenues in the 2026 Proposed Budget are \$20.0 million which remains unchanged compared to the 2025 Projection.



DEBT SERVICE CHARGEBACK REVENUE

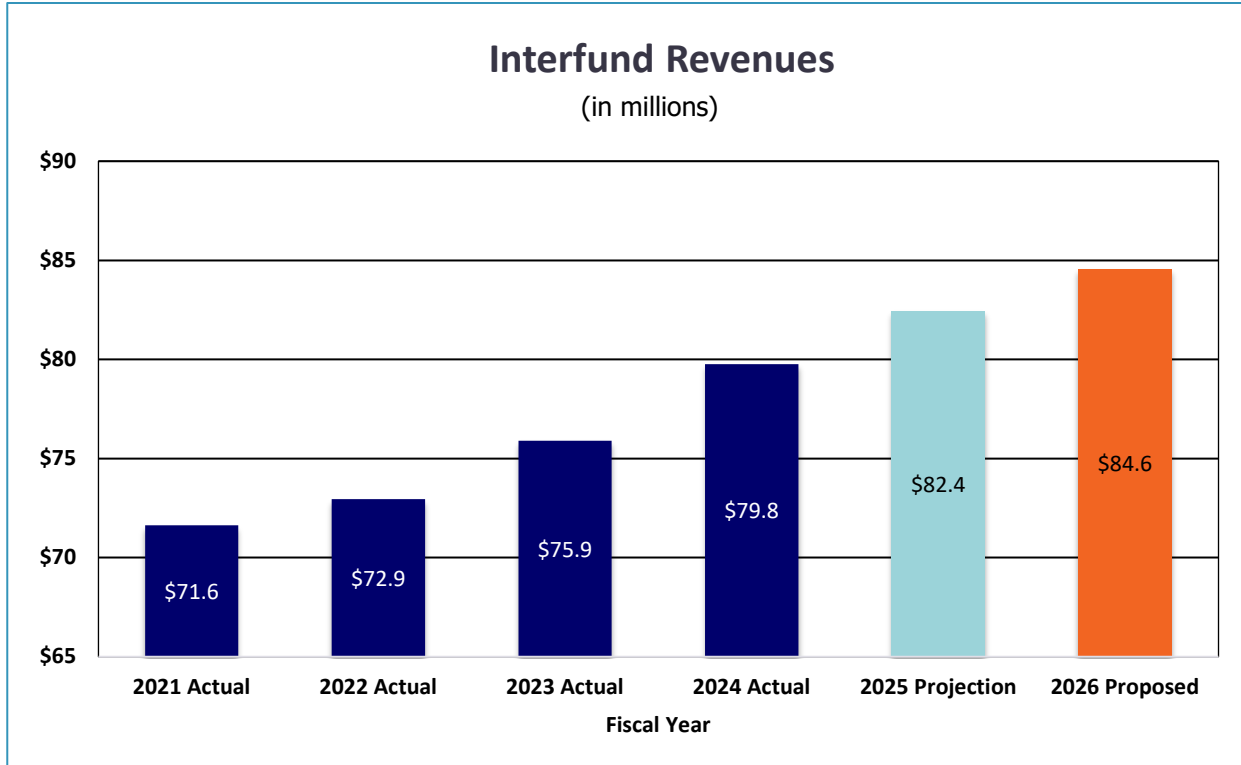


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Debt Service Chargeback Revenue is \$229.5 million, a decrease of \$13.3 million or 5.5% from the 2025 Projection.



INTERFUND REVENUES

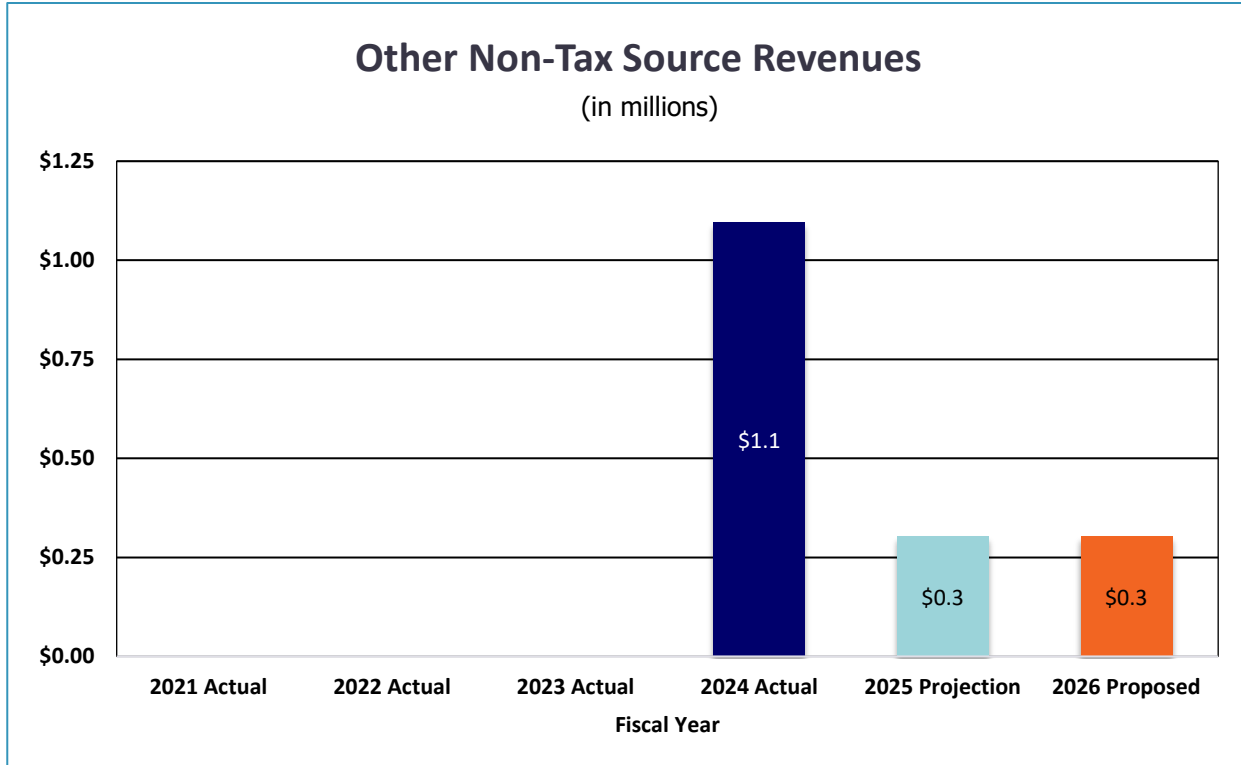


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Interfund Revenues is \$84.6 million, which is an increase of \$2.2 million, or 2.7% from the 2025 Projection. The increase is mainly attributed to reimbursements related to additional programming within the Department of Human Services.



OTHER NON-TAX SOURCE REVENUES

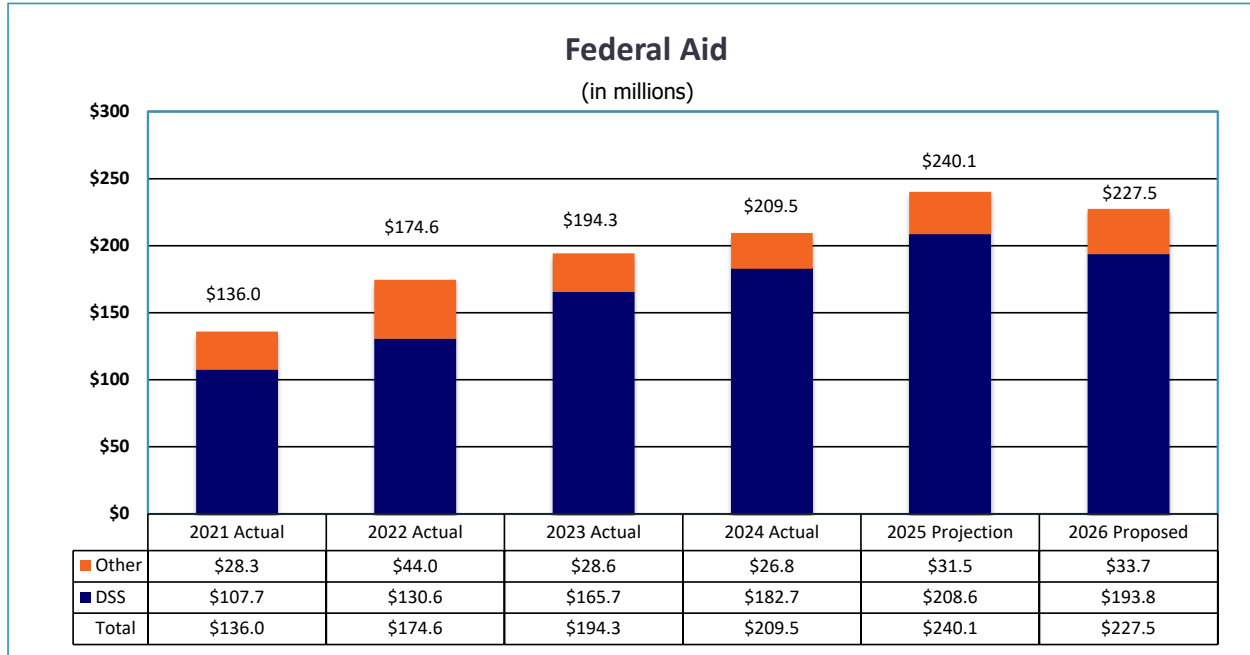


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Other Non-Tax Source Revenues is \$302,853, which remains flat from the 2025 Projection.



FEDERAL AID

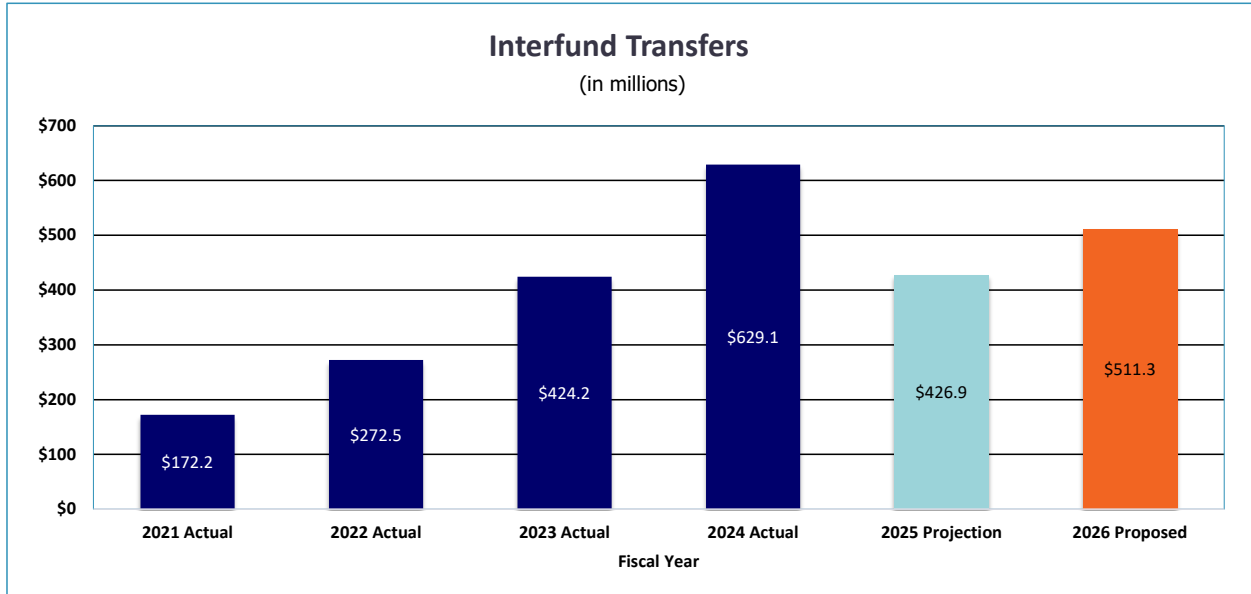


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Federal Aid in the 2026 Proposed Budget is \$227.5 million, an aggregate decrease of \$12.6 million or 5.2% when compared to the 2025 Projection primarily due to anticipated decreases in Day Care expenses. Federal Aid for Public Assistance caseloads in DSS accounts for 85.2% of Federal Aid. Caseloads which are expected to decrease are offset by decreases in Federal Aid related Child Care Block Grant (CCBG) reimbursables.



INTERFUND TRANSFERS

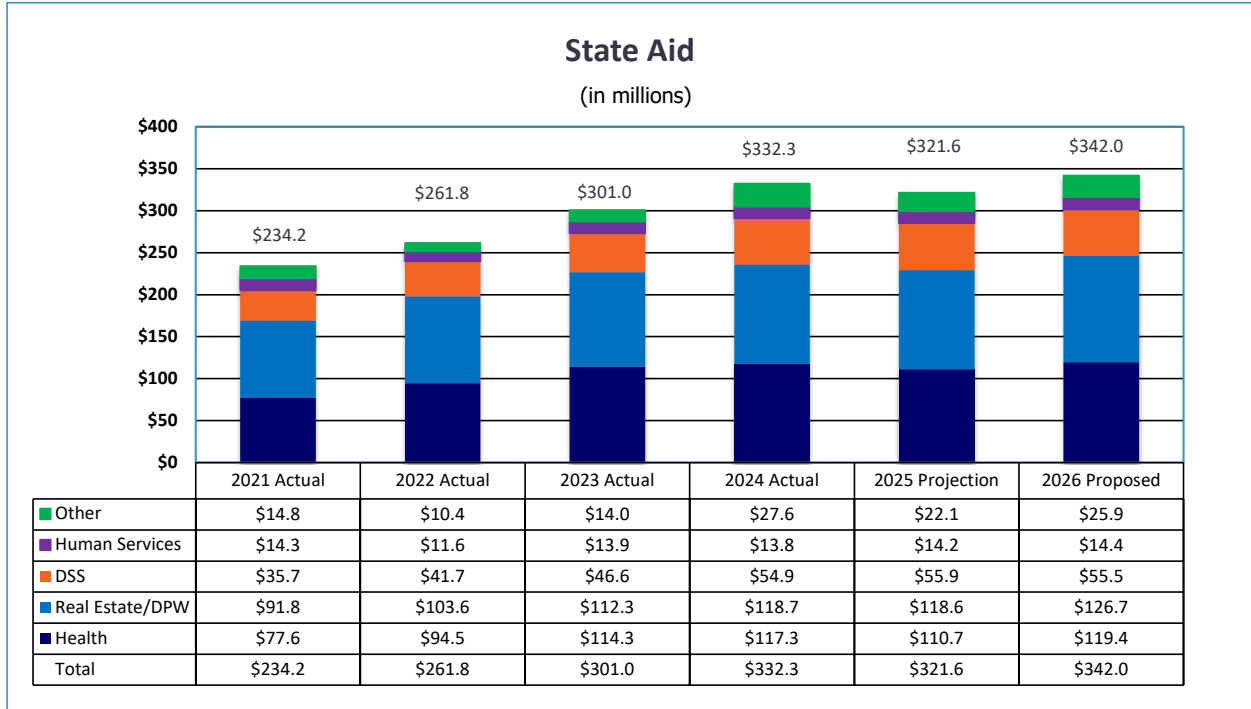


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Interfund Transfers is \$511.3 million, an increase of \$84.4 million when compared to the 2025 Projection. The increase is mainly attributable to an increased transfer from the General Fund into the Police Department Headquarters Fund.



STATE AID

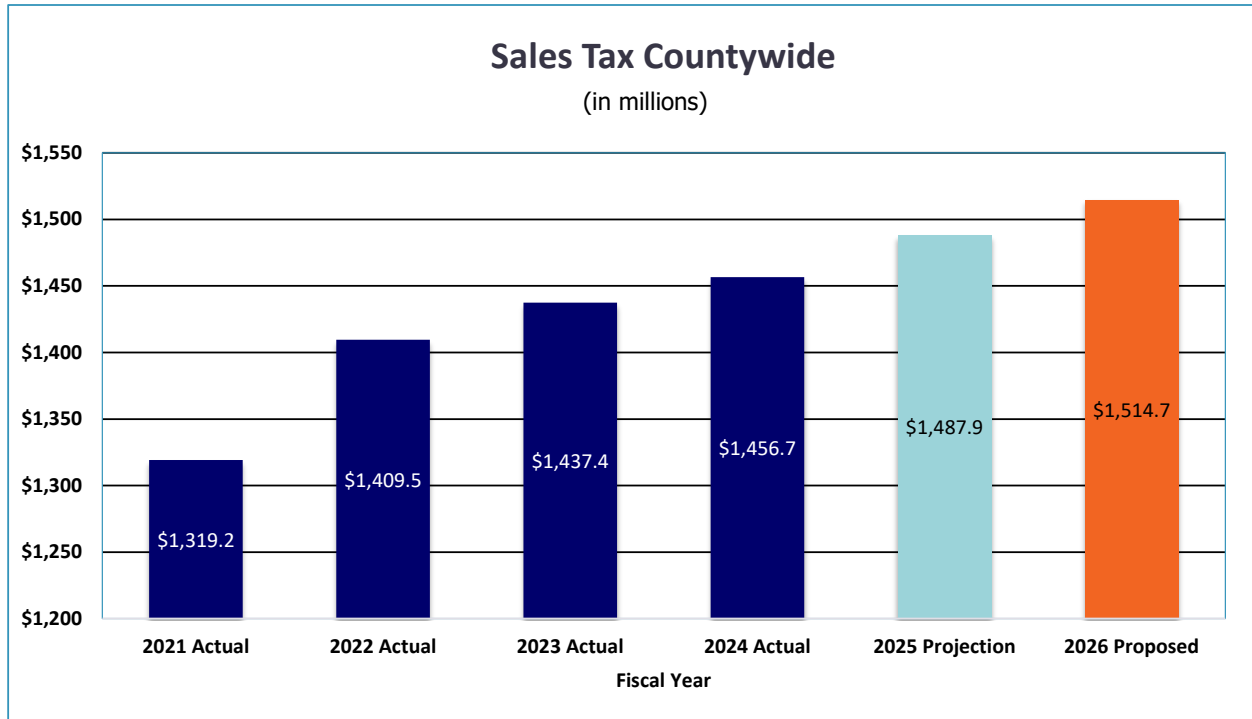


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for State Aid is \$342.0 million, an increase of \$20.4 million, or 6.3% compared to the 2025 Projection. This is primarily due to higher reimbursement from the New York State Department of Health Preschool/School Medicaid Support Unit for the Children in Pre-School Special Education and increased STOA Grant for Transit Bus.



SALES TAX COUNTYWIDE

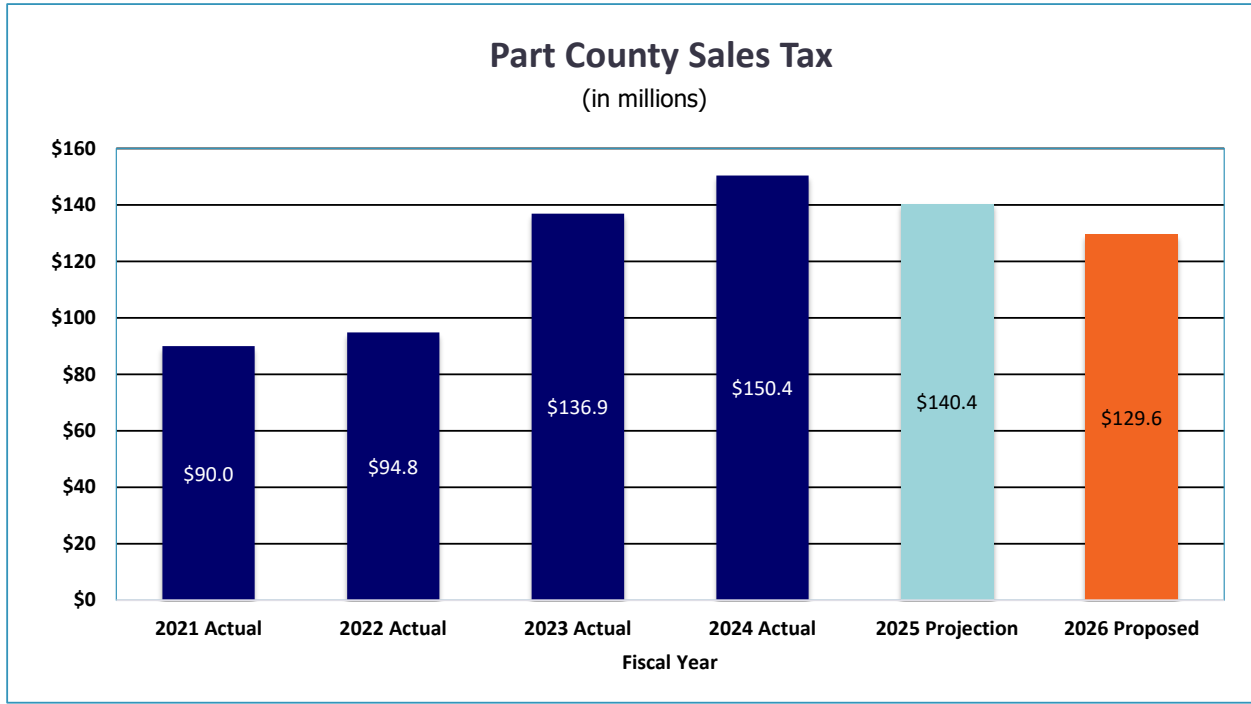


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Countywide Sales Tax revenues is \$1,514.7 million. The Countywide Sales Tax budgeted for 2026 is increasing by 1.8% from the 2025 Projection of \$1,487.9 million.



