



# NASSAU COUNTY LEGISLATURE

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Office of Legislative Budget Review

**Review of the  
Fiscal Year 2016 Budget  
&  
Multi-Year Plan**

**Departmental Analysis**

# *Nassau County Legislature*

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**Inter-Departmental Memo**

To: Hon. Norma L. Gonsalves, Presiding Officer  
Hon. Kevan Abrahams, Minority Leader  
All Members of the Nassau County Legislature

From: Maurice Chalmers, Director  
Office of Legislative Budget Review

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "MC", is written over the name "Maurice Chalmers" in the "From:" field.

Date: October 23, 2015

Re: Departmental Analysis

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Pursuant to §183 of Nassau County Charter, the Office of Legislative Budget Review has prepared an analysis of the County Executive's proposed operating budget for Fiscal Year 2016 and Multi-Year Plan. Our report is made up of two parts: the enclosed Departmental Analysis, and an Executive Summary, which has previously been distributed. For those departments that testified at the budget hearings, the review contained in the Departmental Analysis may have been revised from what appeared in our hearing documents. I would like to thank the County Executive's financial team for their cooperation during this process. As always, my staff and I remain ready to provide whatever assistance the Legislature may require during the budget process. This document will be made available to your constituents at <http://www.nassaucountyny.gov/2384/Budget-Documents>.

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Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Dept Revenues	\$50,160	\$73,153	\$3,365,000	\$8,505,920	\$27,565,000	\$24,200,000	719.2%	\$19,059,080	224.1%

**Revenues**

- The Assessment Department revenue budget has one object code line, Departmental Revenues. Three revenues sources are budgeted on this line.
- The chart on the lower right details the departmental revenue budget by revenue source.
- The proposed FY 16 revenue budget is increasing 719.2% from the FY 15 Adopted Budget and 224.1% from the current FY 15 projection.
  - The increase is largely due to the proposed increase in the GIS Tax Map Verification fee. The Administration has introduced legislation to raise the fee from \$75 to \$225.
  - The County will receive a full year of collections in 2016. The 2015 Adopted Budget was based upon three months of collections. Fee collections were expedited and the 2015 estimate is based upon ten months of collections.
  - Suffolk County currently charges \$60 for their GIS Tax Map Verification fee. In their FY 16 Proposed Budget an increase to \$150 has been included.
- Radius maps are generally required when a property owner seeks a special use permit or variance from a town or village. Currently only private companies provide this service, however, the department believes it can provide this service with its current technology with no additional staff or equipment.

- The FY 16 budget anticipates collecting \$150,000 from this fee, unchanged from the FY 15 budget. This may be optimistic as \$7,075 has been collected through August 2015.
- The departmental revenue line also includes fees collected for the production of various reports. In addition, penalties collected for non-compliance in submitting the Annual Survey of Income and Expense form (ASIE) are also budgeted in the Department. The total budget for these types of fees is \$115,000.

Assessment Departmental Revenues			
SUBOBJ	15 Adopted	15 Projection	16 Proposed
Radius Maps Fee	150,000	10,100	150,000
Fees	115,000	514,820	115,000
GIS Tax Map Verification Fee	3,100,000	7,981,000	27,300,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,365,000</b>	<b>8,505,920</b>	<b>27,565,000</b>

- In 2013, the penalties associated with not submitting an ASIE were increased to incentivize firms to comply. The heightened fee schedule was amended to be a percentage of a properties fair market value, to increase the longer the firm waited to comply and included an additional penalty provision.

**Revenues Cont.**

- Enforcement of the fine was increased and the County has already collected \$270,000 more than budget. If current trends continue, 2015 collections are expected to exceed budget by \$400,000.
- In 2016, OLBR is projecting possible opportunities on the departmental revenues line.
  - If the 2015 average monthly number of GIS Maps Verified continues in 2016, at the higher rate, OLBR sees an additional opportunity of roughly \$1.0 million.

- If 5.0% of the class IV taxable parcels on the roll do not submit their ASIE form by April, OLBR sees an opportunity of \$2.0 million.

**Multi-Year Plan Revenue**

- All revenue lines in the Assessment Department are held constant in the out-years of the plan.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	156	149	148	145	142	(6)	-4.1%	(3)	-2.1%
Part-Time and Seasonal	0	0	0	2	2	2	*****	0	0.0%
Salaries	\$9,062,256	\$9,135,555	\$9,441,592	\$9,140,449	\$9,562,345	\$120,753	1.3%	\$421,896	4.6%
General Expenses	556,620	276,705	253,900	253,900	254,444	544	0.2%	544	0.2%
Contractual Services	0	58,721	39,000	39,000	24,000	(15,000)	-38.5%	(15,000)	-38.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,618,876</b>	<b>\$9,470,982</b>	<b>\$9,734,492</b>	<b>\$9,433,349</b>	<b>\$9,840,789</b>	<b>\$106,297</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>\$407,440</b>	<b>4.3%</b>

### Expenses

- The proposed expense budget is increasing by 1.1%, compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget and 4.3% compared to the FY 15 projection.
- The increase is primarily a function of higher salary costs.
  - The budget to budget growth in salaries reflects the salary increase due to the Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) and steps from the negotiated Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) agreement. The FY 2016 budget includes a 3.5% COLA effective July 1, 2016 and a step increase on September 1, 2016.
  - Also contributing to the heightened salary cost is a \$25,318 increase in terminal leave payments and \$15,500 in overtime pay.
- The salary increase would be higher if not for the offset due to the inclusion of attrition savings of \$231,528 for four positions.
- The general expenses line correlates with the FY 15 Adopted Budget and projection. The largest components in this category are postage delivery \$175,000, maintenance of equipment \$29,444, educational & training \$20,000 and miscellaneous supplies \$10,000.
- The decrease in the contractual services line is due to the elimination of \$15,000 for software contracts.



Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	28	28	30	30	29	(1)	-3.3%	(1)	-3.3%
Part-Time and Seasonal	1	1	1	0	1	0	0.0%	1	*****
Salaries	\$2,096,454	\$2,165,416	\$2,226,736	\$2,195,916	\$2,256,699	\$29,963	1.3%	\$60,783	2.8%
General Expenses	26,086	27,380	35,033	35,033	35,033	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Contractual Services	0	42,250	12,500	12,500	12,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,122,540</b>	<b>\$2,235,046</b>	<b>\$2,274,269</b>	<b>\$2,243,449</b>	<b>\$2,304,232</b>	<b>\$29,963</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>\$60,783</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

**Expenses**

- The FY 16 Assessment Review Commission (ARC) expense budget is increasing \$29,963 or 1.3% from the FY 2015 Adopted Budget and 2.7% from the current year projection; driven by an increase in the salary line.
- The salary line increase is a function of an \$18,696 increase in terminal leave as well as Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) and steps from the negotiated Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) agreement. The FY 2016 budget includes a 3.5% COLA effective July 1, 2016 and a step increase on September 1, 2016.
- Offsetting the terminal leave and salary increases is the reduction in budgeted headcount. The FY 16 Proposed Budget includes funding for 29 full-time and one part-time employee positions. Compared to the September on-board staffing level, which included 30 full-time employees, the total headcount in the FY 16 Proposed Budget is decreasing by one full-time position.
  - The New York Real Property Tax Law rules maintain that the commission will consist of nine Commissioners. However, only seven were included in the FY 15 Adopted Budget and six are included in the FY 16 Proposed Budget.
- The FY 16 proposed contractual services line is unchanged at the adopted FY 15 level. The appropriation is used to fund systems & programming expenses.
- The FY 16 general expenses line is unchanged at the Adopted FY 15 level. The appropriation is used to fund office supplies, membership fees, postage, information technology supplies and miscellaneous supplies.