PART COUNTY SALES TAX

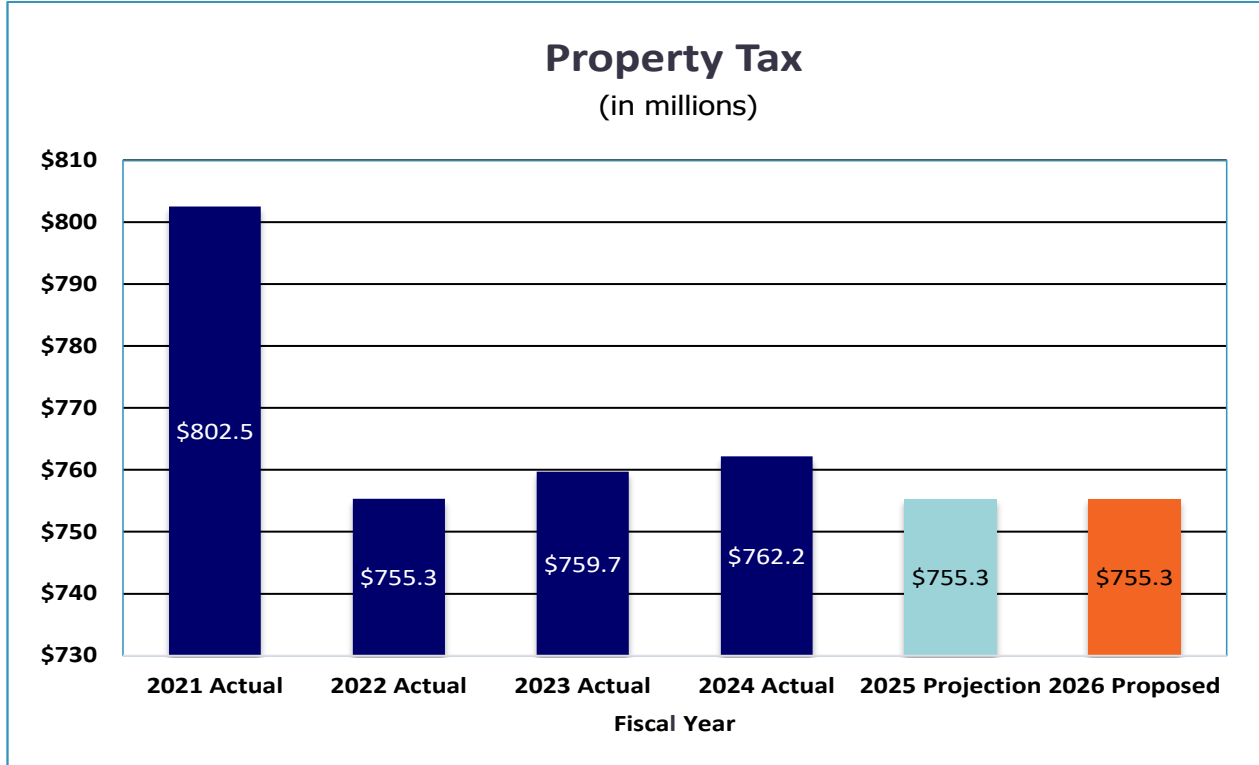


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Part County Sales Tax is \$129.6 million.



PROPERTY TAX

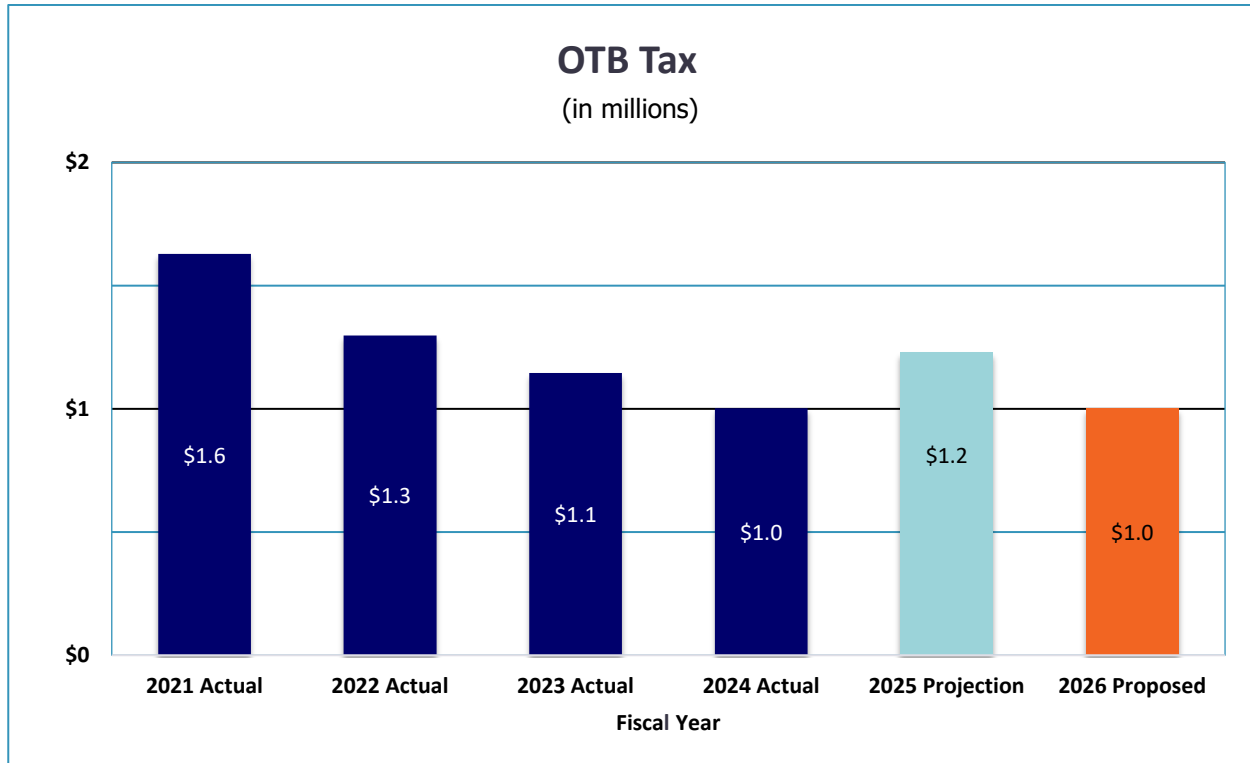


2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

For Fiscal Year 2026, the County again proposes \$755.3 million for Property Taxes, unchanged from the 2025 Projection.



OFF TRACK BETTING (OTB) 5% TAX



2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for OTB 5% Tax is \$1.0 million, which is a decrease of \$226,550 from the 2025 Projection of \$1.2 million.



SPECIAL TAXES



2026 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The 2026 Proposed Budget for Special Taxes is \$33.0 million, an increase of \$400,000 or 1.2% from the 2025 Projection.

APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The information included in this Appendix A includes historical economic and demographic information regarding the County, some of which describes periods of time prior to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Much of this information does not reflect the impact of the pandemic on the County’s economic and demographic conditions. As such, historical data points and trends included in this Appendix A should be viewed in such context.

OVERVIEW

Established in 1899, Nassau County (the “County”) is the site of some of New York State’s (the “State”) earliest colonial settlements, many of which date to the 1640s. With a total land area of 287 square miles and a population of approximately 1.4 million, the County borders the New York City borough of Queens to the west, Suffolk County to the east, Long Island Sound to the north, and the Atlantic Ocean to the south. Together, the northern and southern boundaries of the County comprise nearly 188 miles of scenic coastline. The County includes three towns, two cities, 64 incorporated villages, 56 school districts, and various special districts that provide fire protection, water supply, and other services. Land uses within the County are predominantly single-family residential, commercial, and industrial.

POPULATION

Table 1 shows the County’s population from 1970 to 2020. The County’s population reached a peak of 1,428,080 residents in 1970. Between 1970 and 1990, the County’s population decreased 9.9% to 1,287,348 residents. By 2020, the U.S. Census Bureau estimated the County’s population had increased by 8.4% (from 1990) to 1,395,774 residents.

TABLE 1

COUNTY POPULATION

2020	1,395,774
2010	1,339,532
2000	1,336,073
1990	1,287,348
1980	1,321,582
1970	1,428,080

SOURCE: U.S. Census Decennial



ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Median Household Income

As shown in Table 2, the County’s estimated median household income in 2023 dollars (2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-year estimate) was \$143,408, up from \$137,709 in 2022, and significantly higher than that of the State (\$84,578) and the United States (\$78,538). Moreover, the County continues to have a smaller percentage of families below the poverty level (3.5%) than the State (9.8%) and the United States (8.7%).

The U.S. Census Bureau 2019-2023 American Community Survey ranked the County as the 8th wealthiest county level tax base in the nation by median household income. It is the wealthiest county in the State based on median household income, with a poverty rate of less than half the national average.

TABLE 2

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE COUNTY
IN COMPARISON TO THE STATE AND THE U.S.**

Area	2023		2022	
	Median Household Income	Families Below Poverty (%)	Median Household Income	Families Below Poverty (%)
County	\$143,408	3.5	\$137,709	3.6
State	84,578	9.8	81,386	9.7
United States	78,538	8.7	75,149	8.8

SOURCE: U.S. Census, 2019-2023 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates



Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) represents changes in prices of a typical market basket of goods and services that households purchase over time, which analysts use to gauge the level of inflation. The CPI includes user fees such as for water and sewer services and sales and excise taxes paid by consumers, but does not include income taxes and investments such as stocks, bonds, and life insurance. Table 3 shows annual totals and increases in the CPI for both the New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (“CMSA”) and U.S. cities between the years 2015 and 2024.

In 2024, the CPI in the CMSA rose by 3.79%, which was more than the 2024 U.S. city average CPI increase of 2.95%.

TABLE 3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Year	U.S. City Average (1,000s)	Percentage Change	NY-NJ-PA CMSA (1,000s)	Percentage Change
2025*	320.2	2.08%	343.8	2.87%
2024	313.7	2.95	334.2	3.79
2023	304.7	4.10	322.0	3.82
2022	292.7	8.01	310.1	6.09
2021	271.0	4.71	292.3	3.32
2020	258.8	1.21	282.9	1.69
2019	255.7	1.83	278.2	1.68
2018	251.1	1.87	273.6	1.52
2017	246.5	2.11	269.5	1.54
2016	241.4	1.86	265.4	1.84
2015	237.0	0.13	260.6	0.15

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (<https://www.bls.gov/cpi/data.htm>), (<https://data.bls.gov/pdq/SurveyOutputServlet>), (<https://www.bls.gov/regions/northeast/data/xg-tables/ro2xgcpiny.htm>)

*2025 H1 Data (January 2025 – June 2025)

RETAIL SALES AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Six major regional shopping centers serve the County: the Gallery at Westbury Plaza, the Broadway Mall in Hicksville, Roosevelt Field in Garden City, Green Acres Mall in Valley Stream, Americana Manhasset in Manhasset and Sunrise Mall in Massapequa. According to the International Council of Shopping Centers, a global trade association of the shopping center industry, these regional malls have approximately 7 million square feet of gross leasable area.



A wide range of nationally recognized retailers that provide goods and services are located in the County, including home furnishing stores, supermarkets, gourmet food markets, electronic stores, bookstores, and other major retailers and commercial outlet stores. In addition, there are designer boutique shops and specialty department stores and jewelers.

Based on a report released by the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, the County ranked third in the State with taxable sales and purchases totaling approximately \$36.8 billion for the most recent reporting period (2023/2024), an increase from the prior reporting period (2022/2023).

TABLE 4

RETAIL SALES ACTIVITY RANKED BY COUNTY IN THE STATE

	Rank (2022/2023)	Taxable Sales (2022/2023)	Rank (2023/2024)	Taxable Sales (2023/2024)	Change
New York City*	1	\$215,362,539,322	1	223,789,348,621	3.91%
Suffolk	2	46,682,505,827	2	45,966,678,364	-1.53%
Nassau	3	36,141,264,873	3	36,841,861,299	1.94%
Westchester	4	27,755,496,208	4	28,544,788,138	2.84%
Erie	5	21,321,178,436	5	21,380,982,124	0.28%
Monroe	6	15,958,611,202	6	16,054,072,552	0.60%
Onondaga	7	11,455,736,798	7	12,082,691,558	5.47%
Orange	8	10,164,519,016	8	10,442,667,739	2.74%
Albany	9	8,972,003,329	9	9,024,413,916	0.58%
Rockland	10	7,154,695,427	10	7,126,596,719	-0.39%

SOURCE: New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, “Taxable Sales and Purchases Quarterly Data beginning March 2013,”

https://www.tax.ny.gov/research/stats/stat_excise/taxable_sales_and_purchases/taxable_sales_and_purchases_open_data.htm. Represents taxable sales reported from March through February.

* Includes the five counties of the Bronx, Kings (Brooklyn), New York (Manhattan), Queens, and Richmond (Staten Island).



EMPLOYMENT

Table 5 compares employment totals and unemployment rates in the County to adjoining municipalities, the State, and the United States. The County had an employed labor force of approximately 680,200 in the first half of 2025, an increase from approximately 679,200 in 2024. In the first half of 2025, the unemployment rate in the County decreased to 3.1% from 3.3% in 2024. As of the first half of 2025, Nassau County’s unemployment rate was less than that of Suffolk County, New York City, the State and the United States.

Unemployment in the County shows recovery from the height of the pandemic. The unemployment rate in the County was 2.9% as of June 2025 compared to 3.3% as of June 2024, according to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (“BLS”). As of June 2025, total non-farm employment on Long Island was 1.39 million, an increase of 3,200 or 0.2% as compared to June 2024, according to BLS. The County continues to monitor the impact on unemployment and the broader County economy.

TABLE 5
ANNUAL AVERAGE
EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)
AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Year	Nassau County		Suffolk County		New York City		New York State		United States	
	Employment	Unemployment Rate	Employment	Unemployment Rate	Employment	Unemployment Rate	Employment	Unemployment Rate	Employment	Unemployment Rate
2025*	680.2	3.1%	765.3	3.4%	4,104	4.6%	9,460	4.0%	163,276	4.2%
2024	679.2	3.3	764.5	3.5	4,064	5.3	9,411	4.3	161,346	4.0
2023	714.1	3.1	782.0	3.4	3,935	5.2	9,307	4.2	161,037	3.6
2022	706.0	2.9	773.2	3.2	3,862	5.7	9,179	4.3	158,291	3.6
2021	681.0	4.5	745.8	4.6	3,676	10.1	8,857	7.1	152,581	5.3
2020	655.4	8.0	718.1	8.1	3,576	12.2	8,628	9.8	147,795	8.1
2019	704.4	3.3	770.4	3.5	4,092	4.0	9,470	3.9	157,538	3.7
2018	697.0	3.5	763.5	3.8	4,088	4.1	9,424	4.1	155,761	3.9
2017	690.4	4.1	755.8	4.4	4,105	4.5	9,383	4.6	153,337	4.4
2016	672.3	4.0	740.0	4.4	3,877	5.1	9,063	4.9	151,436	4.9
2015	666.8	4.3	738.1	4.7	3,860	5.6	9,036	5.2	148,834	5.3

SOURCES: New York State Department of Labor, “Labor Force and Unemployment Data,” <https://dol.ny.gov/local-area-unemployment-statistics>.

This source may revise the employment data at a later date.

*2025 H1 Data (January 2025 – June 2025)



KEY EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Table 6 shows the annual average employment in non-farm jobs by industry for the years 2016 to 2025 in the Nassau-Suffolk Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA).

TABLE 6
ANNUAL AVERAGE
NASSAU-SUFFOLK EMPLOYMENT
NON-FARM, BY BUSINESS SECTOR
(IN THOUSANDS)

Business Sector / Industry	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025*</u>
Goods Producing:										
Natural Resources, Construction & Mining	76.7	80.2	82.7	83.6	74.6	78.1	81.4	82.3	81.8	77.7
Manufacturing	71.6	71.7	71.0	71.2	65.4	67.8	70.0	69.4	69.1	69.1
Total - Goods Producing	148.3	151.9	153.7	154.8	140.0	145.9	151.4	151.7	150.9	146.8
Service Providing:										
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	276.0	276.1	273.2	269.9	238.1	248.4	255.7	253.6	253.3	251.8
Financial Activities	72.2	72.4	70.3	69.5	68.0	69.8	71.9	71.5	68.9	67.1
Information	19.3	18.5	17.5	15.6	14.3	14.1	14.7	14.9	14.2	13.3
Educational & Health Services	260.2	265.0	272.1	281.9	259.4	267.3	277.1	281.9	295.4	305.6
Leisure & Hospitality	122.3	126.6	128.4	128.6	96.1	114.9	127.9	132.0	134.2	129.8
Other Services	58.8	60.1	61.1	60.3	48.5	52.8	55.6	56.8	60.2	60.8
Professional & Business Services	175.7	175.2	172.3	171.6	156.0	167.3	177.7	184.6	186.8	185.0
Government	195.7	195.3	197.4	197.8	190.8	192.8	193.6	197.7	200.0	204.0
Total - Service Providing	1,180.2	1,189.2	1,192.3	1,195.2	1,071.2	1,127.4	1,174.2	1,193.0	1,213.0	1,217.4
Total Non-Farm	1,328.5	1,341.1	1,346.0	1,350.0	1,211.2	1,273.3	1,325.6	1,344.7	1,363.9	1,364.2

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Economy at a Glance (Nassau County-Suffolk County, NY),” https://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.ny_nassau_md.htm.

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of the entries due to rounding. This source may revise the employment data at a later date. The table above reflects the figures as of the date of original publication.

*2025 H1 Data (January 2025 - June 2025)



Table 7 compares the employment shares by business sector and industry in the PMSA to the United States. The percentage of jobs within each category is consistent with national figures.

TABLE 7
PERCENTAGE OF NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT
BY BUSINESS SECTOR, 2024

BUSINESS SECTOR	Nassau- Suffolk PMSA (%)	United States (%)
GOODS PRODUCING		
Natural Resources, Construction & Mining	6	6
Manufacturing	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
Total Goods Producing	11	14
SERVICE PROVIDING⁽¹⁾ OR SERVICE PRODUCING⁽²⁾		
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	19	18
Financial Activities ⁽¹⁾ or Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ⁽²⁾	5	6
Assorted Services	51	47
Government	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Total Service Providing / Producing	89	86

Note: Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (United States), Employment and Earnings Table B-1 “Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail, not seasonally adjusted,”

<https://www.bls.gov/webapps/legacy/cesbtab1.htm>,

https://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.ny_nassau_md.htm#eag_ny_nassau_md.f.2.

⁽¹⁾ PMSA

⁽²⁾ United States



MAJOR COUNTY EMPLOYERS

Table 8 shows a sampling of the major commercial and industrial employers headquartered in the County.

TABLE 8
MAJOR COUNTY COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS⁽¹⁾

<u>Company</u>	<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Approx. Employees</u>
Northwell Health	Health care	85,000 ⁽²⁾
Catholic Health Services	Health care	18,000 ⁽³⁾
Altice Corp.	Cable and pay television	10,900 ⁽⁴⁾
NYU Langone Winthrop Hospital	Health care	7,700
United Parcel Service	Package delivery	3,100
Mount Sinai South Nassau Hospital	Health care	3,000

SOURCES: Newsday “Long Island’s Largest Employers”, corporate websites and human resource departments.

⁽¹⁾ As of most recent available date.

⁽²⁾ Number of employees in all of Northwell Health’s facilities (located within and outside of Nassau County). Data from Northwell Health’s website, accessed September 2025, <https://www.northwell.edu/about-northwell>.

⁽³⁾ Number of employees in all of Catholic Health Services’ facilities (located within and outside of Nassau County). Data from Catholic Health Services’ website, accessed September 2025, <https://www.chsli.org/about-catholic-health>.

⁽⁴⁾ Total number of Altice USA employees as of December 31, 2024 (located within and outside of Nassau County).



CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Table 9 is a list of construction activity in the County for residential buildings for the years 2020 through 2024 by building permits. During 2024, permits for Single Family Dwellings increased by approximately 10% from 2023, and building permits for Other Housing Units decreased by approximately 62%.

**TABLE 9
COUNTY RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY**

Year	Single Family Dwellings	Other Housing Units*	Total
2024	607	223	830
2023	554	590	1,144
2022	651	333	984
2021	761	612	1,373
2020	569	429	998

SOURCE: Census Bureau Building Permits Survey, accessed via U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (<https://socds.huduser.gov/permits/index.html>).

*Other Housing Units includes two-family dwelling units, multi-family dwelling units, and conversions.

HOUSING

Table 10 shows the breakdown of new housing units by size category from 2020 through 2024.

**TABLE 10
NUMBER OF COUNTY NEW HOUSING UNITS
AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMIT BY SIZE CATEGORY**

Year	1 Family	2 Family	3-4 Family	5 or more Family	Total
2024	607	28	4	191	830
2023	554	26	4	560	1,144
2022	651	36	3	294	984
2021	761	8	4	600	1,373
2020	569	16	3	410	998

SOURCE: Census Bureau Building Permits Survey, accessed via U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (<https://socds.huduser.gov/permits/index.html>).



Table 11 shows the number of building permits with an estimated dollar value equal to or greater than \$1,000,000 that were issued for Class 4 properties in the County for the years 2013 through 2022. Class 4 property includes commercial, industrial and institutional buildings, and vacant land.

TABLE 11

HIGH VALUE BUILDING PERMITS* FOR COUNTY CLASS 4 PROPERTIES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Permits</u>	<u>Value of Permits</u>
2022	90	\$291,944,507
2021	39	209,829,914
2020	40	158,362,281
2019	44	414,745,788
2018	84	401,306,362
2017	36	317,611,184
2016	72	322,599,530
2015	70	431,153,868
2014	39	246,233,991
2013	19	119,347,464

SOURCE: Nassau County Department of Assessment

*Includes only those permits for work with an estimated value equal to or greater than \$1 million.