### **Tax Refund Liability**

- The Assessment Review Commission is a quasi-judicial arm of the County which reviews assessment claims in order to provide residents with timely and appropriate relief from excessive valuations. Reducing over-assessments on the tentative roll before the actual tax bills are sent out results in a decrease to the County's tax refund liability.
- As of December 31, 2014, the County's outstanding property tax liability according to the Assessment Review Commission was \$302.8 million. That represents a 6.8% decline from December 31, 2013's liability of \$324.9 million. The decrease was a function of lower class II and class IV liability. The outstanding liability for class I and class III rose.
- Out of the total December 31, 2014 liability, 73.9% or \$223.7 million was for class IV commercial grievances.
- The Administration expects the monies from the new Disputed Assessment Fund to cover the future commercial liability. The Administration opines that the various residential assessment initiatives have reduced / eliminated future residential liability.
- The administration plans to pay roughly \$92.0 million in 2015 property tax refunds. The FY 16 Proposed Budget and Multi-Year Plan (MYP) include \$70.0 million in 2016, \$75.0 million in 2017, \$30.0 million in 2018 and \$30.0 million in 2019.
- Lastly, the FY 16 Proposed Budget and MYP, includes bond revenues to cover the previously detailed property tax payments. There is \$60.0 million for 2016 and \$60.0 in 2017. This implies that the County will use operating funds in the following amounts to cover the property tax refund expense, \$10.0 million in 2016, \$15.0 million in 2017, \$30 million in 2018 and \$30 million in 2019.
  - The Legislature will need to approve the proposed borrowing as there is no existent bond authorization for property tax refund payments. Therefore OLBR considers the \$60.0 million, 2016 borrowing, to be a risk.

### **Revenues**

- In FY 14, the County disencumbered \$566,777 of unutilized contractual services. There is no budget for disencumbered funds in FY 15 or FY 16.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	52	54	51	55	51	0	0.0%	(4)	-7.3%
Part-Time and Seasonal	37	39	47	39	49	2	4.3%	10	25.6%
Salaries	\$4,063,499	\$4,431,256	\$4,857,725	\$4,925,457	\$4,493,832	(\$363,893)	-7.5%	(\$431,625)	-8.8%
General Expenses	215,076	234,274	336,335	336,335	416,650	80,315	23.9%	80,315	23.9%
Contractual Services	(72,155)	0	0	0	86,966	86,966	*****	86,966	*****
Interfund Charges	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	(10,000)	-100.0%	(10,000)	-100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,206,420</b>	<b>\$4,665,530</b>	<b>\$5,204,060</b>	<b>\$5,271,792</b>	<b>\$4,997,448</b>	<b>(\$206,612)</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>(\$274,344)</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>

**Expenses**

- The FY 16 proposed expense budget is decreasing by \$206,612 or 4.0%, compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget mainly as a result of a decrease in salaries. The reduction in salaries of \$363,893 is mainly due to a credit of \$534,014 in anticipated Capital Chargebacks which is partially offset by the negotiated labor agreement with the Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA). The proposed budget funds four less positions from the onboard and the department has expressed the need for additional funding.
- General expenses are increasing by \$80,315, or 23.9%, from the adopted FY 2015 Budget. This increase is due to office supplies, rents, blueprint supplies and is offset by decreased equipment maintenance and rental.
- The growth in contractual services is due to the implementation of the “Neogov” software, which the department will use for online hiring and performance evaluation.
- The proposed interfund charges of \$10,000 have been eliminated when compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget and the current projection. These monies were used to reimburse the Medical Center for charges associated with law enforcement medical tests.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Rents & Recoveries	\$46,189	\$109,871	\$138,000	\$138,000	\$75,114	(\$62,886)	-45.6%	(\$62,886)	-45.6%
Dept Revenues	711,509	280,001	335,000	335,000	700,800	365,800	109.2%	365,800	109.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$757,698</b>	<b>\$389,872</b>	<b>\$473,000</b>	<b>\$473,000</b>	<b>\$775,914</b>	<b>\$302,914</b>	<b>64.0%</b>	<b>\$302,914</b>	<b>64.0%</b>

**Revenues**

- The FY 16 Proposed revenue Budget for Civil Service is increasing by 64.0% compared to the adopted 2015. The proposed budget includes \$700,800 in the department revenues line; the increase is due to an expected police exam in 2016. Most department revenues are driven by civil service exams. The departmental revenues line also accounts for revenues derived from the sale of rule books, medical exam fees, and various other fees paid by potential employees.
- The FY 16 Rents and Recoveries budget is decreasing by 45.6% compared to both the Adopted FY 15 Budget and the current projection.

The Office of Constituent Affairs is responsible for the County Executive’s press and constituent affairs operations, as well as providing printing & graphics, photo and mail services for departments County-wide.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	38	37	38	35	34	(4)	-10.5%	(1)	-2.9%
Part-Time and Seasonal	3	2	3	3	3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Salaries	\$2,262,791	\$2,073,002	\$2,281,479	\$2,060,290	\$2,039,319	(\$242,160)	-10.6%	(\$20,971)	-1.0%
General Expenses	1,469,505	1,362,528	1,542,100	1,542,100	1,540,495	(1,605)	-0.1%	(1,605)	-0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,732,296</b>	<b>\$3,435,530</b>	<b>\$3,823,579</b>	<b>\$3,602,390</b>	<b>\$3,579,814</b>	<b>(\$243,765)</b>	<b>-6.4%</b>	<b>(\$22,576)</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>

**Expenses**

- Constituent Affairs total expenditures are declining by 6.4%, or \$243,765, when comparing budget to budget. Full-time headcount will see a reduction of four positions, budget to budget and part-time positions remain consistent with those of FY 15.
- The salary line includes the recently agreed upon contractual steps and COLAs for the 23 budgeted CSEA members, all in Printing & Graphics. The decline in salaries reflects the decrease of four positions, a \$25,000 reduction in overtime and the removal of \$26,785 salary adjustment included in the FY 15 salaries. The reduction in overtime is in line with FY 15 actuals.
- The general expenses line is declining nominally by less than 1.0%, or \$1,605.

Expenses, Cont.

➤ The staffing chart below shows the breakout by control center of the Office of Constituent Affairs.

Staffing Analysis						
	<u>FY 15 Adopted</u>	<u>Sept-15 Actual</u>	<u>FY 16 Request</u>	<u>FY 16 Executive</u>	<u>Exec. vs 15 Adopt</u>	<u>Exec. vs Actual</u>
<b>CC Full-time Staffing</b>						
Office of Constiturt Affairs	12	11	11	11	(1)	0
Printing & Graphics	26	24	23	23	(3)	(1)
<b>Total Full-time</b>	<b><u>38</u></b>	<b><u>35</u></b>	<b><u>34</u></b>	<b><u>34</u></b>	<b><u>(4)</u></b>	<b><u>(1)</u></b>
<b>CC Part-time and Seasonal</b>						
Office of Constiturt Affairs	3	3	3	3	0	0
Printing & Graphics	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Part-time and Seasonal</b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>

**Expenses, Cont.**

Expenses by Control Center						
(\$'s in millions)						
Control Center	Historical		2015	2016	Exec. vs. Adopted	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	Exec. Budget	Var.	%
Office of Constituent Affairs	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.8	\$0.7	-\$0.1	-12.2%
Printing and Graphics	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.9	-0.2	-4.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-6.4%</b>

➤ The chart above illustrates the break out of expenses by control center within the Constituent Affairs department.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Interdept Revenues	\$369,866	\$330,877	\$939,604	\$939,604	\$642,970	(\$296,634)	-31.6%	(\$296,634)	-31.6%
Fed Aid-Reimb of Exp	0	25,835	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$369,866</b>	<b>\$356,712</b>	<b>\$939,604</b>	<b>\$939,604</b>	<b>\$642,970</b>	<b>(\$296,634)</b>	<b>-31.6%</b>	<b>(\$296,634)</b>	<b>-31.6%</b>

**Revenue**

➤ Constituent Affairs revenue will be \$296,634 lower than that of FY 15. Constituent Affairs printing and mailing services are charged to other departments and the revenue derived from these functions is allocated as inter-departmental revenues and in FY 16, the department anticipates lower printing costs throughout County departments, hence less revenue.