Table 12 shows County existing home sales from 2015 through 2024. In 2024, the median sales price increased by approximately 13% from 2023.

TABLE 12
COUNTY EXISTING HOME SALES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Median Sales Price</u>	<u>No. of Homes Sold</u>
2024	\$789,000	4,308
2023	700,000	3,073
2022	700,000	9,624
2021	620,000	1,973
2020	571,600	8,970
2019	542,500	9,938
2018	530,000	12,539
2017	500,000	13,550
2016	472,500	13,139
2015	450,000	11,817

SOURCE: New York State Department of Taxation and Finance:
<https://www.tax.ny.gov/research/property/assess/sales/resmedian.htm>.
This source may revise the home sales data at a later date.



TRANSPORTATION

Transit-oriented development growth continues in the County. The Nassau Inter-County Express (NICE) Bus provides bus service in the County as the operator of the County-owned bus system. NICE, a subsidiary of Transdev Services, Inc., represents the County's first transit public-private partnership. NICE is one of the largest suburban bus system in the United States. Operating a network of over 40 routes as well as para-transit service, NICE provides surface transit service for most of the County as well as parts of eastern Queens and western Suffolk County. This includes service across the Queens-Nassau border to subway and bus stations in Flushing, Far Rockaway, and Jamaica. The density of the NICE route network conforms to the development pattern of the County. It operates and maintains a fleet of fixed route buses and para-transit vehicles. NICE serves many communities, Long Island Rail Road (LIRR) stations, most area colleges and universities, as well as employment centers, shopping malls, and County government offices, including the Department of Social Services.

The LIRR carried approximately 75.5 million passengers in 2024, up from approximately 65.2 million in 2023. Ridership still remains below the pre-pandemic high of 91.1 million passengers in 2019. The LIRR provides train service for the entire County on 11 branch lines. These branches provide service through the County to eastern destinations in Suffolk County and western destinations of Penn Station and Grand Central Madison in Manhattan, Atlantic Terminal in Brooklyn, as well as Jamaica and Hunters Point/Long Island City in Queens. Completion of the East Side Access project, which began tunneling work in 2007 and officially opened to the public in January 2023, added a new hub in Grand Central Terminal, bringing LIRR customers directly to Manhattan's East Side where they can now connect directly to the Metro-North Railroad.

The LIRR also undertook a \$2 billion project to add a third track to the Main Line Branch between Floral Park LIRR Station and Hicksville LIRR Station. The project has improved safety and increased service reliability and reverse-commuting accessibility along the busy 9.8-mile corridor. Along with the addition of a third track, other improvements include the grade separation of five major north-south roadways to improve safety and reduce vehicular delays stemming from down railroad crossing gates. The project is also renovating stations along the entire project corridor incorporating context-sensitive design, modern technology and customer conveniences. The third track construction and railroad crossing eliminations were completed in October 2022.

The Jamaica LIRR station (Queens) provides access to the subway and the AirTrain, a light-rail system, to John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK).

The Mineola Intermodal Center provides easy access to parking and transfers to seven NICE bus lines. It has more than 700 parking spaces in a four-level garage, two elevators that connect to the Mineola LIRR station platforms and a pedestrian overpass that connects the north and south sides of the station.



The LIRR maintains tracks, ties, and switches and renovates its facilities as needed on an ongoing basis. Traditionally serving a Manhattan-bound market, the LIRR has undertaken extensive efforts to augment its reverse-commute and off-peak service to meet the needs of businesses in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

In 2018, the State Comptroller issued a report indicating that, in 2017, the LIRR had its worst on-time performance in eighteen years. The report stated that an estimated 9.2 million riders in the region were inconvenienced by trains that were late, canceled at the terminal before departing, or terminated before reaching their destinations and that such delays and cancellations had an estimated cost in the region of nearly \$75 million in lost productivity. The MTA reported in January 2020 that 2019 annual on-time performance rose by 2% to 92.4%, its best performance in three years. In 2024, the LIRR's on-time performance was a record 95.7%, excluding the COVID years.

The County highway system consists of over 4,000 miles of paved roads that include parkways, highways, major arteries, collector streets, and local streets. Different levels of government operate and maintain these routes. The eight major east-west roadways that provide direct through-service to New York City and Suffolk County are Northern Boulevard, the Long Island Expressway, Northern State Parkway, Jericho Turnpike, Hempstead Turnpike, Southern State Parkway, Sunrise Highway, and Merrick Road.

The County is located within close proximity to JFK and LaGuardia Airport (LaGuardia), both located in Queens County, and to Islip Long Island MacArthur Airport (Islip MacArthur), located in Suffolk County. JFK and LaGuardia are easily accessible to County residents by all major east-west roadways as well as airport shuttle service. Islip MacArthur is accessible by the Long Island Expressway and Sunrise Highway, as well as the LIRR.

To help eliminate delays, congestion, and trouble spots on its highway network, the County receives Federal and State funding through the Federal Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), and is a voting member of the Nassau-Suffolk Transportation Coordinating Committee. The TIP is a compilation of transportation improvement projects, such as preserving and upgrading bridges and highways and making system-wide capacity and safety improvements, scheduled to take place during a five-year period. The current TIP, adopted in 2022, covers the federal fiscal years 2023-2027.

UTILITY SERVICES

The Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) is the primary electric delivery service provider in the County. PSEG Long Island, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Public Service Enterprise Group, manages LIPA's electric transmission and distribution system, which serves 1.1 million customers in the service area. National Grid, which is the largest distributor of natural gas in the northeast United States, provides gas distribution in the County. The villages of Freeport and Rockville



Centre manage and operate their own electric generation plants and transmission and distribution systems. Numerous private companies in the County provide telephone service.

HEALTH AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Rated among the best health and hospital facilities in the country, twelve hospitals are located within the County. Northwell Health is the County’s largest healthcare and overall employer. The North Shore University Hospital is the recipient of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations Codman Award, the first health system to attain this distinction. The Codman Award recognizes excellence in performance measurement.

Other hospitals of note in the County include the Nassau University Medical Center in East Meadow, which is a public hospital, St. Francis Hospital in Roslyn, NYU Langone Hospital in Mineola, Mercy Medical Center in Rockville Centre, and Mount Sinai South Nassau in Oceanside.

MEDIA

The daily newspaper Newsday circulates in Nassau, Suffolk, and Queens counties. Dozens of weekly newspapers cover news and events in the County. Some focus on events in specific towns, villages, and communities, and others focus on niche industries, such as Long Island Business News, a publication that covers both Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Film, television and commercial production continues to be a major part of the County’s economic development, driven in part by its close-proximity to New York City. The County benefits from being the home to Gold Coast Studios and Grumman Studios. Numerous other outdoor and indoor filming locations have also been used, including the Nassau County Correctional Center, Belmont Racetrack, the Garden City Hotel, and Old Bethpage Village Restoration (described below).

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

There are 56 public school districts in the County, with a total 2022-2023 enrollment (PreK-Grade 12) of 195,217 students according to the State Education Department. Individual school boards and the Board of Cooperative Educational Services are the primary managers of these school districts and provide services such as career training for high-school students and adults, special education, alternative schools, technology education, and teacher training. Various public and private organizations manage the County’s other educational facilities. The County’s non-public schools, which are located in a number of municipalities, provide education in the State Regents program as well as in special and technical programs. Many public schools in the County have received national recognition.



The County is home to many colleges and universities, some of which are highly specialized and have garnered nationwide attention for their programs. These institutions include Long Island University/LIU Post College, Adelphi University, Hofstra University, New York Institute of Technology, the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Nassau Community College, Webb Institute, Molloy University, and the State University of New York/Old Westbury.

Colleges and universities in the County promote cross-disciplinary research, technology development, and integrated curricula to prepare students for the growing bioscience industry. Undergraduate and graduate level programs available throughout the County's institutions of higher learning are in fields such as law, biology, chemistry, biochemistry, engineering, and physical sciences in courses such as bioengineering, biotechnology, and pharmacology. Hofstra, in partnership with Northwell Health, operates the Donald and Barbara Zucker School of Medicine at Hofstra/Northwell.

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES

The County has numerous recreational and cultural facilities. One of the most popular destinations among the parks and beaches in the County is the 2,413-acre Jones Beach State Park in Wantagh. With approximately three million visitors annually, Jones Beach State Park features six miles of ocean beachfront, a two-mile boardwalk, and the 15,000-seat Jones Beach Theater performing arts center, which attracts world-class musical acts. There are dozens of other public beaches located along both the Atlantic Ocean and the Long Island Sound shorelines. In addition, the County owns and operates Eisenhower Park, located in the heart of Nassau County. This 930-acre park provides open space for picnics and community gatherings and also boasts numerous and diverse athletic and entertainment facilities, including three competitive golf courses, the 80,000 square foot Aquatic Center (one of the largest pools in the Northern Hemisphere), the Northwell Health Ice Center and the Harry Chapin Lakeside Theater. The County also contains Bethpage State Park in Farmingdale, and numerous, smaller County and other municipal parks and campgrounds that offer a broad spectrum of recreational opportunities.

On a national and international level, the County continues to host many high-profile professional sporting events. Eisenhower Park hosted the T20 Cricket World Cup in 2024. The Bethpage Black Golf Course, located in Bethpage State Park, hosted the U.S. Open in 2002 and 2009, the Barclay's Tournament in 2012 and 2016, the PGA Championship in 2019 and will host the 2025 Ryder Cup. Belmont Park, located in Elmont, is home to the Belmont Stakes, part of horse racing's prestigious Triple Crown. The Belmont Park racetrack is currently undergoing a complete renovation and is scheduled to reopen to thoroughbred horse racing in 2026 with the prestigious Breeders Cup returning in 2027. Belmont Park is also the site where New York Arena Partners (NYAP) constructed the 18,000-seat UBS Arena, permanent home for the New York Islanders of the National Hockey League. The arena opened in November 2021 and is part of a \$1.3 billion development of the property. The other components of the development include parking facilities, a hotel, community space and retail development. The retail component, known as the Belmont



Village, opened in 2025. The acreage surrounding the Nassau Veterans Memorial Coliseum, a County-owned venue in Uniondale, is also being considered for private sector investment with recently approved rezoning to encourage development.

The County boasts numerous museums, some of which are County-owned or operated, including the Cradle of Aviation Museum and the Long Island Children’s Museum, both in Garden City. Historical sites include two County-owned facilities, Old Bethpage Village Restoration, a recreated mid-19th-century American village, and Cedarmere, home of 19th-century poet, newspaper editor, abolitionist, and civic leader William Cullen Bryant, and a designated part of the New York State Underground Railroad Heritage Trail. The County is also the home of Theodore Roosevelt’s estate in Cove Neck, Sagamore Hill, which is a National Historic Site operated by the National Park Service.

With a focus on preserving open space and natural and scenic resources for current and future generations of Nassau residents, voters overwhelmingly approved two Environmental Bond Acts (collectively known as the EBA) in 2004 and 2006. The EBA committed \$150 million for the preservation of open space, the improvement of existing parkland and water quality, and the provision of matching funding for brownfield property remediation projects. In addition to the EBA, 5% of the proceeds from County-owned land sales is set aside for open space purposes and other environmental quality improvement projects.

SEWER SERVICE AND WATER SERVICE

The County’s Department of Public Works (DPW) oversees the operation of the County’s sewerage and storm water resources facilities.

A majority of the wastewater collected by the County’s sewer system is treated at either the South Shore Water Reclamation Facility (South Shore), formerly the Bay Park Sewage Treatment Plant, in East Rockaway or the Cedar Creek Water Pollution Control Plant located in Wantagh. Additionally, the sewage collection and treatment facilities of the City of Glen Cove have been placed under the purview of DPW.

Veolia Water Long Island operates and manages the County’s sewer system under a long-term agreement initiated in January 2015, including the sewage collection system and the three wastewater treatment plants: South Shore, which serves approximately 540,000 residents; Cedar Creek, which serves approximately 600,000 residents; and Glen Cove, which serves approximately 27,000 residents. The County maintains ownership of the facilities.

Six villages in the County (Freeport, Garden City, Hempstead, Mineola, Rockville Centre, and Roslyn) own and maintain their respective sewage collection systems, which discharge sewage to either the South Shore or Cedar Creek facility under the auspices of intermunicipal agreements.



The County has entered into an inter-municipal agreement with the City of Long Beach, whereby the City's sewage treatment plant will be decommissioned and the wastewater (which includes the flow from the Lido Beach area) will be pumped to the County's South Shore facility for treatment.

In addition, there are several other sewage collection systems and treatment plants within the jurisdictional boundaries of the County, owned and operated by other governmental entities or special districts.

The County, in partnership with the State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), has undertaken the Bay Park Conveyance Project to improve water quality and storm resiliency of Long Island's Western Bays by upgrading its existing wastewater management infrastructure. When completed, this project is expected to convey treated wastewater from the South Shore facility, which currently discharges an average of 50 million gallons per day (mgd) of treated flow into Reynolds Channel, to the Cedar Creek facility's ocean outfall pipeline. The project includes construction of a 2-mile long force main from the South Shore facility to an existing aqueduct under Sunrise Highway. A 7.3-mile stretch of the aqueduct was rehabilitated, in conjunction with the construction of a 1.6-mile-long force main to connect to the existing Cedar Creek outfall, which discharges and diffuses treated wastewater three miles offshore in the Atlantic Ocean.

According to the New York State Department of Health, there are 42 community public water systems in the County which provide water service to nearly 100% of the County's residents. Commercial and municipal water supply wells pump all water from the County's groundwater system. A small number of residents in the less-densely populated northern sections of the County obtain their water from private wells.

The groundwater system comprises three major aquifers that overlay bedrock: the Upper Glacial, Magothy, and Lloyd aquifers. Precipitation continuously recharges these aquifers, which are part of the County's subsurface geology.

The County's population increased by approximately 4.5% from 2000 to 2020. This increase in population has had a negligible effect on water demand in the County. However, annual water demand has shown an upward trend over these years and has exhibited sizable seasonal fluctuations, both of which can be attributed to increased water use during the peak demand months (April through October) that generally are subject to hot and dry weather patterns.

Between 2013 and 2019, the average daily pumpage for the County was approximately 186 mgd. During peak demand months, pumping can increase considerably (to well over 250 mgd) and is quite variable in response to weather conditions.

Recharge to the groundwater system normally amounts to approximately half of the precipitation falling upon the County's land surface. This equates to 332 mgd of recharge to the groundwater system. The amount has increased slightly to 341 mgd because of the effectiveness of the County's recharge basins in capturing additional storm water runoff for aquifer recharge.



Since the amount of recharge to the groundwater system exceeds the amount of water withdrawn from the system, the quantity of groundwater available for public water supply is expected to be more than adequate, both presently and into the future. Furthermore, any new developments within the jurisdiction of the County Department of Public Works are required to retain all storm water on site. This requirement ensures that storm water runoff emanating from such developments will go into the groundwater system as recharge.

The County has been in contact with the New York City (the City) Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) regarding its pending 2017 application to DEC to renew a permit to pump groundwater beneath the Borough of Queens. The County has been coordinating with the DEP and the DEC to ensure that there are no adverse impacts to the Long Island aquifer system. The DEC has authorized a Long Island Groundwater Sustainability Study with the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to address the adequacy of the groundwater system. USGS has installed groundwater monitoring wells in the southwest area of the County and southeast Queens as part of the study. Preliminary results indicate that the salt water front in various aquifer layers is closer to the mainland of the County and Queens than previously anticipated. This study includes a detailed groundwater modeling effort to provide guidance to water providers and managers. In addition, DEC has initiated an engineering study to evaluate the potential of transferring drinking water from the City's upstate reservoir systems using connections to the existing piping system in Queens near the County border. The County has not been involved in the formulation of the scope of work nor the analysis.



APPENDIX B

FUND STRUCTURE

Nassau County allocates revenues and expenses into separate funds as noted in Figure B.1. Fiscal oversight generally focuses on the Major Operating Funds (General Fund, Fire Prevention Fund, Police Headquarters Fund, Police District Fund, and Debt Service Fund) and the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Fund because these funds contain the resources necessary to support the primary daily operations of the County. Other dedicated funds are shown in Figure B.1 below.

Figure B.1: Fund Structure

Nassau County		
Primary Operating Funds	Major Funds	General
		Fire Prevention Police Headquarters
		Debt Service Police District
	Sewer and Storm Water Resources District	
Operating Reserve Funds	Litigation	Retirement Contribution
	Bonded Indebtedness	Employee Benefit Accrued Liability
	Operating Reserve	Opioid Litigation Settlement
	Technology	Open Space
Special Revenue Funds (Non-operating/Restricted/Other)	Capital	Community College
	Grant	FEMA
	Capital Reserve	COVID
	Disputed Assessment	American Rescue Plan
	Environmental Bond	Public Utility Agency



MAJOR OPERATING FUNDS AND SEWER AND STORM WATER RESOURCES DISTRICT FUND

The five major Operating Funds and the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Fund support the primary daily operations of the County. As such, fiscal oversight typically focuses on the balance of revenues and expenses in these funds.

The **General Fund** contains revenues and expenses for Countywide services in all County departments and offices other than the Police Department and the Fire Commission. During the year, the County transfers funds between departments and offices in the General Fund to address needs as they arise. The General Fund derives revenues primarily from County sales tax collections and a designated portion of the County property tax. Other sources of revenue include departmental revenues, fees for permits and licenses, investment income, fines & forfeits, interest penalty on taxes, rents & recoveries, and State and Federal Aid.

The **Fire Prevention Fund** contains revenues and expenses for services the Fire Commission provides to the residents Countywide, such as safety inspections and compliance activities. The Fire Prevention Fund derives revenues primarily from a designated portion of the County property tax and various fees, fines, and permits.

The **Police Headquarters Fund** contains revenues and expenses for services the Police Department provides to the residents Countywide. These include crime investigations, ambulance services, traffic safety, highway patrol, and administrative/support services. The Police Headquarters Fund derives revenues primarily from a designated portion of the County property tax, special taxes, motor vehicle registration and other fees, and various fines and permits.

The **Police District Fund** contains revenues and expenses for the crime prevention services the Police Department precincts provide to a portion of the County's residents. The Police District Fund derives revenues primarily from a designated portion of the County property tax base and various fines, permits, and fees. Of the Major Operating Funds, the Police District Fund is the only one that does not fund Countywide services. Only areas of the County receiving services provided from the operations of the Police District Fund pay the Police District property tax.

The **Debt Service Fund** contains all debt service interest and principal on the County's outstanding debt, including Nassau County Interim Finance Authority (NIFA) set-aside payments. The County also recognizes the costs-of-issuance in this Fund. The County then charges these expenses to the respective funds on a project-by-project basis. Therefore, the Debt Service Fund is primarily supported by revenues transferred from other funds. Revenue in the Debt Service Fund also includes federal subsidies on the County's Build America Bonds, State subsidies for a portion of the interest paid on bonds issued to finance the construction of the Family & Matrimonial Court building, and premiums on bond and note issuances.

The **Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Fund** is self-supporting and contains funding for the County's sewage disposal and collection system as well as the storm water resources system. It covers expenses related to employees of the Department of Public Works assigned to these functions, associated debt service, the Veolia Water Long Island contract, and other costs.



OPERATING RESERVE FUNDS

The **Litigation Fund**, established in 2015, contains resources and appropriations to cover the cost of tax certiorari refunds and other judgments and settlements.

The **Operating Reserve Fund** was created by enactment of Local Law 5 of 2023. The Law allows the County to set aside funds reserved for three general purposes: healthcare, labor costs and risk management. More specifically, the law allows the County to use the reserve for the payment of unbudgeted or extraordinary costs and other prudent expenditures related to healthcare, insurance and the costs of labor agreements, awards or settlements. The law also provides an insurance reserve component to strengthen the County’s risk management strategy including but not limited to risk retention for high-deductible policies.

The **Bonded Indebtedness Reserve Fund** was established in 2005. Section 6-h of the General Municipal Law authorizes the County to establish a reserve fund for the payment of bonded indebtedness and to thereby set aside moneys for the payment of these costs in a separate account.

The **Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund**, established in 2004, accounts for resources set aside to cover future pension payments on behalf of County employees. The occurrence of fluctuations in local contributions into the State pension plan, as mandated by the State Comptroller, was the impetus for the County creating this reserve.

The **Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve Fund** was established in 2004 to account for resources set aside to fund future termination compensation expenses for employees who separate from County service. The County created this reserve to set aside surplus resources that it can use in the event of an increase in retirements.

The **Opioid Litigation Fund** was created by enactment of Local Law 14-2021. The Law requires that all funds received as a result of an Opioid Litigation settlement or verdict be deposited into the fund. Local Law 14-2021 further established the eligible uses, which are “to fund programs and provide resources in excess of budgeted funds to assist Nassau County’s efforts to provide interventions, recovery services, education, support and assistance to those that suffer from an opioid addiction and to their families.”

The **Technology Fund**, established by Ordinance No. 220 in 2001, contains resources and appropriations to cover the cost of technology-related expenditures of the County including, but not limited to, the purchase of equipment and software, and the retention of consultants.

The **Open Space Fund**, established by Local Law No. 7 of 2003, contains funds from County real estate sales, private gifts, and grants to preserve open space in the County. The Law requires that the County use 5% of the proceeds from the sale of County-owned real estate for the acquisition, rehabilitation, and maintenance of property for use of open space purposes.



OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

The **Capital Fund** contains expenses associated with the County's capital improvement plan. The County derives the majority of revenue supporting the Capital Fund from capital borrowing. The remainder is primarily from County operating funds as well as non-County sources such as the Federal and State governments.

The **Grant Fund** receives non-County generated funding, primarily from the State and federal governments, that covers the cost of certain programs. While most of these programs are in the health and human services area, the County receives many grants to enhance public safety. In each case, when the cost of a County employee or non-personnel related service is fully reimbursed by an outside entity, that expense (and associated revenue) is charged to the Grant Fund. Because County policy precludes the County from assuming grant revenues in the operating Budget before receipt is certain, the County recognizes outside reimbursement and expenses in the Grant Fund by supplemental appropriation after the grantor assures the County that it will receive the funds, usually in the form of an award letter.

The **Capital Reserve Fund** was established in 2024, pursuant to Section 6-c of the General Municipal Law, to accumulate money to finance the cost of the acquisition of non-public safety vehicles with a period of probable usefulness of less than five years.

The **Disputed Assessment Fund**, established in 2016, contains funds from class four (commercial) property owners in the estimated amount of their disputed taxes in proceedings brought by them under Article 7 of the Real Property Tax Law. These funds are used to provide a partial funding source for the payment of such refunds for class four properties.

The **Environmental Bond Fund**, established by Local Law No. 14 of 2004 and Local Law No. 10 of 2006, contains resources and appropriations to cover the cost of purchasing and preserving open space and for other purposes in accordance with the County's environmental programs established by such Local Laws. These Local Laws have authorized \$150 million in environmental program funding.

The **Community College Fund** is an independent fund that supports the operations of Nassau Community College. The College is reliant on County property taxes for approximately 25% - 30% of its operating revenue. Each year the Nassau Community College board recommends a budget and seeks approval from the County Executive and the Legislature. Approval is typically provided by June 30th.

The **Nassau County Public Utility Agency Fund** contains resources to operate NCPUA as a public utility service. State law authorized the County to enact Local Law No. 23 of 1984, which established NCPUA.

The **FEMA Fund** was established in the wake of Superstorm Sandy, an event for which a Presidential Declaration of Emergency was issued. This declaration allowed the County to be



reimbursed up to 90% of the cost for eligible disaster recovery expenses under the FEMA Public Assistance Program along with a 10% non-federal match provided by the State of New York using its allocation of Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (“CDBG-DR”) funds.

The **COVID Fund** was established in 2020 to accumulate funds the County received from the COVID-19 CARES Act. These funds were used to partially offset unbudgeted public safety, public health and facility costs related to COVID-19 as per the CARES Act. The CARES Act funds were fully expended before the federally imposed deadline of December 31, 2021.

Similar to the FEMA Fund, the Legislature appropriated additional funds with the understanding that FEMA and other federal agencies would reimburse the County for all eligible pandemic related costs incurred to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus.

The **American Rescue Plan Fund**, established in 2021, contains funds received from the federal government under the American Rescue Plan Act (“ARPA” or “the Act”), more specifically the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund. The uses of these funds are subject to the provisions of the Act along with additional guidance provided from the U.S. Treasury. The Act imposed two deadlines for the funding: an obligation deadline (December 31, 2024) and an expenditure deadline (December 31, 2026). The County had obligated all funding by December 31, 2024 and continues to use the obligated funds to support COVID impacted residents, business, and industries.



APPENDIX C

FINANCIAL POLICIES

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND BUDGETING

INTRODUCTION

The County manages its daily operations on a budgetary basis by use of its Major Operating Funds. The basis of accounting determines when transactions are reported in the financial statements.

BASIS OF BUDGETING

An appropriated budget is legally adopted for each fiscal year for the Major Operating Funds, the Sewer & Storm Water Resources District Fund, and (when required) other special revenue funds with the exception of the Grant Fund. Grant funds, including Federal emergency grants, are appropriated for the life of specific grants through supplemental appropriations, not for annual fiscal periods. Accordingly, grant funds are excluded from the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances presented for budgeted special revenue funds. The budget amounts include prior year encumbrances carried forward, as well as current-year authorizations. In the case of the Grant Fund, an appropriated budget is legally adopted for the life of each grant as it is received. All appropriated budgets are adopted by ordinance of the County Legislature as well as supplemental appropriations and budget modifications.

The County Legislature also authorizes and rescinds spending and financing authority in the capital budget. Each authorized project has multi-year budget authority until the project is completed or rescinded.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) is presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for governments in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The government-wide financial statements present a long-term view of the County's finances and provide information about the County, including its component units, using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The economic resources measurement focus looks at the transactions and events that have increased or decreased the total economic resources of the government during the accounting period being reported. The accrual basis of accounting requires revenues to be recognized as soon as they are earned, regardless of the timing of the related inflows of cash, and requires expenses to be recognized as soon as they are incurred, regardless of the timing of the related outflows of cash. There are two government-wide financial statements: The Statement of Net Position (Deficit) and the Statement of Activities.



The remaining statements in the ACFR are fund financial statements (governmental fund statements and fiduciary fund statements) that focus on individual parts of the County government, reporting on the County's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. Differences between the government-wide statements and the governmental fund statements results include differing measurement focuses and basis of accounting between the statements.

Unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements generally focus on short-term (one year or less) inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. The governmental fund financial statements employ the current financial resources measurement focus and are presented using the modified-accrual basis of accounting.

BUDGET

MISSION AND GOALS OF THE BUDGET DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

It is the mission of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in the annual budget process to:

- Promote sound fiscal planning based on comprehensive historical and current economic data
- Make informed decisions that involve all department heads
- Meet all mandatory requirements of content and submission deadlines
- Integrate the qualitative and quantitative goals of the multi-year financial Plan (MYP), the capital plan (CP), and the operating budget (the Budget)
- Present a Budget that is user-friendly and informative.

Each of the County's funds is required to be balanced. The County strives to accomplish this in a manner that is consistent with its fund balance and reserves policy (the Fund Balance and Reserves Policy), debt policy (the Debt Policy), and investment and cash management policy (the Investment and Cash Management Policy, and together with the Fund Balance and Reserves Policy and Debt Policy, the Financial Policies). The County also strives to achieve a structurally-balanced Budget, which is defined as one where the level of recurring revenues matches recurring expenses.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET

The County Charter requires the County Executive to submit, no later than September 15 of each year, to the County Legislature for its review, a proposed budget (the Proposed Budget) of revenues and expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year. The County Legislature must conduct hearings and adopt a budget no later than October 30. This process is important to the County Executive, the Legislature, and citizens of the County because it:

- Lays the financial foundation for cost-effective operations based on historical data, economic financial indicators, and a reasonable projection of revenues



- Integrates the financial structure of the MYP, CP, and Budget
- Reflects the County's social and economic policy priorities
- Communicates this information clearly to County stakeholders

SCOPE OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET AND BUDGET MESSAGE

Pursuant to §302 and §303 of the County Charter, the proposed Budget shall contain the following:

- Statement of estimated revenues to be received during the ensuing fiscal year, other than the proceeds of the tax levy, deducting the amount, if any, required to be deposited to any sinking fund
- Statement of the amount estimated to be collected from the tax levy
- Statement of anticipated receipts from the sale of bonds or other borrowings
- Statement of the amount of any sinking fund, if any, which is available and should be applied to the payment of principal of any bonded indebtedness falling due during the ensuing fiscal year
- Statement of the estimated cash balance, except unreserved, undesignated fund balances, after deducting estimated year-end commitments, in each fund, applicable to expenditures of the ensuing fiscal year, and any estimated deficit in any fund required to be made up in the ensuing fiscal year
- Estimate of the anticipated financial needs of each agency, department or office to conduct the business of the County
- Amount necessary to pay the principal and interest of any bonded or other indebtedness of the County becoming due during the ensuing fiscal year
- Amount of any judgment recovered against the County and payable in the ensuing fiscal year
- Estimate of uncollected taxes that would become the County's responsibility to pay
- Comparative financial information that includes receipts and expenditures for the last completed fiscal year; the budget of the current fiscal year; receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year; and the budget requests by department
- Budget Message from the County Executive to the Legislature that summarizes and explains the main features of the Budget

Pursuant to §304 of the County Charter, there shall be filed with the proposed Budget a summary budget report and supporting schedules which shall exhibit the proposed Budget by fund, operating revenue summary, capital appropriations, sewer operation budgets, tax rates, and budgetary analyses by department and the aggregate figures of the proposed Budget in such a manner as to show a balanced relationship between the total estimated expenditures and the total estimated income for the ensuing fiscal year.



PARTICIPANTS IN THE BUDGET PROCESS

The participants in the budget process are:

- **County Executive:** Establishes the County vision and mission statements; sets core service priorities; and articulates the concerns of the County's stakeholders
- **Deputy County Executive for Finance and Budget Director:** Responsible for assessing the comprehensive financial and operational needs of the County and submitting the County Executive's Budget that supports his or her vision and priorities
- **Budget Director:** Provides the direct leadership and coordination of the budget development process including, but not limited to, assisting the Deputy County Executive for Finance in forecasting, analyses, data summarization and presentation, and submission of all budget documents
- **Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Staff:** As experts in their assigned departments, analyze all submission requests, provide recommendations, and assist with the compilation of the Budget; and ensure that the submission requests comply with the budget instructions, MYP initiatives, and headcount targets
- **Department Heads (Directors and Commissioners):** Review operational needs; analyze historical expense and revenue trends; consider current issues in budget formulation; anticipate future problems; recommend alternatives and solutions; and submit the department spending plan to OMB



BUDGET DEVELOPMENT CALENDAR

The development of a sound Budget is a year-round cycle of preparation. The ongoing functions performed by OMB staff are not mutually exclusive but intrinsically related to one another in the implementation of recommended best practices. The following Venn diagram demonstrates this inter-relationship:

Figure C.1: Linkage between OMB Functions and the Budget





The annual Budget is a product of three components/activities: the Administration's philosophy that underlies all financial and managerial operations; the County's assessment of its financial condition, operational efficiency, economy and demographics; and OMB's reporting and budget development process, linking it to the two other components/activities.

The budget development process implements policies that draw on the strategic planning concepts of the County's mission; develops goals that support the mission; utilizes strategic management to accomplish the goals; and considers all aspects in the utilization of available resources. This year-round effort allows for adjustments and the consideration of new information.

The annual budget development process typically begins in June when OMB provides departmental fiscal staff and decision-makers with a preparation guide that: highlights the major policy, operational, and financial goals for the ensuing year; communicates the significant challenges facing the County; and provides the technical information regarding budget preparation.

Departments are required to submit their expense, revenue, and staffing requests to OMB. The Administration and OMB review these requests and incorporate them into a Proposed Budget.

The County Charter, and the NIFA Act during a control period, require that the County Executive submit the Proposed Budget to the County Legislature and NIFA by September 15. The Charter also requires the Legislature to hold a public budget hearing(s) on the Proposed Budget. After the conclusion of the public hearing(s), the County Legislature may reduce or strike out any item of appropriation in the Proposed Budget. Prior to inserting any additional item or increasing an item of appropriation, the Legislature must publish a notice setting forth the nature of the adopted changes and fixing the time at which it will hold a public hearing thereon. By ordinance, the Legislature shall finally approve the Proposed Budget, as altered or revised. Upon final adoption of the Budget, the County Legislature must pass an appropriation ordinance therefor and levy taxes for the ensuing year no later than October 30th.

Within ten days of the final approval of the Budget by the County Legislature, the County Executive may veto any item that constitutes a change from the Proposed Budget, while at the same time approving the remainder of the Budget. The County Legislature may override any such vetoed item within seven days by an affirmative vote of at least thirteen members.

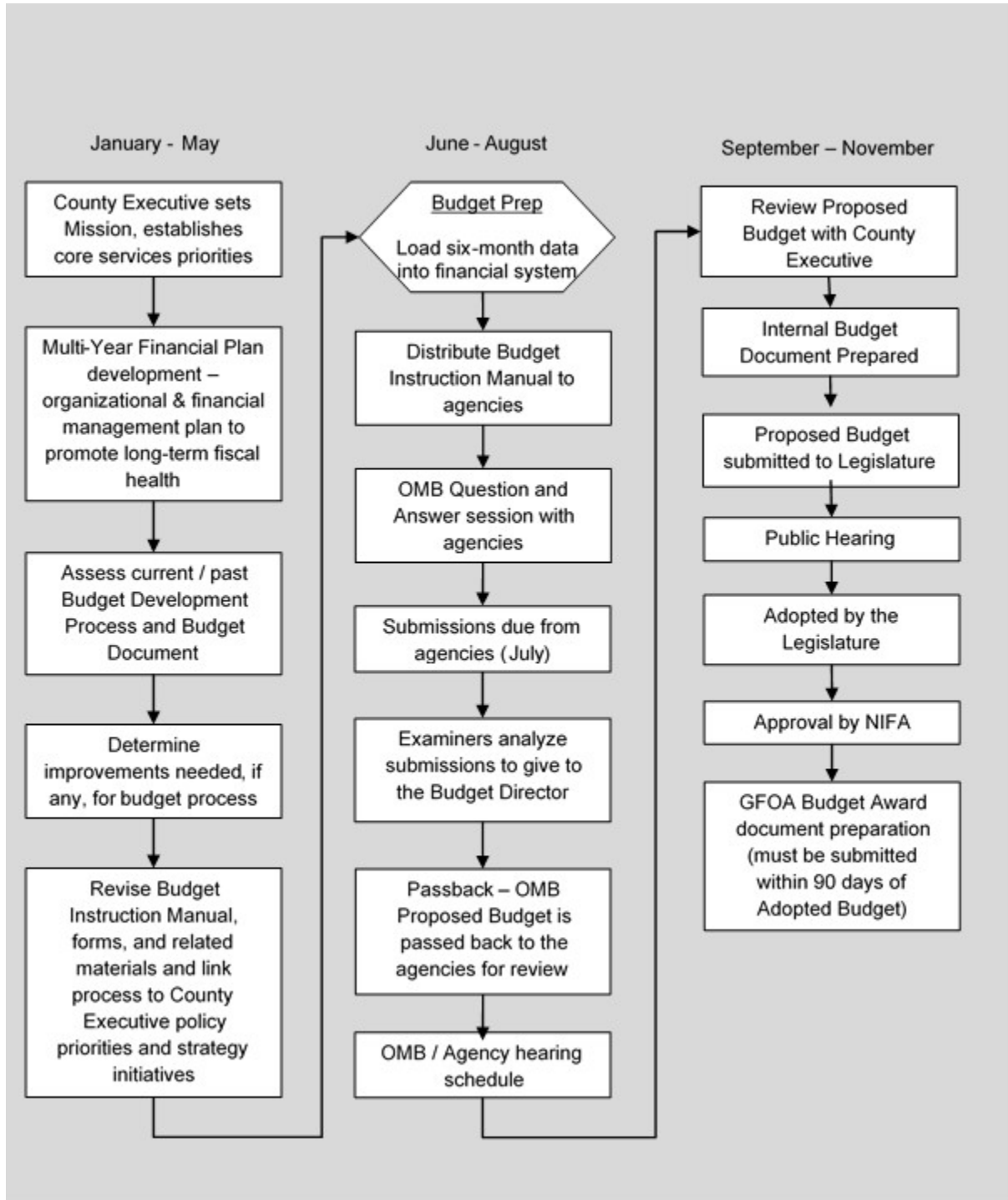


Budget Process and Timeline

Month	Action
January - May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of Monthly Financial Reports
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget preparation for the ensuing fiscal year begins • Preparation guide provided to departments • Budget targets distributed to County departments • Issuance of MYP Update • Issuance of Monthly Financial Report
July - August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County department budget submissions for ensuing fiscal year are evaluated • Issuance of Monthly Financial Reports
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Executive submits Proposed Budget for ensuing fiscal year and Proposed MYP to the Legislature, and to NIFA during a control period (September 15 deadline) • Issuance of Monthly Financial Report
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislature holds public hearings and reviews Proposed Budget • Legislature approves Budget and MYP; Legislature must pass an appropriation ordinance therefor and levy taxes for the ensuing year • Issuance of Monthly Financial Report
November – December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIFA votes to approve/disapprove the Budget and MYP • Issuance of Monthly Financial Reports



Figure C.2: Budget Process Flow





POST BUDGET ADOPTION

During the year, the County Executive may recommend changes to the Budget. Transfers of spending authority between departments and certain transfers within departments require approval by majority vote of the County Legislature on the recommendation of the County Executive. The County Executive may also recommend appropriating revenues not recognized in the Budget. Such supplemental appropriations require approval by thirteen affirmative votes of the County Legislature.

The County exercises budgetary control at the object code appropriation level within a fund's departmental control center.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BUDGET AND CAPITAL BUDGET

The Capital Plan (CP) is a four-year plan of the County's anticipated capital investments. The first year of the CP is the capital budget (Capital Budget). While it is prepared and adopted independently of the Budget, it is a companion document.

The CP affects the Budget depending on the funding sources identified and the amount of operating costs, savings, and/or revenues that result from project implementation. Key elements include

- Quantifying the debt service required in the Budget and MYP to support capital spending funded with debt
- Quantifying goals for the Budget ("pay as you go") or reserve funds to be spent on capital projects
- Identifying other funding sources, such as earmarked revenue streams and grants
- Quantifying the operating costs, savings, and/or revenues that will result from project implementation and incorporating those results in the Budget and MYP

During the preparation of the Capital Budget, information on the operational impact of each capital project is to be included as an integral part of each capital project request.

By charter, the Capital Plan must be submitted to the Legislature by October 15 of each year, a full month after the County Executive's Proposed Budget. This allows the Administration to prioritize projects consistent with the level of debt service appropriations. See Capital Fund.



FUND BALANCE AND RESERVES

INTRODUCTION

The use of financial policies to guide governmental operations is important for a number of reasons. Financial policies help to institutionalize sound fiscal management, establish parameters for the operation of government, encourage continuity between administrations, promote stability in budgeting, and enhance accountability to the public.

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), and the major credit rating agencies all recommend that governments adopt and adhere to an array of financial policies. One of the most important policies to enact is a policy governing fund balance and reserves.

Drawing from these recommendations, Nassau County's Fund Balance and Reserves Policy provides a framework for the accumulation of fund balance, the constitution of reserve funds, and the policy purposes for which the County ought to use these financial resources.

The County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) is presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for governments in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). GASB Statement No. 34 requires the inclusion of two types of financial statements in the ACFR: government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements.

FUND BALANCE

IMPORTANCE OF FUND BALANCE

Maintaining sufficient levels of fund balance is important for a number of reasons. Fund balance can serve as a source of internal liquidity. Fund balance also provides resources for contingencies, such as unanticipated surges in energy costs, unexpected changes in State or Federal reimbursements, spikes in overtime or termination pay, or the devastating impact of a natural disaster. Governments can use fund balance to finance selected capital needs or other one-time expenses on a pay-as-you-go basis, thereby avoiding interest payments on debt. Lastly, credit rating agencies consider maintaining an appropriate level of fund balance to be a positive credit factor because it better ensures the timely and full payment of debt obligations, enhances financial flexibility to handle unforeseen events, and demonstrates the commitment of the government to the principles of sound financial management.

PARTICULAR CONSIDERATIONS IN NASSAU COUNTY

An appropriate policy for the accumulation and use of fund balance in Nassau County must take into account two particular factors.



First, the County has five major operating funds: General Fund, Fire Prevention Fund, Debt Service Fund, Police Headquarters Fund, and Police District Fund. The Fire Prevention Fund and the Police Headquarters Fund are special revenue funds which have a Countywide tax base (together, the “Countywide Special Revenue Funds”). The Police District Fund is also a special revenue fund, but its tax base is a subset of the County. Because the Countywide Special Revenue Funds share the same tax base as the General Fund, these funds are treated, for budgetary and accounting purposes, as extensions of the General Fund. The Police District Fund is not considered an extension of the General Fund, and its revenues are restricted. Calculating the appropriate level of fund balance in Nassau County, therefore, involves looking at the combined revenues of the County’s General Fund, the Countywide Special Revenue Funds, and the Police District Fund.

Second, Nassau County has agreed to monitor and take certain actions with respect to the accumulation of certain “available amounts” as set forth in tax certificates that have accompanied the issuance of long-term working capital debt and cash flow notes. The County has previously issued long-term general obligation bonds for working capital purposes to finance property tax refund payments, as well as payments of judgments and settlements and termination payments. In addition, the County issues short-term notes for cash flow purposes as necessary. The County has made representations in various tax certificates associated with such debt that it would apply any surplus available amounts to the retirement of outstanding working capital debt, or otherwise with the approval of bond counsel. Pursuant to regulations promulgated by the United States Treasury, available amounts mean any amounts that are available to an issuer for working capital expense purposes of the type financed by a debt issue. Available amounts include cash, investments, and other amounts held in accounts or otherwise by the issuer or a related party if those amounts may be used by the issuer for working capital expenses of the type being financed by an issue without legislative or judicial action and without a legislative, judicial, or contractual requirement that those amounts be reimbursed. The County may treat as “unavailable” for required debt retirement a working capital reserve equal to 5% of the immediately preceding fiscal year’s expenses paid out of current revenues.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF FUND BALANCE

The recommended level of fund balance reflects the financial needs of the County, the amount of money in reserve funds, best practices which takes into account guidance from rating agencies and the GFOA, and the provisions regarding the accumulation of surplus “available amounts” in County tax certificates.

The County’s recommended level of fund balance is no less than 4% of budgeted expenditures. In determining the recommended level of fund balance, the County reviewed its spending needs, including the potential for unforeseen emergencies, and has determined that this is an adequate level. In addition, the County has funds in formally created reserves.



To the extent that the County utilizes its fund balance, the funds should be primarily used either for (i) non-recurring expenses that promote important policy objectives, or (ii) extraordinary operating or capital purposes that could not be anticipated and which otherwise cannot be financed with current revenues in the annual Budget. Such purposes include funding unplanned expenses, reducing the County's long-term liabilities, offsetting an unexpected economic downturn, covering an unanticipated or excessive shortfall in revenues or a spike in expenses, or providing necessary resources for emergencies, such as a natural disaster.