The Office of Consumer Affairs (OCA) provides consumer protection, advocacy and information to guard consumers from fraud, deceit, and misrepresentation involving the sale of goods and services. Authorized by Local Law 9-1967, Local Law 2-1970 and the New York State General Business Law, the department ensures the welfare of Nassau County consumers by fostering high standards of honesty and fair business practices.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Permits & Licenses	\$4,531,691	\$3,804,740	\$5,145,000	\$4,793,725	\$3,565,000	(\$1,580,000)	-30.7%	(\$1,228,725)	-25.6%
Fines & Forfeits	610,950	305,500	600,000	300,000	300,505	(299,495)	-49.9%	505	0.2%
Dept Revenues	301	219	200	200	200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Aid-Reimb of Exp	15,463	70,311	45,000	45,000	45,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,158,405</b>	<b>\$4,180,771</b>	<b>\$5,790,200</b>	<b>\$5,138,925</b>	<b>\$3,910,705</b>	<b>(\$1,879,495)</b>	<b>-32.5%</b>	<b>(\$1,228,220)</b>	<b>-23.9%</b>

**Revenues**

- The proposed budget would cut total revenue by 32.5% to \$3.9 million, from \$5.8 million in the Adopted FY 15 Budget. When the proposal is juxtaposed with the current projection, revenue is down 23.9%, or \$1.2 million, year-over-year. The following bullets breakdown the \$1.9 million variance budget to budget:
  - About \$1.0 million of the revenue variance is attributable to the expectation that FY 16 will be a low-yield year for home improvement license revenue.
  - The Taxi and Limousine Commission (TLC) has assumed oversight of the County’s for-hire vehicle industry. The OCA will no longer collect taxi and limousine license and registration fee revenue, about \$250,000 to \$300,000 historically.
  - The licensing budget has been reduced from \$580,000 in the Adopted FY 15 Budget to \$200,000 in the proposal.
- Revenue from fines and forfeitures is budgeted at \$300,000 in FY 16, an almost fifty percent reduction from FY 15. The proposed fine budget is in line with the most recent projection. According to the department, the proposal reflects a realistic target given current staffing levels.
  - The OCA issues fines to businesses that violate County and State law and regulation. For example, the County would issue a fine to a home improvement business operating without a Nassau County license.
- Proposed FY 16 state aid revenue is level with the Adopted FY 15 Budget. The State reimburses the County for expenses that the Division of Weights & Measures may incur in connection with the gasoline sampling program. The County’s reimbursement is capped by the State.



**Revenues, cont.**

**Permits & Licenses**

- Proposed permit and license revenue plummets 30.7%, from \$5.1 million in FY 15, to \$3.6 million in FY 16. Proposed permit and license revenue is down 25.6% compared to the most recent projection. The chart below includes the FY 14 historical yield, the FY 15 Adopted Budget, and the proposed budget for each permit and license the County collects.

Permits & Licenses	FY 14 Actual	FY15 Adopted	FY 16 Proposed
Home Improvement License	\$2,198,425	\$3,200,000	\$2,200,000
Weights and Measures	1,065,710	1,015,000	1,065,000
Taxi and Limo Registration	273,905	250,000	-
ATM Registration	95,500	100,000	100,000
Licensing	171,200	580,000	200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,804,740</b>	<b>\$5,145,000</b>	<b>\$3,565,000</b>

- Proposed home improvement license receipts are down to \$2.2 million, \$1.0 million less than the FY 15 Adopted Budget. Home improvement licenses are renewed on a bi-annual basis. As a result, this fee’s annual result alternates between low yield and high yield years. The upcoming fiscal year is expected to be a low yield year.
- The Legislature created a stand-alone Taxi and Limousine Commission (TLC) in FY 15 to oversee Nassau’s growing for-hire vehicle industry. The OCA will no longer regulate the County’s for-hire vehicle industry. Please see the Taxi and Limousine Commission section of this report for a detailed report about this new County agency.
- The OCA expects \$100,000 in ATM registration fee receipts in FY 16. The proposed budget is not only consistent with OLBR’s projection but also with the Adopted FY 15 Budget.
- In the proposed budget, fees associated with the Weights & Measures Division are flat not only when compared to the Adopted FY 15 Budget but also to OLBR’s latest projection. These fees are a function of the number of inspections conducted by division staff.
- The OCA began enforcing a variety of business licenses late in FY 14, including scrap metal processors, dry cleaners, and appliance and electronic repair shops, among others. The County first budgeted for this revenue in FY 15. The department does not expect to reach its FY 15 target. The proposed licensing budget is in line with not only the current projection but also the FY 14 actual.

**Revenues, cont.**

**Permits & Licenses, cont.**

- OLBR went back to the Fiscal Impact Statements (FIS) it issued for each one of the OCA’s business licenses instituted since FY 13. The chart below provides examples which illustrate that these licenses were expected to generate much more revenue than the proposed FY 16 target.
- The Administration should give strong consideration to supplementing the OCA with additional staff. Not only to secure any potential opportunity in assorted licensing revenue but also to support the OCA in meeting its other mandates
  - For example, additional staff could allow the OCA to cast a wider proverbial enforcement net, resulting in an increase in fine and forfeiture revenue.
  - The Administration demonstrates this exact logic in the Multi-Year Plan (MYP), as the TLC has assumed oversight of the for-hire vehicle industry. In the Administration’s view, dedicating a single agency to the oversight of this industry increases related revenue from \$0.3 million to \$2.3 million annually.

Licenses instituted since FY13	Projected biennial revenue
Home Services Businesses	\$750,000
Drycleaners/ Laundromats	350,000
Electronics/Appliance Repair	250,000
Precious Gem/Metal Dealers	200,000
Warehousing	60,000
Scrap Metal Processors	15,000
<b>Biennial Potential</b>	<b>\$1,625,000</b>

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	26	25	25	25	25	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Part-Time and Seasonal	0	0	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Salaries	\$1,604,526	\$1,656,959	\$1,703,556	\$1,731,975	\$1,744,752	\$41,196	2.4%	\$12,777	0.7%
Equipment	1,883	3,116	2,400	2,400	2,200	(200)	-8.3%	(200)	-8.3%
General Expenses	12,440	17,305	15,400	15,400	13,394	(2,006)	-13.0%	(2,006)	-13.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,618,849</b>	<b>\$1,677,381</b>	<b>\$1,721,356</b>	<b>\$1,749,775</b>	<b>\$1,760,346</b>	<b>\$38,990</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>\$10,571</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

**Expenses**

- Expenses in the proposed budget increase 2.3%, or \$38,990, from the FY 15 Adopted Budget. Proposed expenses are 0.6%, or \$10,571, more than OLBR’s latest projection.
  - The salary increase is due to Cost of Living (COLA) and step adjustments in the current Collective Bargaining Agreement for the Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) union. The FY 2016 budget includes a 3.5% COLA effective July 2016 and a step increase on September 1, 2016.
  - None of the OCA’s eligible CSEA members elected to participate in the Voluntary Separation Incentive Program (VSIP) during September 2015.
- The proposed budget maintains the current level of staffing. The OCA’s full-time headcount has been about the same since FY 13.
- Proposed equipment expenses are down 8.3%, or \$200, when compared not only to the budget adopted for FY 15 but also to the latest projection.
  - A slight reduction in the office furniture budget accounts for this entire variance.
- The general expense budget is down 13.0% in the proposal. Reduced clothing, uniform, traveling, educational and training expenses offset a slight increase to the investigative expense budget.

Created in 1971, the Coordinating Agency for Spanish Americans (CASA) has been under the auspices of the County Executive Office since 1977 and serves as an advisor on policy issues involving this constituency. CASA works closely with other government agencies including the US Census Bureau, the Department of Labor and the US Citizenship and Immigration Service agency under the Department of Homeland Security. CASA serves between 11,000 to 13,000 clients each year through its direct service, policy training and forums and expanded outreach via contractual services of satellite programs. The agency also serves as the default agency for Haitian, Afro-Caribbean, Asian and all immigrant newcomers in Nassau needing English instruction, citizenship preparation and acculturation programs.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	4	4	4	4	4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Salaries	\$260,895	\$217,570	\$264,731	\$285,165	\$258,508	(\$6,223)	-2.4%	(\$26,657)	-9.3%
General Expenses	0	1,542	3,442	3,442	3,442	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Contractual Services	9,500	10,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$270,395</b>	<b>\$229,612</b>	<b>\$280,673</b>	<b>\$301,107</b>	<b>\$274,450</b>	<b>(\$6,223)</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>	<b>(\$26,657)</b>	<b>-8.9%</b>

**Expenses**

- The proposed expense budget is decreasing by a minimal \$6,223 or 2.2% from the FY 15 Adopted Budget and decreasing by \$26,657 or 8.9% from the FY 15 OLBR projections. Headcount remains the same.
- General expenses in the FY 16 budget are remaining flat in comparison to the Adopted 2015 Budget; this is used for office supplies including copy paper, workshops, health and wellness supplies.
- The contractual expense budget is remaining flat at \$12,500 when compared to both the Adopted FY 15 Budget and OLBR’s projection; these monies are used for community outreach.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Rents & Recoveries	\$0	\$3,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	*****	\$0	*****
Dept Revenues	18,615	34,668	18,615	18,615	24,000	5,385	28.9%	5,385	28.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$18,615</b>	<b>\$38,168</b>	<b>\$18,615</b>	<b>\$18,615</b>	<b>\$24,000</b>	<b>\$5,385</b>	<b>28.9%</b>	<b>\$5,385</b>	<b>28.9%</b>

**Revenues**

- Department revenue for FY 16 is increasing by \$5,385 or 28.9% compared to both the FY 15 Adopted Budget and the current projection. The department’s revenues are made up of school registration fees for English as a Second Languages classes and other services fees, such as immigration petitions.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	1,093	1,041	1,072	1,027	1,049	(23)	-2.1%	22	2.1%
Part-Time and Seasonal	9	6	6	6	6	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Salaries	\$112,281,459	\$110,211,769	\$118,881,328	\$114,019,222	\$118,106,026	(\$775,302)	-0.7%	\$4,086,804	3.6%
Workers Compensation	6,158,955	6,352,072	5,905,420	7,849,392	8,275,342	2,369,922	40.1%	425,950	5.4%
Equipment	7,551	22,514	52,000	52,000	46,235	(5,765)	-11.1%	(5,765)	-11.1%
General Expenses	2,920,005	2,876,134	3,400,730	3,400,730	3,278,430	(122,300)	-3.6%	(122,300)	-3.6%
Contractual Services	18,238,349	16,255,591	16,560,645	16,560,645	16,839,617	278,972	1.7%	278,972	1.7%
Utility Costs	616,088	1,704,526	2,833,883	2,833,883	2,285,000	(548,883)	-19.4%	(548,883)	-19.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$140,222,408</b>	<b>\$137,422,607</b>	<b>\$147,634,006</b>	<b>\$144,715,872</b>	<b>\$148,830,650</b>	<b>\$1,196,644</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>\$4,114,778</b>	<b>2.8%</b>

### Expenses

- The proposed FY 16 expense budget for the Correctional Center is rising by \$1.2 million, or 0.8%, from the prior year's budget and by \$4.1 million, or 2.8%, compared to OLBR's current projection.
- Salaries for FY 16 are \$118.1 million, which is a decrease of \$775,302 budget to budget and an increase of \$4.1 million, or 3.6%, in comparison to OLBR's FY 15 projection. The budgeted change is a result of current vacancies which will partially be filled and reduced overtime partially offset by a rise in terminal leave and the impact of labor agreements that are built into the department's Proposed 2016 Budget that is detailed below:
  - The overtime budget for FY 16 is declining by \$1.4 million from \$17.4 million in FY 15 to \$16.0 million in the proposal.
  - The FY 16 budget includes \$3.2 million for terminal leave, which is an increase of \$0.5 million compared to roughly \$2.6 million that was included in the FY 15 budget.
  - The Correction Officers Benevolent Association (COBA) agreement includes a step increase on January 1, 2016 and a 3.5% Cost of Living Increase (COLA) effective September 2016.
  - The Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) agreement includes a 3.5% COLA effective July 2016 and a step increase on September 1, 2016.
- The budget allocates \$8.3 million for workers compensation in FY 16, which is a growth of \$2.4 million compared to the prior year's budget of \$5.9 million. This increase is due to a higher volume and dollar amount of scheduled loss payments and higher indemnity payments due to an increase in the maximum indemnity rate.

**Expenses Cont.**

- The proposed equipment expense of \$46,235, represents a minimal decrease of \$5,765 from the Adopted 2015 Budget. This is mainly due to reductions in educational and training equipment, medical/dental equipment, safety and security equipment, uniform and badges offset by an increase in building equipment.
- General expenses in FY 16 are declining by \$122,300, which is 3.6% lower than the Adopted 2015 Budget. This drop is mainly driven by decreases in food supplies, clothing and uniform supplies offset by increases for miscellaneous supplies and expenses.
- The Correctional Center has budgeted \$16.8 million in total contractual services for FY 16, an increase of \$278,972 in comparison to the FY 15 budget, primarily due to a spike in miscellaneous contractual services.
  - The contract for inmate healthcare is flat at \$15.5 million for FY 16. This includes the Armor Correctional Health Services of NY, Inc.'s portion of the contract, budgeted at \$11.3 million. The remaining balance of \$4.2 million to NuHealth is for pass through expenses to GDF SUEZ Energy (formerly known as Trigen Nassau Energy Corporation) for the Correctional Center's use of chilled water for air conditioning and steam for heat.
  - The rise in miscellaneous contractual services of \$251,000 represents additional labor related service contracts for 2016.
  - In addition, the department's budget includes \$25,000 on an incorrect sub-object line, which the department expects to correct through a technical adjustment. As a result the building and maintenance services expenses will increase.
- The FY 16 utility budget of \$2.3 million declined by \$548,883, a 19.4% decrease from the prior year primarily due to the Sheriff's Department paying its electric bills directly to Public Service Enterprise Group (PSEG). The department based the FY 16 allocation of \$2.0 million on actual meter usage that was historically expensed to NuHealth.

Expenses by Control Center						
(\$'s in millions)						
Control Center	Historical		2015	2016	Exec. vs. Adp.	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	Exec. Budget	Var.	%
Correctional Center	\$133.8	\$131.0	\$140.5	\$142.2	\$1.7	1.2%
Office of the Sheriff	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.6	-0.5	-7.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>140.2</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>148.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

- The FY 16 budget for the Correctional Center control center is \$142.2 million, a growth of 1.2%, while the Office of the Sheriff's (Enforcement Division) budget decreased to \$6.6 million, a \$0.5 million drop from the Adopted 2015 Budget.

Expenses, Cont.

<b>Staffing Analysis</b>						
	<b>FY 15 Adopted</b>	<b>Sept-15 Actual</b>	<b>FY 16 Request</b>	<b>FY 16 Executive</b>	<b>Exec. vs Adopted 15</b>	<b>Exec. vs Actual 15</b>
<b>CC Full-time Staffing</b>						
10 Correctional Center						
Uniform	915	876	913	900	(15)	24
Civilian	103	97	111	97	(6)	0
Sub-total Full-Time	1,018	973	1,024	997	(21)	24
20 Sheriff						
Uniform	40	40	43	41	1	1
Civilian	14	14	17	11	(3)	(3)
Sub-total Full-time	54	54	60	52	(2)	(2)
<b>Total Full-time</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>(23)</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>CC Part-time and Seasonal</b>						
10 Correctional Center	4	4	4	4	0	0
20 Sheriff	2	2	2	2	0	0
<b>Total Part-time and Seasonal</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

- Full-time staffing for the Correctional Center's uniform officers is budgeted to increase from the September 2015 actual by 24 positions and decrease by 15 positions budget to budget. Based on the data depicted in the schedule above, it should be noted that the department's budget submission request included headcount restoration for uniform officers.
- A class of 23 and 18, a total of 41 Officers were fully deployed in April and July of 2015 respectively; however the headcount levels remain low for uniformed officers budget to budget and historically. The department stated that they have actively been seeking qualified candidates and anticipate hiring another class of 20 Correction Officers and 15 Deputy Sheriffs in October 2015. The department expects an additional headcount reduction based on 14 employees taking part in the County's Volunteer Separation Incentive Program (VSIP) offered to CSEA employees through September 15, 2015.
  - It is the Department's goal to have another class of Correctional Officers by the spring of FY 16 as the recent average attrition has been approximately 50 annually.