REPLENISHMENT OF FUND BALANCE

In the event that for two successive years, the County's level of fund balance falls below 4% of normal expenses during the prior fiscal year, the County shall endeavor to replenish its fund balance beginning with the next Budget. The County would seek to appropriate 25% of the difference between its current level of fund balance and the minimum amount recommended by the policy, to attain the minimum level of fund balance over a four-year period. To the extent that an appropriation in this amount is not possible in any particular fiscal year, the County shall endeavor to appropriate a lesser amount and develop a revised strategy and timeframe for replenishing its fund balance to reach, at a minimum, the 4% threshold.

After the close of each fiscal year, if the County has generated an operating surplus, it will determine the best use of such surplus, including replenishing/increasing fund balance, putting a portion of such surplus in formally created reserve funds, and/or funding other priority public policy purposes, such as capital improvements, strategic investments, prepayments, transitional expenses, or, due to the unique burden of the County assessment guaranty (County Guaranty), the payment of future property tax refunds.

RESERVE FUNDS

In addition to accumulating fund balance, governments may create formal reserve funds. Reserve funds differ from fund balance in two respects. First, the legislative body must vote to establish reserve funds, whereas a government reserves fund balance as part of the accounting cycle at the close of the fiscal year. Second, in many if not all instances, the legislature must also approve the use of monies deposited in formal reserve funds.

The County has established a number of reserve funds for a variety of important public policy purposes. The County Legislature created each of these reserve funds pursuant to Local Law or the New York State General Municipal Law. The County has established reserve funds to provide funding for specified purposes or provide for unforeseen expenses, which helps stabilize the County's finances.



Listed below is the Countywide historical fund balance and reserves on a budgetary basis.

(in millions)

Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Countywide Fund Balance ⁽¹⁾	\$141.5	\$177.8	\$121.8	\$122.1	\$201.6	\$214.1	\$251.5	\$277.1	\$290.6	\$389.9
Police District Fund	21.6	23.1	24.8	24.9	47.3	110.2	115.3	115.9	118.0	120.7
Sewer and Storm Water Resources District	44.4	40.6	28.5	14.3	10.7	34.4	54.9	65.5	68.1	83.7
Open Space Fund	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1
Litigation Reserve Fund	20.2	43.6	5.8	14.4	29.7	29.6	99.7	441.4	269.4	351.2
Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	30.1	70.3	72.9	86.0
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve Fund	0.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.1	44.9	86.1
Bonded Indebtedness Reserve Fund	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	20.0	125.0	63.0	80.6
SRF Excess Sales Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	362.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Opioid Litigation Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.9	77.3	85.6	88.6
Capital Reserve Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
American Rescue Plan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	155.1	109.5	9.9	0.5
Other Funds ⁽²⁾	37.5	11.2	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.4
Total Reserves & Fund Balance	\$274.6	\$322.7	\$201.6	\$192.3	\$305.3	\$404.1	\$1,161.1	\$1,298.9	\$1,025.7	\$1,300.8

(1) Includes GEN, FCF, PDH funds

(2) Includes funds that individually have less than \$2 million as of December 31, 2024

CONCLUSION

As discussed above, the County’s Fund Balance and Reserves Policy outlines an approach to the accumulation and use of fund balance and reserves that draws upon guidance from rating agencies and the GFOA while considering additional issues that are important to Nassau County. The Policy outlines the conditions under which the County may need to replenish its fund balance, and identifies the uses for its fund balance, formally created reserves, and any projected operating surpluses. It identifies an array of reserve funds that help the County to stabilize its budget and finance important policy objectives. The County also designs its Fund Balance and Reserves Policy to be consistent with provisions included in tax certificates for bond and note issuances. The Fund Balance and Reserves Policy establishes a recommended floor for the accumulation of fund balance. When combined with the other Financial Policies and the Multi-Year Financial Plan, the County’s Fund Balance and Reserves Policy sets a standard of performance and accountability and institutionalizes sound financial management practices.



DEBT

INTRODUCTION

The County's Debt Policy is based on best practices which takes into account guidance from rating agencies and the GFOA. The County reviews this policy on an annual basis.

The County shall structure all debt issuances, and establish all terms and conditions related to such debt issuances, in accordance with New York State Local Finance Law. The Debt Policy provides that the County will structure debt issuances to achieve relatively level debt service while matching debt service to the useful life of the projects. The County will avoid the use of bullet or balloon maturities except in those instances where these maturities serve to make existing overall debt service level (to the extent permissible under Local Finance Law). The County may elect a more rapid or other debt service structure, such as declining debt service (i.e., level principal amortization, accelerated principal), at its discretion. The County prioritizes capital spending in order to manage the total amount of debt service and debt outstanding.

The County is committed to full and transparent financial disclosure. The County will cooperate fully with rating agencies, institutional and retail investors, and the public to produce and share clear and accurate financial information. The County is committed to meeting continuing disclosure requirements on a timely and comprehensive basis.

The County's ratings as of September 2025 were: "Aa2" (stable outlook) from Moody's Investors Service; "AA" (stable outlook) from S&P Global Ratings; and "AA" (stable outlook) from Fitch Ratings.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The adoption of clear and comprehensive Financial Policies enhances the financial management of the County. The Debt Policy helps ensure that County financings satisfy certain clear and objective standards. These standards seek to protect the County's financial resources, which are necessary to meet long-term capital needs.

The goals and objectives of the County's Debt Policy are to:

- Guide the County and its managers in policy and debt issuance decisions
- Maintain appropriate capital assets for present and future needs
- Promote sound financial management
- Protect and enhance the County's credit rating
- Ensure the legal and prudent use of the County's debt issuance authority
- Evaluate debt issuance options

**PURPOSES FOR WHICH DEBT CAN BE ISSUED**

Capital Borrowing: The County issues debt for projects identified in its Capital Plan. The Capital Plan includes funding for buildings, equipment, infrastructure, parks, property, public safety, roads, technology, traffic, transportation, sewer and storm water, and open space preservation. The County issues general obligation bonds to fund its capital projects. The County has issued system revenue bonds through its Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority to fund certain sewer and storm water projects.

Working Capital Borrowing: In the past, the County funded some working capital expenses with bond proceeds. In 2025 the County continued to meet its goal to fund all judgments and settlements, including tax certiorari payments. Since 2016, the County has not borrowed to finance termination payments.

Cash Flow Borrowing: The County borrows for cash flow purposes (Revenue Anticipation Notes and/or Tax Anticipation Notes) as necessary to address a timing difference between receipt of revenues and payment of expenses. The County has not issued cash flow notes since 2021 and does not anticipate that it will need to do a cash flow borrowing in 2026.

DEBT LIMITATIONS/AFFORDABILITY

The 2026 Proposed Budget includes \$303.0 million for County and NIFA debt service expenses in the County's Major Operating Funds. The 2026-2029 Proposed Multi-Year Financial Plan projects that in 2029, the County will have \$320.9 million in County and NIFA debt service expenses.

Debt Service as a Percentage of Expenses

Goal: The County's tax-supported debt service will not exceed 10% of general governmental expenses within the Major Operating Funds.

Tax-supported debt service shall include any debt service on cash flow notes and general obligation bonds, which are not self-supporting from a user fee revenue stream. Any long-term financing lease obligations, which may be subject to annual appropriation by the County, will also be included in calculations of tax-supported debt service.

Status: The County projects debt service expenses in the Major Operating Funds to be 7.02% of 2025 expenses and 7.08% of 2026 expenses. The 2026-2029 Proposed Multi-Year Financial Plan projects that in 2029, debt service expenses as a percentage of total expenses will be 7.10%. In 2021, NIFA refunded its own debt and County debt which significantly reduced debt service expenses in 2021 and 2022. For purposes of this ratio, debt service excludes sewer-related debt, and expenses exclude interdepartmental transfers.



Net Direct Debt as a Percentage of Full Valuation

Goal: The County’s tax-supported net direct debt will not exceed 1.50% of the full valuation of taxable real property in the County.

Status: The County projects the tax-supported net direct debt of the County’s Major Operating Funds to be 1.00% of the full valuation of taxable real property in the County as of December 31, 2025.

Net Direct Debt per Capita

Goal: The County’s tax-supported net direct debt per capita will not exceed \$2,564 as of December 31, 2025. The County will increase the target value by 2% per year to take into account the effect of inflation.

Status: The County projects tax-supported net direct debt per capita to be \$2,130 as of December 31, 2025.

BOND STRUCTURE

The County shall structure all debt issuances, and establish all terms and conditions related to such debt issuances, pursuant to New York State Local Finance Law, and will invest all unspent bond proceeds pursuant to the terms of the County’s Investment Policy. The following shall generally apply to the County’s bond issuances.

Terms: All capital improvement projects financed through the issuance of debt shall be for a period not to exceed the useful life of the project.

Capitalized Interest: Occasionally, certain financings may include the use of capitalized interest from the issuance date until the County has beneficial use and/or occupancy of the financed project. The County shall not fund (capitalize) interest beyond three years or a shorter period if further restricted by law. The County may apply, at its discretion, interest earnings to extend the term of capitalized interest but in no event beyond the term allowed by law.

Debt Service Structure: Debt issuance shall be planned to achieve relatively level debt service while matching debt service to the useful life of projects. The County shall avoid the use of bullet or balloon maturities except in those instances where these maturities serve to make existing overall debt service level (to the extent permissible under Local Finance Law). The County may elect a more rapid or other debt service structure, such as declining debt service (i.e., level principal amortization) at its discretion.

Call Provisions: In general, the County’s debt will include an early redemption (or “call”) feature, which is typically no later than ten years from the date of delivery of the bonds. The County will



avoid the sale of non-callable bonds absent careful, documented evaluation by the County in conjunction with its financial advisor with respect to the value of the call option.

Original Issue Discount: The County will permit an original issue discount if it determines that such discount results in a lower true interest cost on the bonds and that the use of an original issue discount will not adversely affect the project funding.

Deep Discount Bonds: Deep discount bonds may provide a lower cost of borrowing in certain markets. The County will carefully consider their value and effect on any future re-financings due to the lower-than-market coupon associated with deep discount bonds.

Derivative Structures: Although State law does not empower the County to enter into interest rate exchange agreements (i.e. swaps), NIFA and NHCC are each statutorily empowered to do so. The County will consider the use of derivatives as a hedge against future interest rate risk or to create “synthetic” fixed rate or variable rate debt, when appropriate and as may be provided by Local Finance Law. The County will not use derivative structures for speculative purposes. The County will consider the use of derivative structures when it is able to gain a comparative borrowing advantage of 25 basis points or more and is able to quantify and understand potential risks.

TYPES OF DEBT

When the County determines that the use of debt is appropriate, it will consider the following criteria to evaluate the type of debt it issues.

Long-Term Debt: The County may issue long-term debt (general obligation bonds) to finance capital projects. Long-term debt will be structured matching debt service to the useful life of the projects. In the past, the County also funded some working capital expenses with bond proceeds.

Short-Term Debt: Short-term borrowing may be utilized for the temporary funding of operational cash flow deficits or anticipated revenues (defined as an assured source with the anticipated amount based on conservative estimates). The County will determine and utilize the least-costly method for short-term borrowing subject to the following policies.

- **Bond Anticipation Notes (BANs)** may be issued as interim financing prior to the issuance of long-term debt. The BANs shall not mature more than five years from the date of issuance. In the event BANs are not retired with long-term debt, they shall mature within six months after substantial completion of the financed project.
- **Tax or Revenue Anticipation Notes (TANs or RANs)** shall be issued only to meet cash flow needs.



- **Other Short-Term Debt** may be used when it provides an interest rate advantage or as interim financing until market conditions are more favorable.

Lease Purchase Obligation: Lease purchase obligations, including certificates of participation or lease revenue bonds, shall be considered as an alternative to long-term vendor leases. Such debt shall be subject to annual appropriation. To reduce the cost of lease borrowing and to improve control over leases, the County may adopt a master lease program.

Variable Rate Debt: To maintain a predictable debt service burden, the County may give preference to debt that carries a fixed interest rate. The County, however, may consider variable rate debt. The percentage of variable rate debt outstanding (excluding debt which has been converted to synthetic fixed rate debt) shall not exceed 20% of the County's total outstanding debt, unless there is an offsetting amount of operating cash earning a floating interest rate, in which case the amount of, and investment strategy for, the County's operating cash will be taken into consideration. The following circumstances may result in the consideration of issuing variable rate debt.

- **High Interest Rates:** Interest rates are above historic averages.
- **Variable Revenue Stream:** The revenue stream for repayment is variable and is anticipated to move in the same direction as market-based variable interest rates, or the dedication of revenues allows capacity for variability.
- **Adequate Safeguards Against Risk:** Financing structure and budgetary safeguards are in place to prevent adverse impacts from interest rate shifts. Such structures could include, but are not limited to, interest rate caps and short-term cash investments in the County's General Fund.
- **Financial Advisor Analysis:** An analysis from the County's financial advisor evaluating and quantifying the risks and returns involved in the variable rate financing recommends variable rate debt as the lowest-cost option.
- **As a Component to Synthetic Fixed Rate Debt:** Variable rate bonds may be used in conjunction with a financial strategy which results in synthetic fixed-rate debt. Prior to using synthetic fixed-rate debt, the County shall demonstrate that the true interest cost is at least 25 basis points lower than traditional fixed-rate debt.



REFUNDING

The Deputy County Executive for Finance and/or Budget Director, with assistance from the County's financial advisor, shall have the responsibility to analyze outstanding debt for refunding opportunities. The County will consider the following issues when analyzing possible refunding opportunities.

Debt Service Savings: The County establishes a minimum present value savings threshold of 2% of the refunded principal amount when discounted at the arbitrage yield rate. The present value savings will be net of all costs related to the refinancing. If present value savings is less than 2%, the County may consider the option value captured as a percent of total savings. In such case, if the option value captured as a percent of total savings exceeds 70% and present value savings is less than 2%, the County may opt to complete a refunding. Debt service savings may be taken in equal amounts over time or on an upfront or deferred basis, at the County's discretion.

Restructuring: The County will refund debt when it is in the best financial interest of the County to do so. Such refunding will be limited to restructuring to meet unanticipated revenue shortfalls, achieve cost savings, mitigate irregular debt service payments, release reserve funds, or remove unduly restrictive bond covenants.

Term of Refunding Issues: The County will refund bonds within the term of the originally issued debt. However, the County may consider maturity extension when it is necessary to achieve a desired outcome, provided that such extension is legally permissible. The County may also consider shortening the term of the originally issued debt to realize greater savings. The remaining useful life of the financed projects should guide this decision.

Escrow Structuring: The County shall utilize the least costly securities available in structuring refunding escrows unless the benefit of open market securities outweighs any additional costs. A certificate will be provided by a third-party agent stating that the securities were procured through an arms-length, competitive bid process (in the case of open market securities), that such securities were more cost-effective than State and Local Government Obligations (SLGs), and that the price paid for the securities was reasonable within Federal guidelines. Under no circumstances shall an underwriter, agent, or financial advisor sell escrow securities to the County from its own account.

Arbitrage: The County shall take all necessary steps to optimize escrows and to minimize negative arbitrage in its refunding. Any resulting positive arbitrage will be rebated, as necessary, according to Federal regulations.



METHODS OF ISSUANCE

The County will determine the method of issuance on a case-by-case basis.

Competitive Sale: In a competitive sale, the County's bonds shall be awarded to the bidder providing the lowest true interest cost (lowest net interest cost for notes) as long as the bid adheres to the requirements set forth in the official notice of sale.

Negotiated Sale: The County recognizes that it is advantageous to sell some securities through negotiation. In its assessment of a negotiated sale, the County shall consider the following:

- Bonds issued as variable rate demand obligations
- A structure which may require a strong pre-marketing effort such as a complex transaction or a "story" bond
- Size of the issue, which may limit the number of potential bidders
- Market volatility is such that the County would be better served by flexibility in timing a sale in a changing interest rate environment
- Capital appreciation bonds or zero coupon bonds

Private Placement: Occasionally, the County may elect to privately place its debt. Such placement shall only be considered if this method is demonstrated to result in a cost savings to the County relative to other methods of debt issuance, or if there is limited or no market access.

CREDIT ENHANCEMENT

The County seeks to maintain the highest possible credit rating for all categories of short-and long-term debt that can be achieved without compromising delivery of basic County services and achievement of County policy objectives. The County recognizes that external economic or other events may affect the creditworthiness of its debt.

The County will consider the use of credit enhancements (as listed below) on a case-by-case basis, evaluating the economic benefit versus cost for each case.

Bond Insurance: The County may purchase bond insurance when such purchase is deemed prudent and advantageous. Use of bond insurance shall be based on the all-in proceeds of the insured bonds versus the all-in true interest cost and proceeds of the uninsured bonds. In the case of a competitive sale, the County will permit bidders for its bonds to purchase bond insurance. The County's financial advisor, on behalf of the County, will pre-qualify insurance companies to facilitate bidders' ability to purchase bond insurance.

In the instance of a negotiated sale, the County may solicit quotes for bond insurance from interested providers. The County will select the provider whose bid is most cost-effective and whose terms and conditions governing the guarantee are satisfactory to the County.



Debt Service Reserves: As of the date of this policy, the County does not have any revenue bonds or other debt outstanding which require a reserve for debt service. (The Nassau County Tobacco Settlement Corporation's debt does have a reserve requirement for debt service.) If the County develops such programs in the future, it may fund a reserve fund from bond proceeds, subject to Federal tax regulations and in accordance with the requirements of credit enhancement providers and/or rating agencies. The County may purchase reserve equivalents (e.g., a reserve fund surety or letter of credit) when such purchase is deemed prudent and advantageous. The County, with its financial advisor, shall evaluate such equivalents in comparison to cash funding of reserves on a net present value basis.

Letters of Credit: The County may enter into a letter-of-credit (LOC) agreement when deemed prudent and advantageous. The County will prepare and distribute to qualified banks a request for proposals, which includes terms and conditions that are acceptable to the County.

UNDERWRITER SELECTION

Senior Manager Selection: The County shall select a senior manager for any negotiated sale. The selection criteria shall include, but not be limited to, the following

- The firm's ability and experience in managing transactions similar to that contemplated by the County
- Prior knowledge and experience with the County
- The firm's ability and willingness to risk capital and demonstrate the availability of such capital
- Quality and experience of personnel assigned to the County's engagement
- Financing plan presented
- Underwriting fees

Co-Manager Selection: The County may select co-managers applying the same criteria as the senior manager. In addition to their qualifications, co-managers appointed to specific transactions will be a function of the transaction size and the necessity to ensure maximum distribution of the County's bonds or notes.

Selling Groups: The County may establish selling groups in certain transactions. To the extent that selling groups are used, the Deputy County Executive for Finance and/or Budget Director, at his or her discretion, may make appointments to selling groups from within the pool of underwriters or from outside the pool, as the transaction dictates.

Underwriter's Counsel: In any negotiated sale of County debt in which legal counsel is required to represent the underwriter, the appointment will be made by the senior manager with input from the County.



Underwriter's Discount: The Deputy County Executive for Finance and/or Budget Director, with assistance from the County's financial advisor, will evaluate the underwriter's discount against comparable issues in the market. If there are multiple underwriters in the transaction, the Deputy County Executive for Finance and/or Budget Director will determine the allocation of the underwriter's discount.

The underwriter's discount, including expenses, will be determined prior to the sale date. The senior manager shall submit an itemized list of expenses. The senior manager must substantiate any additional expenses.

Evaluation of Underwriter Performance: The County will evaluate each bond or note sale after completion to assess the following: pricing of the bonds or notes in terms of the overall interest cost and on a maturity-by-maturity basis; and the distribution of bonds or notes and sales credits.

Syndicate Policies: For each negotiated transaction, the Deputy County Executive for Finance and/or Budget Director, with assistance from the County's financial advisor, will prepare syndicate policies governing the upcoming sale.

- **Group Net Transactions:** The liabilities / revenue percentages allocated to the underwriters shall be determined in advance of the pricing
- **Net Designated Transactions:** Designation rules and limits will be determined in advance of the pricing
- **Retail Orders:** Retail orders are typically given first priority in County sales, and these orders are typically fully credited to the firm placing the order. The definition of retail will be determined in advance of the pricing. The treatment of orders placed by "professional retail" will be determined in advance of the pricing. Additionally, the County may elect to hold a retail order period for any negotiated issue, and may allocate a minimum percentage offered to retail investors at the final price, if so subscribed.

Expectations of the Senior Manager: The County shall require the senior manager to:

- Equitably allocate bonds or notes to other managers and the selling group
- Comply with Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB) regulations governing the priority of orders and allocations
- Within 24 hours of receiving the verbal award, submit to the Deputy County Executive for Finance and/or Budget Director a detail of orders, allocations, and other relevant information pertaining to the County's sale



CONSULTANTS

Bond Counsel: County debt issuances will include a written opinion of legal counsel affirming the County's authorization to issue the debt and that the County has met all legal requirements necessary for issuance. The opinion will also include a determination of the debt's State and Federal income tax status. Counsel with extensive experience in public finance and tax issues will prepare the approving opinion and other documents relating to the issuance.

Financial Advisor: The County shall select a financial advisor (or advisors) to assist in its debt issuance and debt administration processes. Selection of the County's financial advisor(s) shall generally be based on, but not limited to, the following criteria, but as shall be further described in any procurement document

- Experience in providing consulting services to entities similar to the County
- Knowledge and experience in structuring and analyzing bond issues
- Experience and reputation of assigned personnel
- Fees and expenses

Conflicts of Interest: The County requires that its consultants and advisors provide objective advice and analysis, maintain the confidentiality of County financial plans, and be free from any conflicts of interest.

Disclosure by Financing Team Members: All financing team members will be required to provide full and complete disclosure relative to agreements with other financing team members and outside parties. The extent of disclosure may vary depending on the nature of the transaction. However, in general terms, no agreements shall be permitted which could reasonably be perceived as a conflict of interest.

APPENDICES - APPENDIX C



RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Capita Amount)

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Sewage Purpose Bonds	State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Revenue Bonds ⁽¹⁾	Sales Tax Secured Bonds, NIFA	Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority System Revenue Bonds	Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series A	Total Serial Bonds - NIFA, NCSSWFA, NCTSC	Lease Obligations	SBITAs ⁽²⁾	Total Outstanding Debt	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Percentage of Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation	Debt Per Capita	Percentage of Debt to Total Personal Income	Percentage of Debt to Estimated Total Full Valuation
2024	\$2,063,546	\$0	\$300,276	\$1,156,346	\$59,185	\$510,384	\$1,725,915	\$119,109	\$1,618	\$4,210,464	\$478,363	880.2%	\$3,025	NA	1.42%
2023	1,924,805	0	314,604	1,240,645	71,424	499,934	1,812,003	128,336	1,919	4,181,667	451,943	925.3%	3,026	2.89%	1.49%
2022	2,021,213	0	231,889	1,323,326	86,856	492,643	1,902,825	136,275		4,292,202	416,697	1030.1%	3,101	3.11%	1.89%
2021	1,809,576	0	64,879	1,338,900	101,709	486,805	1,927,414	74,412		3,876,281	372,901	1039.5%	2,787	2.80%	1.83%
2020	2,565,217	0	70,782	396,887	116,061	488,123	1,001,071	76,143		3,713,213	535,101	693.9%	2,660	2.76%	1.49%
2019	2,697,356	0	80,446	445,233	129,843	480,428	1,055,504	77,533		3,910,839	550,753	710.1%	2,882	3.09%	1.66%
2018	2,632,589	865	57,227	574,849	143,202	471,962	1,190,013	78,618		3,959,312	550,745	718.9%	2,916	3.25%	1.82%
2017	2,436,903	2,360	65,445	699,469	156,004	463,986	1,319,459	79,429		3,903,596	566,819	688.7%	2,849	3.36%	1.88%
2016	2,328,291	41,590	73,539	835,250	168,336	455,906	1,459,492	4,575		3,907,487	601,133	650.0%	2,869	3.62%	1.84%
2015	2,087,969	43,895	81,596	979,321	180,528	466,649	1,626,498	4,797		3,844,755	631,587	608.8%	2,825	3.63%	1.88%

(1) For fiscal years 2017-2022, State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Revenue Bonds were adjusted to include long-term BANS.

(2) GASB 96 disclosure requires the County to report a SBITA liability beginning with financial year 2023.

Source: Nassau County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

APPENDICES - APPENDIX C



Total County and NIFA Debt Service
As of September 15, 2025

Date	County Bonds 1,2			NIFA Bonds			Total		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
12/31/2025	34,855,000	42,805,641	77,660,641	92,875,000	17,979,066	110,854,066	127,730,000	60,784,706	188,514,706
12/31/2026	96,955,549	106,988,115	203,943,664	77,605,000	34,347,904	111,952,904	174,560,549	141,336,018	315,896,567
12/31/2027	104,295,991	102,740,211	207,036,202	76,570,000	32,905,812	109,475,812	180,865,991	135,646,023	316,512,014
12/31/2028	68,752,016	97,769,730	166,521,746	99,822,000	31,240,211	131,062,211	168,574,016	129,009,941	297,583,957
12/31/2029	60,818,467	94,454,440	155,272,907	106,080,000	28,850,119	134,930,119	166,898,467	123,304,559	290,203,026
12/31/2030	84,264,954	91,316,680	175,581,634	90,500,000	25,353,091	115,853,091	174,764,954	116,669,771	291,434,725
12/31/2031	75,957,281	87,234,480	163,191,761	87,760,000	20,898,000	108,658,000	163,717,281	108,132,480	271,849,761
12/31/2032	66,784,609	83,680,023	150,464,632	93,725,000	16,510,000	110,235,000	160,509,609	100,190,023	260,699,632
12/31/2033	73,566,936	80,404,193	153,971,129	94,950,000	12,291,000	107,241,000	168,516,936	92,695,193	261,212,129
12/31/2034	72,199,264	76,975,477	149,174,741	90,495,000	8,013,000	98,508,000	162,694,264	84,988,477	247,682,741
12/31/2035	77,333,592	73,464,145	150,797,737	87,630,000	3,945,200	91,575,200	164,963,592	77,409,345	242,372,937
12/31/2036	105,795,919	69,160,675	174,956,594	-	-	-	105,795,919	69,160,675	174,956,594
12/31/2037	106,258,247	64,058,885	170,317,132	-	-	-	106,258,247	64,058,885	170,317,132
12/31/2038	96,945,574	59,354,578	156,300,152	-	-	-	96,945,574	59,354,578	156,300,152
12/31/2039	92,252,902	54,984,666	147,237,568	-	-	-	92,252,902	54,984,666	147,237,568
12/31/2040	95,230,229	50,638,059	145,868,288	-	-	-	95,230,229	50,638,059	145,868,288
12/31/2041	99,537,557	46,141,947	145,679,504	-	-	-	99,537,557	46,141,947	145,679,504
12/31/2042	104,019,885	41,463,256	145,483,141	-	-	-	104,019,885	41,463,256	145,483,141
12/31/2043	95,452,212	36,965,452	132,417,664	-	-	-	95,452,212	36,965,452	132,417,664
12/31/2044	73,424,540	33,238,516	106,663,056	-	-	-	73,424,540	33,238,516	106,663,056
12/31/2045	76,516,867	29,954,122	106,470,989	-	-	-	76,516,867	29,954,122	106,470,989
12/31/2046	79,729,195	26,527,058	106,256,253	-	-	-	79,729,195	26,527,058	106,256,253
12/31/2047	82,816,523	22,900,811	105,717,334	-	-	-	82,816,523	22,900,811	105,717,334
12/31/2048	84,463,850	19,098,831	103,562,681	-	-	-	84,463,850	19,098,831	103,562,681
12/31/2049	79,233,678	15,226,283	94,459,961	-	-	-	79,233,678	15,226,283	94,459,961
12/31/2050	70,026,005	11,878,348	81,904,353	-	-	-	70,026,005	11,878,348	81,904,353
12/31/2051	72,868,333	8,789,856	81,658,189	-	-	-	72,868,333	8,789,856	81,658,189
12/31/2052	66,502,500	5,759,059	72,261,559	-	-	-	66,502,500	5,759,059	72,261,559
12/31/2053	39,900,000	3,203,825	43,103,825	-	-	-	39,900,000	3,203,825	43,103,825
12/31/2054	32,195,000	1,599,925	33,794,925	-	-	-	32,195,000	1,599,925	33,794,925
12/31/2055	17,460,000	436,500	17,896,500	-	-	-	17,460,000	436,500	17,896,500
Total	\$ 2,386,412,675	\$ 1,539,213,783	\$ 3,925,626,458	\$ 998,012,000	\$ 232,333,402	\$ 1,230,345,402	\$ 3,384,424,675	\$ 1,771,547,185	\$ 5,155,971,860

(1) Payments under County guarantees in connection with NHCC debt are not included in the chart.

(2) Includes debt service payable on the bonds issued to EFC without regard to the subsidy provided by the State.



Statement of Constitutional Taxing Power

(In Thousands)

<u>Year Roll Completed</u>	<u>Full Valuation of Real Estate ^(d)</u>
2024	\$296,900,031
2023	280,046,851
2022	226,654,224
2021	211,662,546
2020	<u>248,424,030</u>
Total	\$1,263,687,682
Five-Year Average Full Valuation	\$252,737,536
Tax Limit ^(a)	\$5,054,751
Total Exclusions ^(b)	199,021
Total Taxing Power for 2023 Levy	5,253,772
Tax Levy 2024 ^(c)	544,064
Tax Levy Subject to Tax Limit	345,043
Percentage of Taxing Power Exhausted	6.83%

- (a) The State Constitution limits the tax on real estate to one and one-half per centum of the average five-year full valuation, and provides that the State Legislature may prescribe a method to increase this limitation to not to exceed two per centum. The tax limit was raised to two per centum by provisions of the County Law and a resolution adopted by the County Board of Supervisors, predecessor to the County Legislature.
- (b) Interest on and principal of indebtedness supported by real property taxes for fiscal year 2024 is excluded from the calculation of real estate taxes limited under the provisions of Article VIII, Section 10 of the State Constitution.
- (c) Includes the tax levies for the General Fund, the Police Headquarters Fund, the Fire Prevention Fund, Environmental Bond Fund, Community College Fund and Storm Water Fund.
- (d) Full valuation figures for 2020 through 2024 are verified by the Office of the State Comptroller.



The New York State constitution limits the total indebtedness that can be incurred by the County to 10% of the average full valuation of real estate for the latest five years. As shown in the table below, the County has substantial additional debt issuance capacity.

Statement of Constitutional Debt Margin

As of March 31, 2025

(In thousands)

Average Full Valuation of Real Estate for the Fiscal Years Ended in 2020 through 2024 ^(a)

2024 Full Valuation	\$296,900,031
2023	280,046,851
2022	226,654,224
2021	211,662,546
2020	<u>248,424,030</u>

Total \$1,263,687,682

Average Full Valuation \$252,737,536

Constitutional Debt Margin:

Constitutional Limit of Total Indebtedness, 10% Average Full Valuation \$25,273,754

Outstanding Indebtedness:

County General Obligations ^(b)	\$2,134,906
NIFA Bonds	998,012
Notes	0
Real Property Liabilities	6,015
Guarantees	84,455
Contract Liabilities	<u>0</u>
Total Outstanding Indebtedness	\$3,223,388

Less: Constitutional Exclusions

Cash and Investments - Capital Projects Funds	\$331,005
Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes Payable	<u>0</u>
Less: Total Exclusions	\$331,005

Net Outstanding Indebtedness (11.44%) \$2,892,383

Constitutional Debt Margin (88.56%) \$22,381,371

(a) Full Valuation figures for 2020 through 2024 are verified by the Office of State Comptroller.

(b) Includes County General Improvement Bonds and County Bonds issued to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation.



Projected Debt Baseline

Results	Projected				
	12/31/2025	12/31/2026	12/31/2027	12/31/2028	12/31/2029
⁽¹⁾ Population	1,395,774	1,395,774	1,395,774	1,395,774	1,395,774
⁽²⁾ Full Valuation (000)	296,900,031	304,322,532	311,930,595	319,728,860	327,722,081
⁽³⁾ Direct (Main) & Indirect Debt (000)	2,972,477	3,007,377	3,030,497	3,059,810	3,083,725
⁽³⁾ Direct (Consolidated) & Indirect Debt (000)	3,888,211	3,987,210	3,985,411	3,989,486	3,997,000
Net Direct Debt - Main Funds (000)	2,972,477	3,007,377	3,030,497	3,059,810	3,083,725
Debt Service (Main Funds)	253,739,991	261,961,970	277,838,966	271,756,788	272,614,078
⁽⁴⁾ Expenditures (Major Funds)	3,616,164,611	3,698,892,988	3,744,993,959	3,773,523,257	3,840,157,439
<u>Credit Ratios</u>					
Overall Debt per Capita	\$2,786	\$2,857	\$2,855	\$2,858	\$2,864
Overall Debt as % of Full Valuation	1.31%	1.31%	1.28%	1.25%	1.22%
<u>Main Fund Ratios</u>					
Net Direct Debt per Capita	\$2,130	\$2,155	\$2,171	\$2,192	\$2,209
Debt Service as % of Expenditures	7.02%	7.08%	7.42%	7.20%	7.10%
Net Direct Debt as % of Full Value	1.00%	0.99%	0.97%	0.96%	0.94%

(1) Based on U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census and 2020 Population Estimate

(2) Based on Full Valuation figure for 2024 verified by the Office of the State Comptroller, and growth rate of 2.5% thereafter

(3) Projected debt based on MYP borrowing assumptions. Excludes short-term notes

Main Funds = General, Fire Commission, Police Headquarters, Police District, EBA and the College

Consolidated = Main Funds plus Sewer and Storm Water Resources District, Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority, EFC,

NHCC & Tobacco Authority

(4) Based on MYP. Excludes interdepartmental transfers

**DEBT GLOSSARY****Arbitrage Rebate Liability**

A requirement imposed by the Tax Reform Act of 1986 whereby the issuer of tax-exempt bonds must pay the IRS an amount equal to its profit earned from investment of tax-exempt bond proceeds at rates exceeding the tax-exempt borrowing rate, unless the Issuer meets one of the exceptions set forth therein. The tax-exempt borrowing rate (or “bond yield”) is calculated pursuant to the IRS code together with all income earned on the accumulated profit pending payment.

Balloon Maturity

A later maturity within an issue of bonds, which contains a disproportionately large percentage of the principal amount of the original issue.

Bond Anticipation Notes (BANs)

Notes issued by a governmental unit, usually for capital projects, that are typically repaid from the proceeds of the issuance of long-term bonds.

Bullet Maturity

A maturity for which there are no principal and/or sinking fund payments prior to the stated maturity date.

Call Provisions

The terms of the bond giving the issuer the right to redeem all or a portion of the bond prior to its stated date of maturity at a specific price, usually at or above par.

Capitalized Interest

A portion of the proceeds of a bond issue which is set aside to pay interest on the same bond issue for a specific period. Interest is commonly capitalized for the construction period of the project.

Competitive Sale

A sale/auction of securities by an issuer in which underwriters or syndicates of underwriters submit sealed bids to purchase the securities. Contrast to a negotiated sale.

Continuing Disclosure

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 requires issuers of most municipal bonds, including the County, to agree in writing, at the time the bonds are issued, to provide continuing disclosure to the marketplace for the life of the bonds. This continuing disclosure agreement obligates the issuer to provide annual reports and current material event disclosures.

**Credit Enhancement**

Credit support purchased by the issuer or buyer to raise the credit rating of the issue. The most common credit enhancements consist of bond insurance, direct or standby letters of credit, and lines of credit.

Debt Service Coverage

Net revenue available for debt service divided by debt service.

Debt Service Reserve Fund

The fund in which moneys are placed which may be used to pay debt service if pledged revenues are insufficient to satisfy the debt service requirements.

Deep Discount Bonds

Bonds priced for sale at a substantial discount from their face or par value.

Derivatives

A financial product whose value is derived from some underlying asset value.

Designation Policies

Outline how an investor's order is filled when a maturity is oversubscribed when there is an underwriting syndicate. The senior managing underwriter and issuer decide how the bonds will be allocated among the syndicate. There are four primary classifications of orders, which form the designation policy: Retail orders, Group Net orders, Net Designated orders, and Member orders.

Escrow

A fund established to hold moneys pledged and to be used to pay debt service on an outstanding issue.

Expenses

Compensation to senior managers for out-of-pocket expenses, including underwriter's counsel, DTC (Depository Trust Company) charges, CUSIP (Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures) fees, investor roadshow, dealer fees, and day-loan charges.

Letters of Credit

A bank credit facility wherein the bank agrees to lend a specified amount of funds for a limited term.

Management Fee

The fixed percentage of the gross spread which is paid to the managing underwriter for the structuring phase of a transaction.

Members

Underwriters in a syndicate other than the senior underwriter.

**Negotiated Sale**

A method of sale in which the issuer chooses one underwriter to negotiate terms pursuant to which such underwriter will purchase and market the bonds.

Original Issue Discount

The amount by which the original par amount of an issue exceeds its public offering price at the time it is originally offered to an investor.

Pay-As-You-Go

Financing a project with operating funds as opposed to bond proceeds.

Present Value

The current value of one or more future cash flows discounted at an appropriate interest rate.

Private Placement

The original placement of an issue with one or more investors as opposed to being publicly offered or sold.

Selling Group

The group of securities dealers who participate in an offering not as underwriters but rather who receive securities, less the selling concession from the managing underwriter, for distribution at the public offering price.

Syndicate Policies

The contractual obligations placed on the underwriting group relating to distribution, price limitations, and market transactions.

Underwriter

A dealer who purchases new issues of municipal securities from the issuer and resells them to investors.

Underwriter's Discount

The difference between the price at which bonds are bought by the Underwriter from the issuer and the price at which they are reoffered to investors.

Variable Rate Debt

Debt that bears interest which changes at intervals according to an index or a formula or other standard of measurement.



INVESTMENT AND CASH MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The laws of the State of New York (the State) permit the County to invest in the following investments:

- Special time deposit accounts in, or certificates of deposit issued by, a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State;
- Through a deposit placement program, certificates of deposit in one or more “banking institutions”, as defined in Banking Law Section 9-r;
- Obligations of the United States of America;
- Obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America, where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America;
- Obligations of the State (or public authorities of the State as may be provided by law);
- With the approval of the State Comptroller, obligations issued pursuant to Local Finance Law Section 24.00 or 25.00 (i.e., tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes) by any municipality (other than the County), school district or district corporation in the State;
- Obligations of the County, but only with moneys in a reserve fund established pursuant to General Municipal Law Section 6-c, 6-d, 6-e, 6-f, 6-g, 6-h, 6-j, 6-k, 6-l, 6-m, or 6-n;
- In the case of a capital reserve fund established for a County improvement district, obligations of the County issued for the purposes of such district.

The law further requires that all deposits and investments at a bank or trust company, including all demand deposits, certificates of deposit and special time deposits made by officers of the County that are in excess of the amount insured under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, including pursuant to a deposit placement program in accordance with law, be secured by a pledge of eligible securities, a pro rata portion of a pool of eligible securities, an eligible surety bond, an eligible letter of credit, or irrevocable letter of credit, as those terms are defined by law.

Occasionally, the County Legislature adopts resolutions setting forth the County’s investment policy in accordance with the above statutory limitations, which policy currently substantially mirrors the list above. The primary objectives of the County’s investment activities are, in priority order, to (1) conform with all applicable federal, State and other legal requirements (legality); (2) adequately safeguard principal (safety); (3) provide sufficient liquidity to meet all operating requirements (liquidity); and (4) obtain a reasonable rate of return (yield).

The County’s investment policy authorizes the County Treasurer to purchase obligations subject to repurchase agreements in accordance with guidance promulgated by the State Comptroller.

Eligible securities used for collateralizing deposits shall be held by (the depository or a third party) a bank or trust company subject to security and custodial agreements.

All monies collected by any officer or employee of the County are required to be deposited in such banks as have been authorized in accordance with the County Charter. It is the policy of the County that all moneys collected by any officer or employee of the County shall be immediately

APPENDICES - APPENDIX C



transferred to the County Treasurer except as is otherwise provided by law. The County routinely prepares cash flow projections, which identify funds that are available for investing and the County's short-term borrowing requirements.



**APPENDIX D
MULTI YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN
FISCAL 2026 -2029**

Overview

The FY2026 Budget provides County residents and businesses with the quality services they demand and deserve with **no increase in property taxes for the fourth consecutive year**. The County’s prudent fiscal management practices have generated successive year-end surpluses which allowed for the establishment and expansion of reserves. Since 2022, a portion of these reserves has been used to reduce the County’s tax certiorari, tort and other liabilities.

The Office of the State Comptroller has touted that establishing reserves and setting aside fund balance has several benefits. Most notably, it allows municipalities to stabilize taxes and maintain services without budget cutbacks in challenging economic times. In the face of increased costs, slower revenue growth and reduced fees, the County is utilizing a small amount of its reserves to maintain balance in its budget and multi-year financial plan.

The County’s sound fiscal management has earned praise from the three preeminent Wall Street rating agencies - Fitch, Moody’s and S&P Global Ratings – and has resulted in those agencies issuing a combined total of seven bond rating upgrades over the past four years.

In their most recent report, S&P noted that the County has demonstrated “stronger management practices and financial performance that [has] paved the way to historical levels of reserves and budgetary flexibility.” Moody’s credited the County’s “conservative budgeting [and] strong expense management.” Finally, Fitch pointed to the County’s “improved operating performance and management's efforts to limit expenditure growth over time” as the reasoning behind its rating.

These bond rating upgrades provide an independent assessment of the County’s financial health. They also have a practical impact on the County’s finances by garnering more favorable rates when borrowing for infrastructure projects and other capital spending.

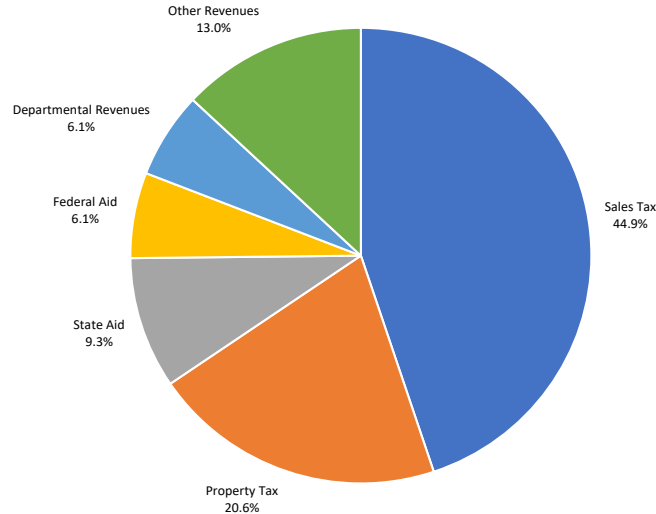
In short, the County’s strong fiscal management has provided it with the flexibility to maintain services and afford targeted increases in resources to meet emerging needs, despite financial challenges that are common to local governments and without burdening taxpayers.

REVENUE

The total revenue projection for FY2026 is \$4.4 billion. The County receives limited support from the State and Federal governments to support its operations. County-generated resources are the source of 84.6% of all County revenue, with the State providing 9.3% and only 6.1% coming from federal agencies.