- The Proposed FY 16 part-time and seasonal headcount is constant.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Fines & Forfeits	\$6,930	\$11,885	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
Rents & Recoveries	40,594	274,960	0	25,588	0	0	*****	(25,588)	-100.0%
Rev Offset To Expense	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dept Revenues	2,525,890	2,349,454	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,250,000	(200,000)	-8.2%	(200,000)	-8.2%
Interdept Revenues	78,971	62,880	150,000	150,000	150,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fed Aid-Reimb of Exp	5,957,760	3,903,848	4,909,000	4,511,727	4,484,430	(424,570)	-8.6%	(27,297)	-0.6%
State Aid-Reimb of Exp	(1,184)	(14,101)	55,000	55,000	55,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,908,960</b>	<b>\$6,888,926</b>	<b>\$7,877,000</b>	<b>\$7,505,315</b>	<b>\$7,252,430</b>	<b>(\$624,570)</b>	<b>-7.9%</b>	<b>(\$252,885)</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>

## Revenues

- The Correctional Center's FY 16 revenue budget is decreasing by \$624,570, or 7.9%, from FY 15 and by \$252,885 from OLBR's projection. The decline is primarily due to the reductions in department revenue and federal aid.
- The Proposed 2016 Budget has \$4.5 million allocated for federal aid, a decline of 8.6%, or \$424,570. The contributors to this drop in revenue are included below:
- The FY 16 budget assumes 37 federal inmates, which equates to \$2.2 million in revenue. This is a decrease of roughly \$175,000 from the Adopted 2015 Budget and is based on current inmate population levels.
  - The \$1.5 million for the State Criminal Alien Assistant Program (SCAAP) in FY 16 represents a decrease of \$250,000 compared to FY 15 Adopted Budget but consistent with OLBR's projection.
  - The portion of the federal aid that allocates funding for Title IVD revenue from the Department of Social Services (DSS) is flat at \$750,000. This represents a reimbursement from the federal government for department personnel engaged in the enforcement of child support mandates for dependent children.
- The Proposed 2016 Budget for departmental revenue is \$2.3 million, a reduction of \$200,000 compared to the prior year's budget and OLBR's projection, which is attributed to a decrease of miscellaneous receipts offset by a rise in fees.
- The miscellaneous receipts budget decreased by \$400,000 to \$550,000. This revenue is generated from charging inmates a fee for committing infractions that are stated in the inmate handbook and for reimbursement of Social Security Administration (SSA) benefits of recipients that are incarcerated.

**Revenues, Cont.**

- In addition the Correctional Center increased fees from \$1.5 million to \$1.7 million, a growth of \$200,000. This revenue represents the fees collected by the Sheriff's department from the enforcement of court orders such as income and property executions, orders of seizure and warrant for eviction/arrest.
- The FY 16 fines and forfeits and rents and recoveries budgets remain unchanged at \$13,000 and zero respectively, however the projection for the latter reflects \$25,588 for prior year disencumbrances.
- The revenue to offset expense also remains fixed at \$300,000 for FY 16. This revenue is for commissary profits submitted to the Correctional Center that offsets the salary expense for personnel who oversee the commissary.
- The Proposed 2016 Budget for interdepartmental revenue is \$150,000, consistent with the prior year's budget. This revenue is for food services provided to the Juvenile Detention Center.
- The FY 16 state aid budget is unchanged. The \$55,000 represents funds received from New York State for transporting state ready inmates and parole violators between State facilities and the Nassau County Correctional Center.

<b><u>Annual Inmate Population Activity Indicators</u></b>				
<b><u>Indicators</u></b>	<b><u>Actual 2013</u></b>	<b><u>Actual 2014</u></b>	<b><u>Estimated 2015</u></b>	<b><u>Projected 2016</u></b>
Total Admissions	9,277	9,196	9,300	9,250
Federal Inmates	61	38	37	37
Parole Violators	46	47	45	46
State Ready Inmates	13	12	10	13
Nassau County Inmates	1,174	1,137	1,058	1,054
<b>Average Daily Inmate Population</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,150</b>

*Source: Nassau County Correctional Center*

- The Correctional Center's FY 15 estimate for federal inmates is 37, which is in line with OLBR's FY 15 projection and the Proposed 2016 Budget. The federal inmate population has dropped drastically in the last three years by 39.3%.
- The average inmate population decreased by 4.6% from FY 13 to FY 14 and is estimated to drop by 6.8% in 2015 and is flat in the FY 16 Proposed Budget.
- The jail continues to house state ready inmates and parole violators, which directly correlates with the aforementioned \$55,000 that is included in the state aid revenue of the Proposed 2016 Budget.

The Office of the County Attorney is comprised of seven legal bureaus, and the Administration Unit that supervises the activities of the bureaus. The legal bureaus are as follows: Family Court, Litigation, Municipal Finance, Municipal Transactions, Appeals and Opinions, Tax Certiorari and Condemnation and Claims Management Bureau.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	106	93	98	94	94	(4)	-4.1%	0	0.0%
Part-Time and Seasonal	2	2	8	3	8	0	0.0%	5	166.7%
Salaries	\$8,431,473	\$7,504,538	\$7,995,875	\$7,645,045	\$7,911,211	(\$84,664)	-1.1%	\$266,166	3.5%
Equipment	14,995	764	15,000	15,000	15,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Expenses	670,490	688,105	600,000	600,000	627,000	27,000	4.5%	27,000	4.5%
Contractual Services	5,065,923	5,209,661	5,350,000	5,350,000	5,350,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,182,881</b>	<b>\$13,403,068</b>	<b>\$13,960,875</b>	<b>\$13,610,045</b>	<b>\$13,903,211</b>	<b>(\$57,664)</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>\$293,166</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

**Expenses**

- In FY 16, expenses for the County Attorney are decreasing by 0.4%, or \$57,664, budget to budget, and increasing 2.2%, or \$293,166, from the FY 15 projection.
- The reduction of \$84,664 in salaries is driven by reduced headcount. Budget to budget, there are eight less Deputy County Attorneys, a Clerk II and a Special Investigator I. These positions are offset by the addition of four County Attorney Law Assistant Temp and a Chief Real Estate Negotiator. CSEA members will receive a contractual step and COLA in FY 16. In the FY 2015 budget, OMB included two positions for savings from initiatives to one in FY 16.
  - The department has restructured the current assignment of county attorneys to strengthen particular areas of litigation. The department will reassign those litigations that cannot be handled by in-house counsel due to the need for particular expertise that is required with complex litigations.
- The equipment line is remaining flat budget to budget.
- General Expenses are increasing by \$27,000 primarily due to increases of \$1,000 in travelling expenses, \$500 in copying, blueprint supplies and expenses, \$10,000 in educational & training supplies, \$20,000 investigative expenses offset by small reductions of \$1,000 in rail and air travel expense and \$4,000 in motor vehicle expenses.
- Contractual services are remaining flat with those of FY 15.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Fines & Forfeits	\$224,653	\$283,221	\$1,080,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	(\$580,000)	-53.7%	\$0	0.0%
Rents & Recoveries	976,890	1,068,867	1,235,000	500,000	1,030,000	(205,000)	-16.6%	530,000	106.0%
Dept Revenues	105,339	157,702	130,000	130,000	200,000	70,000	53.8%	70,000	53.8%
Interdept Revenues	1,013,986	569,688	502,269	502,269	590,658	88,389	17.6%	88,389	17.6%
Interfund Charges Rev	57,084	83,802	50,000	50,000	0	(50,000)	-100.0%	(50,000)	-100.0%
Fed Aid-Reimb of Exp	255,739	203,828	300,000	300,000	250,000	(50,000)	-16.7%	(50,000)	-16.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,633,691</b>	<b>\$2,367,108</b>	<b>\$3,297,269</b>	<b>\$1,982,269</b>	<b>\$2,570,658</b>	<b>(\$726,611)</b>	<b>-22.0%</b>	<b>\$588,389</b>	<b>29.7%</b>