Revenues of Major Operating Funds



Federal Aid

Federal Aid to Nassau County operations has generally trended upward. In FY2026, the County is forecasting \$222 million. This forecast is dependent on the demand for services from programs that receive federal support mainly in the Department of Social Services.

\$ in Millions

Fiscal Year	Federal Aid	Inc/(Dec)
2017	\$133	
2018	\$146	\$13
2019	\$160	\$14
2020	\$157	(\$3)
2021	\$136	(\$21)
2022	\$175	\$39
2023	\$195	\$20
2024	\$209	\$14
2025	\$240	\$31
2026	\$222	(\$18)

We will work with our partners in Washington, DC to ensure Nassau County receives its fair share of Federal funding.



State Aid

State Aid to Nassau County has generally trended upward. In FY2026, the County is forecasting \$342 million. The increase is due largely to partial reimbursement of programs administered by the departments of Health and Social Services and an increase in State Operating Assistance (STOA) for mass transit bus services.

\$ in Millions

Fiscal Year	State Aid	Inc/(Dec)
2017	\$214	
2018	\$221	\$7
2019	\$233	\$12
2020	\$194	(\$39)
2021	\$236	\$42
2022	\$262	\$26
2023	\$301	\$39
2024	\$332	\$31
2025	\$322	(\$10)
2026	\$342	\$20

We will work with our partners in Albany to ensure Nassau County receives its fair share of State funds.

County Revenues

The County’s \$3.1 billion of County-generated revenues are composed of three main sources: Sales Tax Revenues, Property Tax Revenues, and Departmental Revenue (including Fees and Fines).

\$ in Billions

Sales Tax	\$1.644
Property Tax	\$0.755
Fees	\$0.321
All Other	\$0.378
TOTAL	\$3.099

Sales Tax

Sales Tax is the largest component of County Revenue. Sales tax is remitted to the State of New York and then distributed to counties and local governments. Sales Tax is sensitive to the County’s overall economy, growing in good economic times and tending to slow down when economic times are tougher.

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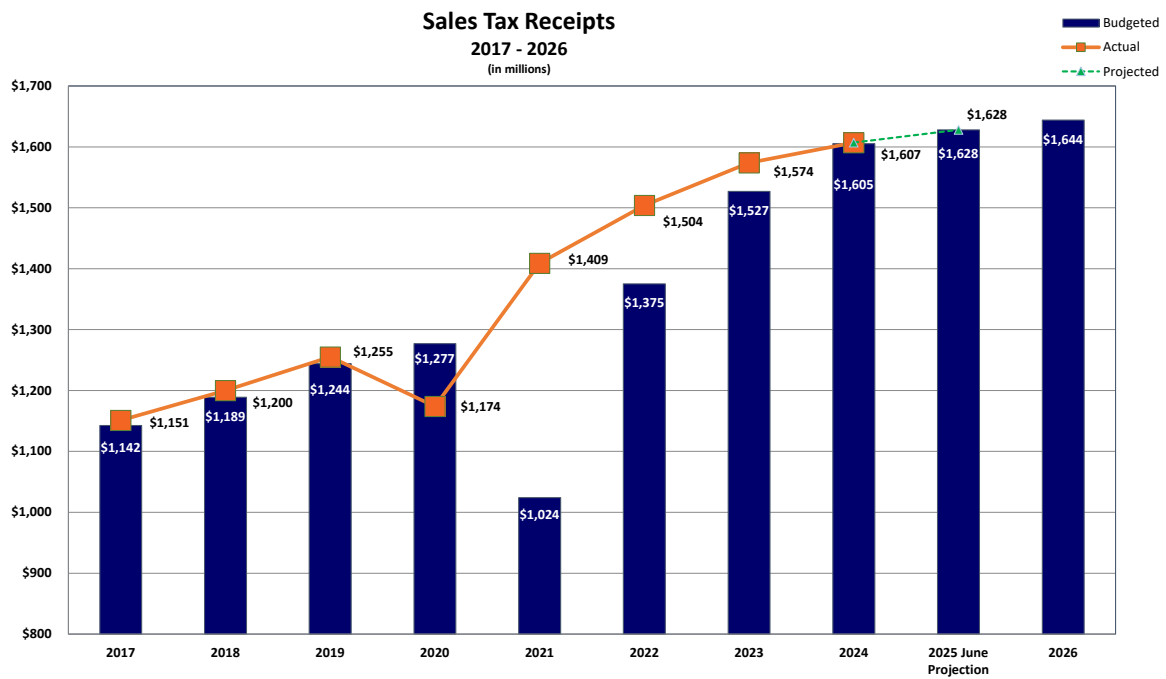


Sales Tax continues to see growth, albeit at a more modest rate. There are several factors that could be influencing tax receipts: consumer confidence, inflation and the impact of federal tariffs on the price of goods. Therefore, the County is taking a cautious approach with the County-wide sales tax revenues forecast at \$1.644 billion in FY2026, which is an increase of 1.8% from the 2025 Mid-Year Projection.

\$ in Billions

Fiscal Year	Sales Tax	Inc/(Dec)
2017	\$1.151	
2018	\$1.200	\$0.049
2019	\$1.255	\$0.055
2020	\$1.174	(\$0.081)
2021	\$1.409	\$0.235
2022	\$1.504	\$0.095
2023	\$1.574	\$0.070
2024	\$1.607	\$0.033
2025	\$1.628	\$0.021
2026	\$1.644	\$0.016

We will continue to monitor Sales Tax to ensure we maintain budget balance for the upcoming year.



Note: Inclusive of prior year deferrals.

**Property Tax**

We are forecasting Property Tax in FY2026 to remain at \$755 million.

\$ in Millions

FISCAL YEAR	PROPERTY TAX	Inc/ (Dec)
2017	\$814	
2018	\$812	(\$2)
2019	\$815	\$3
2020	\$821	\$6
2021	\$825	\$4
2022	\$755	(\$70)
2023	\$755	\$-
2024	\$755	\$-
2025	\$755	\$-
2026	\$755	\$-

Departmental Revenue

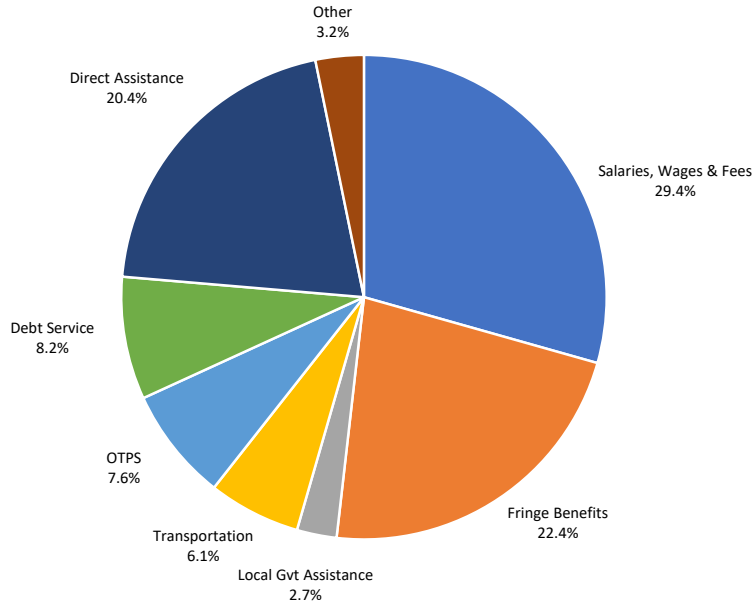
Departmental revenues are dependent on the activities of County residents, businesses and visitors, and frequently depend on uncontrollable circumstances. Some fees are dependent on the weather such as greens fees at County golf courses; other fees are dependent on the level of activity among residents and business, including for example, permits and licensing fees and other services.

EXPENSE

The County's expenses are projected at \$4.4 billion in FY2026. Salaries and Wages and Fringe Benefits for employees are 51.8% of all County expenses. Direct Assistance expenses are 20.4% of County's total expenses, while Debt Service is 8.2% of all expenses. All other expenses including OTPS, Local Government Assistance, Utilities and Transportation are 19.6%.



Expenses of Major Operating Funds



2026 Budget Highlights

The FY2026 Budget provides funding for 68 new full-time positions, mostly in departments pertaining to public safety and health and human services, bringing the total authorized full-time headcount to 7,585. Of this total, 2,629 positions are sworn officers. In order to maintain public safety, the Budget provides resources for two police cadet classes and two correction officer classes for a total of 260 new hires to offset expected attrition through retirements. The County plans to offer a voluntary separation incentive program, which is expected to accelerate the number of retirements. To maintain services, recruitment efforts will be adjusted accordingly.

The FY2026 Budget also increases funding for early intervention and pre-school special education services for children with special needs or developmental delays to better position them for learning once they attain school age.



Multi-Year Financial Plan Assumptions

The 2026–2029 Multi-Year Financial Plan includes several changes to revenue and expense assumptions to reflect the trends and challenges noted above.

Our expense assumptions include the following:

1. Salaries and Fringe Benefits trends follow current labor negotiations.
2. Tax certiorari budgeted at \$15 million in 2026, and remain flat in out years.
3. Suits and Damages budgeted at \$15 million in 2026 and remain flat in out years.

Our revenue assumptions include the following:

1. Sales Tax in 2026 assumed 1.8% growth from FY 2025 Mid-Year projection, with a 2.5% increase in 2027, and a 2.25% increase in 2026 and 2.75% increase in 2027.
2. State Aid at 2026 Proposed budget other than expense driven reimbursement growth.
3. Federal Aid forecasted at 2026 Proposed Budget other than expense driven reimbursement growth.
4. Departmental Revenue at 2026 Proposed Budget except for Real Estate market-related revenue which is forecast to improve in out years and expected increases in the Revenue from Income and Expense Law, Overweight Vehicles Registration, and Ticket Reconciliation Program.
5. All Other Revenues at 2026 Proposed Budget.



**Table 1: 2026–2029
Major Funds**

Major Funds						
EXP/REV	OBJECT	TITLE	2026 PROPOSED	2027 PLAN	2028 PLAN	2029 PLAN
EXP	AA	SALARIES, WAGES & FEES	1,086,922,111	1,110,448,027	1,137,850,462	1,167,365,355
	AB	FRINGE BENEFITS	789,274,652	818,851,489	833,639,727	867,476,830
	AC	WORKERS COMPENSATION	39,920,550	39,920,550	39,920,550	39,920,550
	BB	EQUIPMENT	6,208,758	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
	DD	GENERAL EXPENSES	51,579,002	51,491,549	51,443,687	51,389,184
	DE	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	350,594,864	347,958,017	352,230,220	355,273,358
	DF	UTILITY COSTS	43,799,316	42,705,098	42,880,145	43,426,665
	DG	VAR DIRECT EXPENSES	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000
	FF	INTEREST	99,176,313	105,885,363	110,816,788	117,081,838
	GA	LOCAL GOVT ASST PROGRAM	98,136,313	100,558,471	102,792,912	105,585,342
	GG	PRINCIPAL	87,495,000	100,310,000	70,865,000	70,005,000
	HH	INTERFUND CHARGES	19,993,750	19,642,750	19,248,250	18,866,250
	MM	MASS TRANSPORTATION	54,771,930	55,745,937	56,743,321	57,764,641
	NA	NCIFA EXPENDITURES	2,835,000	2,480,000	3,150,000	2,825,000
	OO	OTHER EXPENSES	207,168,128	212,727,081	228,422,569	224,657,800
	PP	EARLY INTERVENTION/SPECIAL EDUCATION	209,800,000	199,050,000	193,300,000	193,300,000
	SS	RECIPIENT GRANTS	91,000,000	83,000,000	81,000,000	81,000,000
	TT	PURCHASED SERVICES	135,322,685	126,325,011	121,325,011	116,325,011
	WW	EMERGENCY VENDOR PAYMENTS	67,171,000	65,171,000	65,171,000	65,171,000
	XX	MEDICAID	252,423,616	252,423,616	252,423,616	252,423,616
Total Expenses Excluding Interdepartmental Transfers			3,698,892,988	3,744,993,959	3,773,523,257	3,840,157,439
Interdepartmental / Sales Tax Transfers			689,069,186	753,018,935	765,007,256	814,660,296
Total Expenses Including Interdepartmental Transfers			4,387,962,174	4,498,012,894	4,538,530,513	4,654,817,735
REV	BA	INT PENALTY ON TAX	36,037,500	36,037,500	36,037,500	36,037,500
	BC	PERMITS & LICENSES	18,393,635	23,793,635	23,393,635	23,793,635
	BD	FINES & FORFEITS	79,741,623	79,741,623	81,741,623	84,741,623
	BE	INVEST INCOME	52,330,000	52,330,000	52,330,000	52,330,000
	BF	RENTS & RECOVERIES	57,528,697	55,601,516	51,601,516	47,601,516
	BG	REVENUE OFFSET TO EXPENSE	21,414,577	20,595,577	20,595,577	20,595,577
	BH	DEPT REVENUES	223,272,366	229,426,514	241,123,345	250,833,112
	BO	PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	49,642,997	51,736,204	51,477,398	52,385,888
	BQ	CAPITAL RESOURCES FOR DEBT	22,700,000	22,700,000	22,700,000	22,700,000
	BS	OTB PROFITS	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
	BW	INTERFUND REVENUE	84,550,170	90,070,545	87,098,084	88,807,912
	BZ	OTH NON TAX SOURCE REVENUES	302,853	308,911	315,089	321,391
	FA	FEDERAL AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	222,483,733	216,130,207	211,919,765	207,715,115
	SA	STATE AID - REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES	341,963,503	335,608,114	334,002,332	336,514,211
	TA	SALES TAX COUNTYWIDE	1,514,673,289	1,552,540,121	1,587,472,274	1,631,127,761
	TB	SALES TAX PART COUNTY	129,611,658	135,703,889	138,757,227	142,573,051
	TL	PROPERTY TAX	755,263,137	755,263,137	755,263,137	755,263,137
	TO	OTB 5% TAX	1,003,250	1,003,250	1,003,250	1,003,250
	TX	SPECIAL TAXES	32,980,000	33,120,000	33,263,500	33,410,588
REV Total			3,663,892,988	3,711,710,743	3,750,095,252	3,807,755,266
Interdepartmental / Sales Tax Transfers			689,069,186	753,018,935	765,007,256	814,660,296
Interfund Transfers from Non-major Funds			35,000,000	35,000,000	27,000,000	35,000,000
Total Revenues Including Interdepartmental Transfers			4,387,962,174	4,499,729,678	4,542,102,508	4,657,415,563
Projected Surplus/(Deficit)			-	1,716,784	3,571,995	2,597,827



Discussion of the Current Financial Outlook

The County’s Fiscal 2026-2029 Multi-Year Financial Plan is structurally balanced with no gaps; therefore, no discussion of a gap closing plan is required. The County has produced successive surpluses which have been set aside in reserves to address outstanding liabilities. The County also maintains healthy fund balances.

The near-term outlook of the economy presents challenges with a forecast of slower growth in consumer spending, and a cooling labor, market. In developing its multi-year plan, the County has considered the impact of these trends and is projecting 1.8% growth in sales tax receipts for 2026 and reasonable growth in 2027 through 2029. The County will continue to monitor the economy and take corrective actions to maintain balance by exercising expense to control and will seek to implement additional measures to fortify the County’s finances.

State Aid Mandated Cap

Nassau County pays vendors to provide preschool education for certain 0-5 year-olds in the County. The County submits a voucher to the State and obtains reimbursement for these services from the State. The current State reimbursement rate on most related expenses is 59.5%. The County portion of this mandated program has been growing with no control available to the County. We anticipate increased reimbursement being provided to account for the cost to the County.

Building Consolidation

The County’s past workforce reduction has opened possibilities for centralization and downsizing of office space. The County will also realize utility and maintenance savings from better consolidated space.

Efficiency Program

The Blakeman administration will continue to seek opportunities for consolidation and realign workforce levels to ensure that the County provides essential services for all Nassau County residents in an affordable manner.

Economic Development

Nassau County has opportunities for growth especially where communities are exploring re-development of downtown areas. While no specific projects can be discussed at this time, it is clear that upside potential exists.

**Coliseum Property**

In 2024, the County entered into a new lease agreement with Las Vegas Sands (LVS) that gave the company control over the more than 70-acre Coliseum site and permitted them to operate and maintain the Coliseum. Pursuant to the terms of that lease, for each of the first three lease years, LVS will pay an annual payment of \$10 million to the County. Beginning with the fourth lease year, LVS will pay rent to the County in the amount of \$5 million per year (as escalated) and \$900,000 per year for the County’s provision of exterior police and security. LVS will also pay a one-time fixed payment to the County in the amount of \$1 million for the use and occupancy of the premises. The environmental review process associated with the Coliseum site has been successfully completed thereby facilitating any future development of the property for a variety of potential uses. Such development will bring jobs, economic prosperity, and improved safety to the area.



APPENDIX E

GLOSSARY

– A –

ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The basis of accounting determines when transactions are reported in the financial statements. The County’s government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. See MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING. See the County’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for a summary of significant accounting policies.

ACCRUAL BOND

A bond that does not pay periodic interest payments but accrues interest that is added to the principal balance and is typically paid at maturity. An accrual bond sells at a discount to its face value and matures at its face value.

ACTIVITY

A County agency, department, or program effort that contributes to the attainment of a specific set of performance objectives.

ACTUAL

Financial results of operations that have already occurred.

AD VALOREM

A tax, duty, or fee that is proportionate to the estimated value of the goods or transactions concerned.

AD VALOREM TAXES

Taxes based on the assessed value of an item in accordance with the property’s assessed valuation and the tax rate. The most common ad valorem taxes are property taxes levied on real estate.

AGENCY

An administrative unit of government.

ANNUALIZATION

Converts a short-term or partial period result into an annual basis. For budgeting, projecting the full-year result of revenues and expenses during a year.

APPROPRIATION

A legal authorization or allocation of funds that permits officials to incur obligations against, and pay expenses for, defined purposes.

**APPROPRIATION BALANCE**

Appropriation remaining after the subtraction of expenses, encumbrances, and other commitments.

APPROPRIATED FUND BALANCE

Funds transferred from fund balance to the Budget as revenue.

ARBITRAGE

The simultaneous purchase and sale of securities, currency, or commodities in different markets or in derivative forms to take advantage of differing prices for the same asset. In government finance, the most common occurrence of arbitrage involves the investment of bond proceeds in an investment that yields a higher interest rate than the yield on the bond, resulting in interest income in excess of interest expenses.

ARBITRAGE REBATE LIABILITY

A requirement imposed by the Tax Reform Act of 1986 whereby the issuer of tax-exempt bonds must pay the IRS an amount equal to its profit earned from investment of tax-exempt bond proceeds at rates exceeding the tax-exempt borrowing rate, unless the Issuer meets one of the exceptions set forth therein. The tax-exempt borrowing rate (or "bond yield") is calculated pursuant to the IRS code together with all income earned on the accumulated profit pending payment.

ASSESSMENT ROLL

The official list prepared by the Department of Assessment that contains the legal description of each parcel or item of property and its assessed valuation. This term denotes the total assessed valuation of all taxable property in the County.

ASSESSED VALUATION

The valuation of residential and commercial properties by the Department of Assessment as a basis for levying property taxes.

ASSET

Resources that have monetary value.

ATTRITION

A method of achieving a reduction in personnel by not filling positions that have become vacant due to resignation, reassignment, transfer, retirement, or means other than layoffs.

AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

Employee positions approved in the Adopted Budget.



– B –

BALANCED BUDGET

The amount of budgeted expenses is equal to the amount of budgeted revenues and other available funding sources. By law, the County must submit a balanced operating Budget each year.

BASELINE

A projection of the revenues, expenses, and other budget amounts that would ensue in the future under assumed economic conditions, without any change in existing policy. Baseline budgeting uses current spending levels as the “baseline” for establishing future funding requirements.

BEGINNING FUND BALANCE

The accumulated Fund Balance on hand from the prior year-end, at the beginning of the new year. See FUND BALANCE

BENCHMARKING

The process of critically evaluating program or service activities, functions, operations, and processes (qualitatively and quantitatively). The objective of benchmarking is to introduce and sustain best practices by making valid comparisons with other processes or organizations, resulting in a continual improvement of performance.

BOND

A debt instrument issued for a period of more than one year to raise capital. The issuer promises to pay a defined sum of money (principal) at a specified future date(s) (date of maturity) along with periodic interest paid at a designated percentage of principal (rate of interest).

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS FUND

The County created the Bonded Indebtedness Reserve Fund in 2005. Section 6-h of the General Municipal Law authorizes the County to establish a reserve fund for the payment of bonded indebtedness and to thereby set aside moneys for the payment of these costs in a separate account.

BOND ORDINANCE

Document authorizing a bond issue. A bond ordinance must be approved by a supermajority vote of two-thirds of the voting strength of the members of the County Legislature.

BOND REFINANCING

A procedure whereby an issuer refinances outstanding bonds by issuing new bonds. There are generally two primary reasons for refinancing: to reduce the issuer’s debt service payments by issuing new bonds (i.e. refunding bonds) at a lower interest rate, or to remove a burdensome or restrictive covenant imposed by the terms of the bonds being refinanced (sometimes called a restructuring).

**BUDGET**

The County's financial plan for the fiscal year beginning January 1. The County Charter requires the County Executive to submit, no later than September 15 of each year, to the County Legislature for its review, a proposed budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The County Legislature must conduct budget hearings and adopt a budget no later than October 30. The annual appropriation ordinance adopted by the County Legislature in conformity with the Budget is the legal authorization to expend County funds during the fiscal year identified, along with transfers of appropriation and supplemental appropriations by the Legislature.

BUDGET (OPERATING)

A projection of the revenues and expenses for a specific fiscal period.