**Revenue**

- The overall revenue budget for FY 16 is going down by \$726,611, or 22.0 % compared to the FY 15 budget and increasing by \$588,389 compared to current projections.
- Fines and forfeitures are declining by \$580,000, or 53.7% in FY 16. For FY 15, the budget anticipated that the vehicle forfeiture program would produce additional revenues and planned accordingly.
- Rents & recoveries are decreasing by \$205,000 or 16.6% in FY 16 budget to budget as a result of reduced recoveries from damage to County property. Based on actuals for the past three years, the projected revenue was reduced to more accurately reflect actual recoveries.
- Departmental revenues, which consist of miscellaneous receipts, fees, contractual services, restitution surcharges and criminal restitution, are going up by \$70,000 budget to budget. The growth is tied to miscellaneous receipts where the department anticipates greater collections from fees and recoveries from litigations. (See chart on following page.)
- Interdepartmental revenues are growing by \$88,389, or 17.6%, in FY 16 due to an increase in chargeback allocations to the Department of Social Services.
- The elimination of \$50,000 in interfund charges revenue reflects the appointment of a Deputy County Attorney to another position in the County, specifically, Assessment Review Commission. Previously, the Office received the revenue as a charge back.
- Federal aid reimbursement is declining by \$50,000 and is related to the work that the County Attorney performs for the Social Services Title IV program. The State no longer reimburses the County for these services that the County still provides.

<b>Departmental Revenues</b>				
<b>Revenue Source</b>	<b>FY 14 Actual</b>	<b>FY 15 Budget</b>	<b>FY 15 Projected</b>	<b>FY 16 Proposed</b>
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$61,355	\$10,000	\$10,000	75,000
Fees	58,399	60,000	60,000	55,000
Contractual Services	28,305	25,000	25,000	30,000
Restitution Surcharge	0	10,000	10,000	10,000
Criminal Restitution	9,642	25,000	25,000	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$157,701</b>	<b>\$130,000</b>	<b>\$130,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>

The above chart illustrates how departmental revenue is generated.

The Nassau County Clerk is the County Registrar and Clerk of the Supreme and County Courts. The office records all real estate transactions and maintains all court records in civil and matrimonial proceedings.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Fines & Forfeits	\$229,645	\$44,781	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$60,000	(\$40,000)	-40.0%	(\$40,000)	-40.0%
Rents & Recoveries	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Dept Revenues	39,187,618	30,560,721	31,528,000	31,077,660	50,030,000	18,502,000	58.7%	18,952,340	61.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$39,417,262</b>	<b>\$30,607,002</b>	<b>\$31,628,000</b>	<b>\$31,177,660</b>	<b>\$50,090,000</b>	<b>\$18,462,000</b>	<b>58.4%</b>	<b>\$18,912,340</b>	<b>60.7%</b>

**Revenues**

- County Clerk revenues are typically budgeted on two separate lines, fines & forfeits and departmental revenues.
- Compared to the FY 2015 Adopted Budget, FY 16 County Clerk revenues are budgeted to increase by 58.4% or \$18.5 million. The increase is largely driven by a proposed \$150 increase in the per block fee; from the current fee of \$150 to \$300.
- The chart to the right provides a detail of the departmental revenues budget.
- The additional revenues attributed to the fee increase may be seen on the mortgage recording fee line.
  - According to the County Clerk’s Office, there is more than one per block fee. The Administration is increasing the one which historically has impacted the mortgage recording line.
  - The County Clerk does not support the fee increase.

Revenue Source	Departmental Revenues			
	FY 14 Actual	FY 15 Estimate	FY 16 Exec.	15 Est. vs. 16 Exec.
Fees	\$3,502	\$3,098	\$4,000	\$902
Court Fees	717,935	752,203	800,000	\$47,797
Mortgage Recording Fees	18,757,175	19,285,404	37,500,000	\$18,214,596
Deed Recording Fees	4,602,321	4,730,023	4,500,000	(\$230,023)
Real Estate Transfer Fees	19,850	20,557	17,000	(\$3,557)
Records Management	154,046	156,193	150,000	(\$6,193)
Mortgage Exp Reimbursement	1,359,199	1,359,199	1,359,000	(\$199)
Business Name Fee	209,873	203,853	200,000	(\$3,853)
Miscellaneous Fees	4,767,944	4,567,221	4,500,000	(\$67,221)
Clerk Initiative	0	0	0	\$0
Sandy Refunds NYS Mandated	-31,123	-90	0	\$90
On Line Registration	0	0	1,000,000	\$1,000,000
	<b>\$30,560,721</b>	<b>\$31,077,660</b>	<b>\$50,030,000</b>	<b>\$18,952,340</b>

**Revenues, Cont.**

- Suffolk County does not charge a per block fee when registering a deed or a mortgage.
- The chart to the right details Moody’s Analytics current forecast for new mortgages, mortgage refinances and median home sale prices in Nassau County from 2015 to 2019.
- The forecast envisions positive new mortgage and median sale price growth in 2016. The refinancing market is expected to decline in tandem with the forecast increase in interest rates.
- A survey of economic forecasts found that 30 year fixed mortgage interest rates are expected to average 4.0% in 2015.
- In 2016, average 30 year fixed mortgage interest rates are expected to rise to 4.7%.

- The online registration initiative seeks to make documents available online for a fee.
- According to the Administration, progress has been made towards implementing the initiative. They have awarded a contract to Xerox and the software has been delivered.

<b>2015 to 2019 Nassau County Economic Forecast</b>					
<b>Forecast Annual Growth Rates*</b>					
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
New Mortgages	45.5%	20.8%	-11.0%	-2.5%	10.8%
Mortgage Refinances	38.9%	-16.1%	-51.5%	-29.5%	34.7%
Median Home Sale Price	3.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Source: Moody's Analytics					

- In the out years of the Multi-Year Financial Plan, all County Clerk revenue sources are held constant at the proposed FY 16 level.

**Expenses**

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	83	84	84	76	81	(3)	-3.6%	5	6.6%
Part-Time and Seasonal	37	36	60	34	60	0	0.0%	26	76.5%
Salaries	\$4,762,397	\$5,099,147	\$5,652,866	\$5,301,948	\$5,672,791	\$19,925	0.4%	\$370,843	7.0%
Equipment	48,500	46,625	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Expenses	295,042	221,706	305,000	305,000	305,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Contractual Services	295,015	299,046	505,000	505,000	505,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,400,954</b>	<b>\$5,666,524</b>	<b>\$6,512,866</b>	<b>\$6,161,948</b>	<b>\$6,532,791</b>	<b>\$19,925</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>\$370,843</b>	<b>6.0%</b>

- Total expenses for the department are increasing 0.3% from the Adopted FY 2015 Budget and increases 6.0% from the FY 2015 projection.
- The proposed budget reduces the full-time headcount by three positions compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget while increasing the full-time headcount by five positions when compared to FY 15 Projection.
- Budget to budget part-time and seasonal headcount is unchanged.
- The budget to budget growth in salaries reflects the Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) and steps from the negotiated Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) agreement. The FY 2016 budget includes a 3.5% COLA effective July 2016 and a step increase on September 1, 2016. The increase is being offset by the inclusion of a \$209,821 credit to be achieved through attrition.
- The proposed FY 16 OTPS expense lines are all unchanged from the FY 15 Adopted level.
  - The FY 16 equipment budget funds both information technology and miscellaneous equipment purchases.
  - The FY 16 general expenses budget is used to cover office supplies, postage delivery, and miscellaneous supplies costs.
  - The FY 16 contractual services line will be used to pay for system & programming, online registration, and online registration maintenance.



Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	76	74	86	72	85	(1)	-1.2%	13	18.1%
Part-Time and Seasonal	4	6	6	5	6	0	0.0%	1	20.0%
Salaries	\$5,566,921	\$5,805,468	\$7,399,027	\$6,334,873	\$7,154,640	(\$244,387)	-3.3%	\$819,767	12.9%
Equipment	3,995	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Expenses	93,668	42,925	137,500	137,500	137,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Contractual Services	546,500	696,474	790,300	790,300	796,300	6,000	0.8%	6,000	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,211,083</b>	<b>\$6,544,867</b>	<b>\$8,331,827</b>	<b>\$7,267,673</b>	<b>\$8,093,440</b>	<b>(\$238,387)</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>\$825,767</b>	<b>11.4%</b>

**Expenses**

- The FY 16 proposed expense budget is decreasing by \$0.2 million, or 2.9%, as compared to the FY 15 budget.
- The FY 16 salaries expense is decreasing by \$0.2 million, or 3.3%, when compared to the adopted FY 15. The largest single factor is a credit adjustment of \$0.8 million in savings from initiatives for voluntary separations which is being offset by higher costs in salaries and terminal leave.
  - Full-time positions are decreasing by one versus the FY 15 Adopted Budget.
  - The department anticipates filling open positions by the end of the year in order to fulfill its mission.
- General expenses are unchanged from the FY 15 budget.
  - The budget covers supplies, travel, advertising, postage and equipment maintenance expenses.
- Contractual services are increasing minimally by \$6,000 as compared to the FY 15 budget. The net change is due to higher financial costs being offset by lower miscellaneous contractual services.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Rents & Recoveries	\$714,464	\$1,071,534	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
Dept Revenues	14,672	10,736	16,300	16,300	16,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$729,137</b>	<b>\$1,082,269</b>	<b>\$266,300</b>	<b>\$266,300</b>	<b>\$266,300</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Revenues**

- The FY 16 Proposed revenue Budget remains consistent when compared to both the FY 15 budget and the FY 15 OLBR projection.
- The rents and recoveries revenue remains at \$250,000 for audit recovery.
  - The audit recovery line represents recoveries of FICA refunds. These monies represent reimbursements of FICA tax overpayments collected from the County, its employees and retirees on disability leave.
- The departmental revenue line is also remaining flat. The FY 16, as in FY 15, anticipates revenues of \$300 for fees and \$16,000 for COBRA administrative fees.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	18	15	18	15	18	0	0.0%	3	20.0%
Part-Time and Seasonal	2	2	4	3	4	0	0.0%	1	33.3%
Salaries	\$1,697,963	\$1,560,868	\$1,908,129	\$1,814,856	\$1,908,129	\$0	0.0%	\$93,273	5.1%
General Expenses	67,297	35,540	80,000	80,000	80,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Contractual Services	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,990,259</b>	<b>\$1,821,408</b>	<b>\$2,213,129</b>	<b>\$2,119,856</b>	<b>\$2,213,129</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>\$93,273</b>	<b>4.4%</b>

**Expenses**

- The FY 16 Proposed Budget is remaining flat when compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget.
  - There are currently 3 full-time and 1 part-time open positions in FY 15 which, if left unfilled, may generate savings.
- The general and contractual services expenses are remaining unchanged from the FY 15 Adopted Budget and the OLBR projection.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Rents & Recoveries	\$0	\$5,985	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	*****	\$0	*****

**Revenue**

- The rents and recoveries revenue has not been budgeted for, but rather contains disencumbered funds as they occur.
  - A total of \$5,985 was recouped in FY 14

New York State took control over the operation of the Courts and the workers requested to remain in the County’s health plan. The State agreed with this request and reimburses the County for these costs. The department accounts for the fringe benefits for those court workers, most of whom are now retirees.

**Expenses**

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Fringe Benefits	\$1,476,180	\$1,435,057	\$1,518,003	\$1,270,724	\$1,321,305	(\$196,698)	-13.0%	\$50,581	4.0%

- The Proposed FY 16 Budget of \$1.3 million is decreasing by \$196,698, or 13%, compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget, but is increasing by \$50,581, or 4.0% compared to the FY 15 projection. The decrease compared to the FY 15 budget is from a reduction in active and retired health insurance costs, due to an overstated FY 15 Adopted Budget.
  - Due to the inflated budget in FY 15, OLBR is projecting a \$247,279 surplus in the current year for Courts fringe benefit expenses.
- The increase in budget proposal compared to the FY 15 projection, is due to a growth rate assumption of 8.9% for health insurance premiums that has been built into the budget. The FY 16 budget appears reasonable based on inflating OLBR’s current projection by the growth rate.
- The Medicare Reimbursement budget of \$285,764 is increasing minimally by 6,065, or 2.2%, compared to the current year’s budget due to a small increase in retirees becoming Medicare eligible.
- The following chart details the Adopted FY 15 Budget, the FY 15 Projection and the Proposed FY 16 Budget by sub-object:

Subobject	FY15 Adopted Budget	FY15 OLBR Projected	FY16 Executive Budget	FY16 Executive vs. FY15 Adopted	FY16 Executive vs. OLBR Projected
Active Health Insurance	38,448	24,523	23,640	(14,808)	(883)
Dental Insurance	650	351	325	(325)	(26)
Medicare Reimbursement	279,699	282,935	285,764	6,065	2,829
Retiree Health Insurance	1,199,206	962,915	1,011,576	(187,630)	48,661
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$1,518,003</b>	<b>\$1,270,724</b>	<b>\$1,321,305</b>	<b>(\$196,698)</b>	<b>\$50,581</b>

**Revenues**

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
State Aid-Reimb of Exp	\$1,378,316	\$1,394,751	\$1,487,033	\$1,487,033	\$1,294,879	(\$192,154)	-12.9%	(\$192,154)	-12.9%

- The FY 16 revenue budget is decreasing by \$192,154, or -12.9%, compared to both the FY 15 adopted and OLBR’s projection.
- The state aid budget of \$1.3 million represents the reimbursement from the State for health insurance costs.

The Debt Service Fund (DSV Fund) is considered one of the County’s Major Operating Funds. The DSV Fund maintains the resources necessary to make required payments on principal and interest for debt service and other associated expenses. The bond and note proceeds are used to fund projects identified in the four year capital plan and for short-term cash flow requirements.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Interest	\$75,881,813	\$88,645,384	\$98,129,845	\$93,713,875	\$116,528,821	\$18,398,976	18.7%	\$22,814,946	24.3%
Principal	58,145,000	62,690,000	76,340,000	70,445,001	87,035,000	10,695,000	14.0%	16,589,999	23.6%
NIFA Refunding	0	0	0	0	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	*****	(3,000,000)	*****
Expense of Loans	5,030,329	2,741,016	4,224,000	3,960,420	4,483,620	259,620	6.1%	523,200	13.2%
NIFA Set Asides / Loans	197,815,769	185,327,869	189,330,277	189,330,279	178,933,211	(10,397,066)	-5.5%	(10,397,068)	-5.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$336,872,911</b>	<b>\$339,404,270</b>	<b>\$368,024,122</b>	<b>\$357,449,575</b>	<b>\$383,980,652</b>	<b>\$15,956,530</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>\$26,531,077</b>	<b>7.4%</b>

**Debt Service Fund Expense**

- Total debt payments, including Nassau County Interim Finance Authority set-asides and expense of loans, are expected to increase by 4.3% or \$16.0 million from the FY 15 Adopted Budget. Compared to the FY 15 projection, debt service expenses are expected to increase \$26.5 million or 7.4%.
  - The increase in the FY 16 Proposed Budget is driven by the amortization schedule of the existing debt coupled with the cost assumed for future obligations. According to the FY 16 Multi-Year Plan (MYP) Debt Service Baseline, the debt service expenses required for existing obligations is \$365.0 million; \$7.5 million more than the FY 15 projection and \$3.0 million less than the FY 15 Adopted Budget.
  - The FY 16 Proposed Budget includes \$19.1 million for future obligations principal and interest. Previously the Administration had identified a \$5.0 million debt service cushion, they now project a \$4.2 million cushion based on the final results of the recent NIFA refunding. The County Comptroller’s Office and OLBR believe the Proposed FY 16 Budget includes approximately \$12.0 million in potential debt service expense savings.
- All debt repayment that is issued as general obligations and secured by the County’s faith and credit pledge, generally supported by property tax revenue, is reflected in the principal and interest lines.
  - Interest expense also includes appropriation for interest payment on cash flow notes.