BUDGETARY BASIS

The basis of accounting used to report the revenues and expenses in the Budget. The recognition of some revenues and expenditures on a Budgetary Basis may be different than GAAP.

BUDGET CALENDAR

A schedule of key dates or milestones used by the County to prepare and adopt the Budget.

BUDGET EXAMINER

A job title applied to certain County employees who work within the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

BUDGET MESSAGE

General discussion of the Budget by the County Executive presented in writing to the County Legislature. This message explains the main features of the Budget and includes a summary of the proposed Budget.

– C –

CAP

Term commonly used to refer to legal limits on budget authority and outlays for each fiscal year.

CAPITAL BUDGET

The first year of the Capital Improvement Plan that includes appropriations for capital improvement projects and revenue required to support those projects.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP)

The four-year adopted plan for capital projects that includes the initial budget year and subsequent three "out-years." The County updates the Capital Improvement Plan annually to include expanded or new capital projects. The CIP contains details and descriptions of current and proposed capital projects, and descriptions and projections of proposed project funding sources.

**CAPITAL PROJECT**

A major physical improvement, such as construction, acquisition, technology enhancement, and/or infrastructure improvements that adds value to the physical assets of the County or significantly increases the useful life of an asset. Can also refer to building and construction of a new County asset.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT (CBA)

A legal contract between the County and a recognized bargaining unit for specific terms and conditions of employment.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

A statistical measure of changes in prices of a typical market basket of goods and services that households purchase over time, which analysts use to gauge the level of inflation. The CPI includes user fees such as for water and sewer services and sales and excise taxes paid by consumers, but does not include income taxes and investments such as stocks, bonds, and life insurance. Essentially, it measures the purchasing power of consumers' dollars by comparing what a sample market basket of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket cost at an earlier date. The United States Department of Labor publishes the Consumer Price Index on a monthly basis.

CONTINGENCY

An appropriation of funds to provide for unforeseen events that may occur such as State or Federal mandates, revenue shortfalls, and other events.

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

Services rendered by private firms, individuals, or other non-County governmental agencies.

COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT (COLA)

An increase in salaries, or other forms of income, to offset the adverse effect of inflation on one's standard of living.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE'S BUDGET TRANSMITTAL LETTER

A letter from the County Executive presenting the Budget to the County Legislature which summarizes critical aspects of the Budget including fiscal changes from the current fiscal year, strategic initiatives, goals, objectives, themes, and priorities that are encompassed within the County's Budget.

COUNTY SHARE

The portion of funding that the County contributes for the cost of a program or other governmental activity in partnership with other entities such as the Federal, State or other local governments. Such funding may be mandatory (e.g., Medicaid) or discretionary (e.g. a contribution to a non-mandated County grant-funded program). See GRANT MATCH



– D –

DEBT LIMIT

The maximum amount of debt that a government is allowed to incur as provided by law. Pursuant to Article VIII of the New York State Constitution, the limit of total indebtedness that can be incurred by the County is 10% of the average full valuation of real estate for the latest five years.

DEBT SERVICE

Payment of principal and interest on borrowed money according to a predetermined payment schedule. See Appendix B – Fund Structure – for a description of the County’s Debt Service Fund.

DEBT SERVICE FUND

Used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to principal and interest expenditures.

DEDICATED TAX

A tax levied to support a specific government program or purpose.

DEFEASANCE

Method used to retire outstanding municipal bonds. The issuer uses cash to purchase government securities which are placed in an escrow. The principal of and interest earned on the securities are sufficient to meet all payments of principal and interest on the outstanding bonds as they become due. This functions as a way to remove the obligation from the issuer’s books without the risk of prepayment penalties. Since the amounts owed and the amounts set aside offset, they are functionally removed from the issuer’s balance sheet.

DEFICIT (NEGATIVE FUND BALANCE)

The excess of an entity’s accumulated operating deficits over its accumulated operating surpluses.

DEPARTMENT

An operating unit of the County that usually provides a range of programs and services within specific service areas (e.g., health, probation, police, etc.). A department may be sub-divided into divisions, units, bureaus, etc.

DISCRETIONARY EXPENSES/EXPENDITURES

County expenditures that are subject to annual review by the County Executive and the County Legislature, which can be increased, decreased, or eliminated based on County priorities.

DISPUTED ASSESSMENT FUND

This fund, which was established by the County in 2016 and modified in 2019, contains funds from class four (commercial) property owners in the estimated amount of their disputed taxes in proceedings brought by them under Article 7 of the Real Property Tax Law, thereby providing a partial funding source for the payment of such refunds for class four properties.



DOWNGRADE

A negative change in the credit rating of a security.

– E –

EFFECTIVENESS

An assessment of the degree to which predefined goals and objectives were met within a specified timeframe. A performance measurement of effectiveness answers the question: *Did a County or a department program and/or service achieve its intended objective(s)?*

EFFICIENCY

The extent to which inputs (salaries, overhead, etc.) are minimized for a given level of output (programs/services) or outputs are maximized for a given level of inputs. An efficiency performance measure answers the question: *How many resources does the County consume in achieving its program and service delivery goals?*

ENDING FUND BALANCE

The accumulated Fund Balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year after all activity has been recorded. See FUND BALANCE

ENTERPRISE FUND

Fund type established to finance and account for the total costs of selected government facilities and services that is predominantly self-supporting by user charges.

EXPENSE

Charges for goods or services.

– F –

FAITH AND CREDIT

A pledge of a government's taxing power to repay debt obligations.

FEES

A charge imposed on the beneficiary or recipient of a service provided by the County.

FIDUCIARY FUND

Fund that holds resources that are not for the County's benefit. The County acts in a custodial capacity. Balances are held in custody for beneficiaries.

FINANCIAL POLICIES

Government's policies with respect to revenues, expenses, and debt management as these relate to government services, programs, and capital investment. The County's Financial Policies, which



include its Fund Balance and Reserves Policy, Debt Policy, and Investment and Cash Management Policy, provide a set of principles for the planning and programming of the County's budgets and related funding.

FISCAL YEAR

A government's twelve-month period designated as the operating year for accounting and budgeting purposes. Nassau County's fiscal year is January 1 through December 31.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Non-salary compensation the County provides to employees such as health insurance, pension plans, dental insurance, etc.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) POSITION

A full-time position or a part-time position converted to the equivalent of a full-time position based on 2,080 hours per year (or a variation relative to the contract agreed upon for that classification). For example, a part-time employee working 20 hours per week would be equivalent to .5 of a full-time position for a 40-hour workweek.

FUND

An independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other resources together with all related liabilities, obligations, reserves, and funds that are segregated to perform a specific activity or purpose. Each fund is separate and maintains individual records of income and expenses.

FUND BALANCE

Each year, either fund revenues exceed expenses (budgetary surplus) or expenses exceed revenues (budgetary deficit). Accumulated fund balance is the net total of surpluses and deficits, less any amounts used by the Budget to cover expenses (Appropriated Fund Balance).

FUND TYPE

In governmental accounting, fund types are used to categorize specific funds by activity – Governmental, Proprietary or Fiduciary. For example, the Governmental fund type would comprise a general fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds and capital projects funds. The Proprietary fund type would include enterprise and internal service funds. Finally, the Fiduciary fund type would encompass custodial and trust funds.

– G –

GENERAL FUND

The primary fund used by the County to provide most County-wide services that are not accounted for and reported in another fund. The County's General Fund contains revenue and expenses for Countywide services in all County departments and offices other than the Police Department and the Fire Commission. See Appendix B for the County's fund structure.

**GENERAL IMPROVEMENT BOND**

Type of municipal bond that is used to finance various public purposes, including capital projects. These bonds are secured by the faith and credit of the issuer and usually supported by the issuer's taxing power.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND (GO BOND)

Type of municipal bond where principal and interest are backed by the faith and credit of the issuer and usually supported by the issuer's taxing power.

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (GAAP)

A widely accepted set of accounting rules, standards, and procedures for reporting financial information as established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board and/or the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

GOAL

A broad operational statement of what a program is expected to achieve sometime in the future, thus providing a general description of the desired end state.

GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (GASB) – STATEMENT NO. 34

A Government Accounting Standards Board pronouncement that requires two types of financial statements: government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements. In addition, a Management's Discussion and Analysis Statement (MD&A) is required, which provides an analytical overview of the government's financial activities.

GRANT

Funding provided by a government (Federal or State) or other organization to support a particular function and/or purpose. Grant funds are not recorded in the operating Budget; rather, they are supplementally appropriated into the Grant Fund when receipt is certain, usually in the form of an award letter. See SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

GRANT MATCH

Cash or in-kind services required to match grantors' shares of grant program costs.

– H –

HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT (HAVA)

The Act, which was signed into law in 2002, established the Election Assistance Commission. The Act was passed by Congress to provide funds to states to improve voting machines and access to polling places, and assist in the administration of Federal elections. It provides additional assistance with the compliance of certain Federal election laws and programs and establishes minimum election administration standards for states and units of local government with responsibility for the administration of Federal elections and other related purposes.



HEADCOUNT

The number of authorized positions funded by the Adopted Budget. As used in Nassau County, the sum of all full-time, part-time, and seasonal positions.

HOURLY

Employee classification whose compensation is based on an hourly rate.

– I –

INDIRECT COST

A cost necessary for the functioning of government as-a-whole, but which cannot be directly assigned to one service or program area.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Government facilities on which the continuance and growth of a community depend, such as roads, bridges, and similar assets.

INITIATIVE

A programmatic change in or addition to current practices and/or processes intended to generate cost savings or new revenue.

INPUTS

Resources allocated for the execution of activities and work processes so that stated goals, objectives, and outcomes can be achieved.

INTEREST

The fee charged by a lender to a borrower for the use of borrowed money, usually expressed as an annual percentage of the principal.

INTEREST INCOME

Income earned on investments.

INTERFUND TRANSFER

A transfer of funds between departments/funds for specific purposes as approved by the appropriate authority.

INVESTMENT-GRADE BOND

A bond that has been judged to be of high to medium-grade quality that is subject to low to moderate credit risk. Potential for default is judged to be remote.

– J –



JUDGMENT

An amount to be paid or collected by a government, other entity, or individual as the result of a court decision.

– L –

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The boundary that defines the constituency of an elected County Legislator. The Nassau County Legislature has 19 Legislative Districts.

LEVY

The levy is the amount raised by taxes by the County to help support its operations.

LIABILITY

Debt or other legal obligation arising out of a past transaction that must be repaid. This term does not include encumbrances.

LINE-ITEM BUDGET

A budget that lists each expense and revenue category (e.g., salary, equipment, travel, etc.) separately along with the dollar amount budgeted for each specified category.

LIQUIDITY

The ease with which an asset can be converted into cash.

LITIGATION FUND

The County's Litigation Fund contains resources and appropriations to cover the cost of tax certiorari refunds and other judgments and settlements.

LOCAL LAW

A local law is a form of legislation which the County may adopt pursuant to the County Charter and other applicable law. Prior to adoption, all local laws must be the subject of a public hearing. After enactment, local laws must be filed with the Secretary of State and the State Comptroller. It is the highest form of legislation the County may adopt. See **ORDINANCE** and **RESOLUTION**

LONGEVITY

Employee compensation payments made in recognition of a certain number of years employed full-time with the County.

LONG-TERM DEBT

Debt with a maturity of more than one year after the date of issuance.



– M –

MANDATED PROJECT/PROGRAM

A project or program that Nassau County must provide according to Federal, State, or local law, a court order, or the Nassau County Charter.

MANDATORY EXPENSES/EXPENDITURES

Expenditures that the County must incur according to Federal, State, or local law, a court order, or the Nassau County Charter. Antonym see DISCRETIONARY EXPENSES/EXPENDITURES

MATURITY

The date on which the principal or stated value of an investment or debt obligation is due.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

A Metropolitan Statistical Area is the formal definition of a region that consists of a city and surrounding communities that are linked by social and economic factors, as established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. MSAs must include a city with a population of at least 50,000. An MSA with a population of over one million, which meets various internal economic and social requirements, is termed a Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA), consisting of two or more major components, each of which is recognized as a Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA). For example, the Nassau-Suffolk PMSA is part of the New York-Northern New Jersey–Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA.

MISSION STATEMENT

A broad, high-level statement of purpose for an agency/department. A mission statement defines a department's fundamental purpose, where there is a close relationship between the description of services provided and the planned outcomes.

MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Modified accrual is a combination of cash basis and full accrual basis. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are measurable when the amount of revenue is subject to reasonable estimation. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the County considers revenues, exclusive of revenue from Federal and State supported programs, to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Revenues from Federal and State supported programs are considered available if collected within one year of year-end. All other revenue items that are not measurable are recognized when cash is received by the government. Revenue receivables that are not collected within the 60 days are reclassified to deferred inflows of resources.

Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the liability is incurred, if measurable, with the following exceptions that are in conformity with GAAP: general long-term



obligation principal and interest are reported only when due, vacation and sick leave when paid, judgments and claims when settled and due, other postemployment benefits when due, and pension expenditures when due.

MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN (MYP)

The County's four-year projection of baseline operating revenues and expenses and its plan for closing any projected gaps.

– N –

NASSAU COUNTY INTERIM FINANCE AUTHORITY (NIFA)

The Nassau County Interim Finance Authority (NIFA) is a corporate governmental agency and instrumentality of the State of New York constituting a public benefit corporation created by the Nassau County Interim Finance Authority Act, Chapter 84 of the Laws of 2000, as supplemented by Chapter 179 of the Laws of 2000 and as amended from time to time (the "Act"). The Authority has certain powers under the Act to monitor and oversee the County's finances, including Covered Organizations (as defined in the Act), and upon the declaration of a "control period," additional oversight authority.

NASSAU HEALTH CARE CORPORATION (NHCC)

A public benefit corporation established to manage the Nassau University Medical Center, A. Holly Patterson Extended Care Facility, and several community health centers. NHCC was established in 1997 pursuant to an act of the New York State Legislature and assumed the assets in 1999.

– O –

OBJECT CODE

A designation that identifies specific expense or revenue items.

OBJECTIVE

A defined method to accomplish an established goal. A true objective is in specific, well-defined, and measurable terms achievable within a specified period.

OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT

A financial or programmatic effect that an approved project will have on the Operating Budget either while the project is a work-in-progress or upon completion. The impact on the Operating Budget can be negative, positive, or neutral.

OPERATING FUNDS

Funds used for expenses incurred in the day-to-day operations of the County.

**ORDINANCE**

An ordinance is a form of legislation which the County may adopt. Pursuant to the Charter, no money shall be appropriated, bond issue or other loan authorized, assessment levied, office created, salary fixed, franchise or privilege granted, real property of the County alienated, fine or penalty established, except by ordinance. It has more legal formality than a resolution but less than a local law. See RESOLUTION and LOCAL LAW

ORDINANCE (EMPLOYEE)

A County employee who is not a member of a collective bargaining unit.

OUTPUTS

Goods produced and services performed by the County that are delivered to its constituents.

– P –

PAY-AS-YOU-GO BASIS

A term used to describe a financial policy where capital outlays are financed from current revenues instead of long-term debt.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The use of performance measurement information to help set performance goals; allocate and prioritize resources; inform managers to either confirm or change current policy or program directions to achieve those goals; and report on the success of achieving those goals.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE

A specific quantitative or qualitative assessment of results obtained through a program or activity.

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

A process of assessing progress toward achieving predetermined goals, including information on the efficiency with which resources are transformed into goods and services (outputs); the quality of those outputs, i.e., how well they are delivered to customers and the extent to which customers are satisfied (service quality); and the qualitative results of a program activity compared to its intended purpose (outcome).

PERIOD OF PROBABLE USEFULNESS (PPU)

Every capital project to be financeable must have a legally set PPU which establishes a maximum maturity date for any debt issued for that project. Paragraph (a) of Section 11.00 of the Local Finance Law assigns periods of probable usefulness to those improvements and other objects or purposes that the State Legislature has determined can have a PPU.

PERSONAL SERVICES

Services, often grant funded, that the County provides to individuals based on group attributes such as homelessness, drug abuse, disability, etc.

**POLICY**

A principle used to guide a managerial, operational, or financial decision.

PRESENT VALUE

The current value of one or more future cash flows, discounted at an appropriate interest rate.

PRINCIPAL

The original amount borrowed or amount outstanding through a loan, bond issue, or other form of debt.

PRIOR YEAR ENCUMBRANCES

Obligations from previous fiscal years in the form of purchase orders or contracts that are chargeable to an appropriation and for which a part of the appropriation is reserved on a budgetary basis. They cease to be encumbrances when the obligations are paid or otherwise terminated.

PRODUCTIVITY

Average real output per unit of input.

PROGRAM

A discrete service or group of related services provided by an organizational unit designed to achieve the County's goals and objectives.

PROJECT NUMBER

A unique alpha numeric code used to identify any special activity, especially where specific reporting requirements exist. These numbers are always used with capital projects.

PROJECT TITLE

A name given to a project that is used for administrative purposes in conjunction with the project number; typically captures both the nature and location of the project.

– R –

RATE

A value describing one quantity in terms of another. Example: Rate of interest.

RATING AGENCIES

Companies that assess risk levels of bonds or debt instruments and are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. A Rating Agency will assign a relative rating that assesses the financial strengths of the entity and its ability to meet principal and interest payments on its debt. The top rating agencies are S&P Global Ratings, Moody's Investors Service, and Fitch Ratings.

**REFUNDING BONDS**

Bonds issued to retire outstanding bonds. Typically done to effect net present value savings or remove unduly restrictive bond covenants.

RESOLUTION

A resolution is a form of legislation, which the County may adopt. It has less legal formality than an ordinance or local law. See Ordinance and Local law.

RESOURCES

Total dollars available for appropriation that include estimated revenues and fund balances.

RESTRUCTURING

Major organizational changes aimed at greater efficiency and adaptation to changing economies, markets, and stakeholder expectations.

REVENUE

The taxes, fees, charges, special assessments, grants, State and Federal aid, and other funds collected and received by the County to support its services and/or capital improvement projects.

RISK

The probability-estimate of loss, or less-than-expected returns.

– S –

SERVICE REQUESTS

A category of performance measurement that represents the number or frequency of requests for service received by a County department or program from other departments or non-County agencies or clients, customers, taxpayers, and/or stakeholders (e.g., number of people applying for public assistance, calling 911, requesting a seasonal pool pass, number of budget transfers requested by County departments during the fiscal year, etc.).

SINKING FUND

A fund into which the issuer makes periodic deposits to ensure the timely availability of sufficient moneys for the payment of debt service requirements. The revenues to be deposited into the sinking fund and payments from it are determined by the terms of the offering document.

SMART GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE

A plan, usually at the department level, to reduce expenses or increase revenues through improved efficiency.

**SPECIAL DISTRICT**

A designated geographical area established to provide a specialized service usually petitioned by the residents and approved by the County Legislature, although the State Legislature also may establish a special district.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

Fund used to account for revenues received that have specific purposes for which they can be used.

STAKEHOLDERS

People, organizations, or groups with an interest or “stake” in an activity of the County.

STRATEGIC PLAN

Similar to a corporate plan but not restricted to organizational boundaries. A strategic plan gives direction and cohesion to activities over a specified period.

STRUCTURALLY BALANCED BUDGET

A budget where recurring revenues equal or exceed recurring expenses.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

Additional appropriation made by the County Legislature after the budget has been adopted. County departments submit supplemental appropriation requests, that require approval by the County Legislature, for grants, forfeiture funds, special taxes, and other revenue sources not included at the start of the budget year.

SURPLUS

The amount by which total revenues exceed total expenses in a given period.

SWORN POLICE OFFICERS

All non-civilian members of the Police Department who are members of the Police Benevolent Association (PBA), Detectives Association, Inc. (DAI), and Superior Officers Association (SOA).

– T –

TAX

Compulsory charge levied to finance services provided by the government for the benefit of the community (citizens, businesses, etc.).



TAX BASE

The total amount of taxable property subject to taxation within a given jurisdiction.

TAX CERTIORARI

Grievances filed by Nassau County property owners contesting the assessment of their properties.

TAX LEVY

The resultant product when the tax base is multiplied by the tax rate.

TAX RATE

The amount of tax levied for each \$100 of assessed valuation.

TRUST FUND

A trust fund consists of resources received and held by a government unit as a trustee, to be expended or invested in accordance with the conditions of the trust.

– U –

UNENCUMBERED BALANCE

The amount of an appropriation that is neither expended nor encumbered. It is essentially the amount of money still available for future use.

UNRESERVED FUND BALANCE

The portion of Fund Balance that is not restricted for a specific purpose and is available for general appropriation.

UPGRADE

A positive change in the credit rating of a debt security.

USEFUL LIFE

The expected length of time that a depreciable asset is in service.

USER CHARGES/FEEES

A fee paid by an individual for direct receipt of a public service.

– V –

VALUATION

The process of determining the value of an asset.



VARIABLE RATE DEBT (VRD)

Debt that bears interest that changes or varies at predetermined intervals (e.g., daily, monthly).

VARIANCE

Difference between budgeted and actual amounts.

– W –

WEIGHTED

For a value, modified in order to reflect proportional relevance.

WORKING CAPITAL

Current assets minus current liabilities.

WORKLOAD

A performance measurement category that compares output to demand (e.g., people served, transactions processed, complaints addressed, etc.). Answers the following question posed by the data reported in a workload measure: *What is the number of transactions performed per employee for a particular program or service activity?*

– Y –

YEAR-END

Use of the term is in reference to the end of the fiscal year (for Nassau County, December 31).

YEAR-TO-DATE (YTD)

For the period that starts at the beginning of the fiscal year (January 1 for Nassau County) to the current date.

YIELD

The rate earned on an investment based on the cost of the investment.

– Z –

ZERO COUPON BOND

A bond that does not pay periodic interest payments, sells at a discount to its face value, and matures at its face value. The same as Accrual Bond.