**Debt Service Fund Expenses, Cont.**

- The NIFA set asides reflect sales tax that is set aside to cover debt service costs for all debt issued by NIFA.
  - NIFA set asides are decreasing by \$10.4 million as its existing debt amortizes and no additional debt is issued. NIFA’s statutory authority to borrow on behalf of the County ended in 2007.
- The FY 16 Proposed Budget includes \$3.0 million in savings from a NIFA refunding. The Administration stated that the actual refunding savings were \$2.2 million and they will be introducing a technical amendment to reflect the actual savings.
- The chart below itemizes the actual 2014 bond issuance, actual and planned issuance for FY 15 and the proposed FY 16 to FY 19 issuances.

Historical and Planned Debt Issuances 2014 to 2019						
2015 includes actual and planned issuances						
	FY 14 Actual Issues	FY 15 Actual & Planned Issues	FY 16 Planned Issues	FY 17 Planned Issues	FY 18 Planned Issues	FY 19 Planned Issues
<b>Capital Borrowings</b>						
Capital - General*	\$64,900,000	\$219,640,000	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000
Capital - SSWRD	0	0	130,835,000	50,000,000	76,600,000	50,000,000
Environmental Bond Act	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judgments & Settlements	8,600,000	0	0	0	0	0
Sandy	19,300,000	3,700,000	0			
Tax Certiorari	125,000,000	120,000,000	60,000,000	0	0	0
Termination Costs	20,000,000	46,700,000	33,750,000	0	0	0
<b>Total Long-Term Borrowings</b>	<b>\$237,800,000</b>	<b>\$390,040,000</b>	<b>\$374,585,000</b>	<b>\$200,000,000</b>	<b>\$226,600,000</b>	<b>\$200,000,000</b>
<b>Cash Flow Borrowings</b>						
RANs	\$199,900,000	\$178,480,000	\$180,000,000	\$180,000,000	\$180,000,000	\$180,000,000
TANs	197,925,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
BANs	114,425,000	132,925,000	26,600,000	26,600,000	0	0
<b>Total Short-Term Borrowings</b>	<b>\$512,250,000</b>	<b>\$511,405,000</b>	<b>\$406,600,000</b>	<b>\$406,600,000</b>	<b>\$380,000,000</b>	<b>\$380,000,000</b>

\*The FY 15 Capital - General includes \$29.64 million from the 2015 Series A, some of which was for sewer projects.

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**Debt Service Fund Expenses, Cont.**

- Compared to the FY 2015 projection, the FY 16 Proposed Budget and MYP project planned borrowings, both long and short term to decrease in 2016 and in the out-years of the plan.
- Additionally, the County only expects to make two more tax certiorari borrowings, one in 2015 and one in 2016.
- The long-term borrowing plan is shown in the top section of the above chart; this includes debt issuance for capital purposes, judgments and settlements, tax certiorari payments, termination costs and for the Superstorm Sandy tax assessment.
- To date in 2015, the County has issued \$198.5 million in long term debt. Over the remainder of 2015, the County plans to issue \$90.0 million for general capital, \$60.0 million for property tax refunds, and \$41.5 million for termination pay.
- In FY 2016, the County intends to bond \$60.0 million for property tax refunds and \$33.8 million for termination pay expenses. Both of these items depend upon both Legislative and NIFA approval. Due to this, OLBR has flagged them as risks.
- To-date in 2015, the County has issued \$178.5 million in short-term Revenue Anticipation Notes (RANs) and \$92.9 million in short-term Bond Anticipation Notes (BANs).
- Over the remainder of 2015, the County plans to issues \$40.0 million more in BANs and \$200.0 million in TANs.
- Bond Anticipation Notes (BANs) are typically issued in anticipation of a future long-term bond issuance that will retire the outstanding BANs.
  - The BAN issuances include borrowing related to fund Superstorm Sandy recovery projects. Projected borrowing for BANs decline annually as the County anticipates Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursement.
- A RAN is a Revenue Anticipation Note. It is issued in the anticipation of one or more various revenues such as sales tax, rents, or state aid, etc. A TAN is a Tax Anticipation Note. It is issued in anticipation of property tax receipts. RANs and TANs are typically issued as a result from timing differences between cash receipts and cash expenditures.
  - In the out years of the MYP, RAN and TAN issues are held constant at the FY 15 projected level.
  - The coupon rate for the short-term cash flow borrowings are projected to increase in the out-years from 2.0% in 2015, to 2.25% in 2016, and 2.5% from 2017 to 2019.



**Debt Service Fund Revenue**

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Invest Income	\$0	\$26,292	\$0	\$4,471	\$0	\$0	*****	(\$4,471)	-100.0%
Debt Svc From Capital	11,677,549	15,557,962	4,224,000	21,960,420	4,483,620	259,620	6.1%	(17,476,800)	-79.6%
Debt Svc Chrgback Rev	298,588,554	291,708,760	332,458,134	304,463,826	346,592,548	14,134,414	4.3%	42,128,722	13.8%
Interfund Charges Rev	21,643,050	27,319,707	26,550,439	26,233,779	28,092,282	1,541,843	5.8%	1,858,503	7.1%
Fed Aid-Reimb of Exp	4,952,319	4,791,549	4,791,549	4,791,549	4,812,202	20,653	0.4%	20,653	0.4%
Interfund Transfers	11,439	0	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Authorized Capital Borrowing	0	0	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$336,872,911</b>	<b>\$339,404,269</b>	<b>\$368,024,122</b>	<b>\$357,454,045</b>	<b>\$383,980,652</b>	<b>\$15,956,530</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>\$26,526,607</b>	<b>7.4%</b>

- The expense of debt service is allocated to the fund in which the capital project is associated. The fund receiving the benefit is charged the expense and the Debt Service Fund collects chargeback revenue.
- These chargeback revenues are included in the Police Headquarters Fund, the Police District Fund, the General Fund and the Fire Commission Fund, along with revenues from non-major operating funds, including the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District Fund and the Environmental Bond Fund.
- Compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget, aggregate total revenue for the Debt Service Fund is increasing by \$16.0 million in the Proposed FY 16 Budget. The larger increase in the FY 16 Proposed Budget compared to the FY 15 projected is a result of delayed 2015 debt borrowings coupled with lower than projected interest rates.
- The \$4.8 million included as federal aid reimbursement of expense, is derived from credit subsidy payments received on the issuance of Build America Bonds, BABs, which the County issued in 2009 and 2010.

**Debt Service Fund Revenue – Cont.**

<b>Debt Service Fund Chargeback Revenues - BV/HD</b>		
	<b>FY 15 Adopted</b>	<b>Executive FY 16</b>
Fire Commission	\$282,286	\$796,498
General Fund	\$315,299,990	\$325,978,869
Police District	\$2,237,043	\$2,250,011
Police Headquarters	\$14,638,815	\$17,567,170
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$332,458,134</b>	<b>\$346,592,548</b>

- The chart above shows that 94.1% of the debt service chargebacks in the proposed FY 16 are related to the General Fund. Each fund has a corresponding expense line for debt service charges.
- The General Fund debt service chargeback is located in the Office of Management and Budget.
- Debt service chargebacks are increasing in all funds. The chargeback increases or decreases in tandem with increases and decreases in the amount borrowed as well as the amortization schedule of the capital projects related to the fund.

<b>Debt Service Fund Interfund Charges - BW</b>		
	<b>FY 15 Adopted</b>	<b>Executive FY 16</b>
Revenue from SSW	\$16,943,471	\$18,551,552
Environmental Bond Act. Rev.	9,606,968	9,540,730
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$26,550,439</b>	<b>\$28,092,282</b>

- The Debt Service Fund interfund charges chart on the left reflects the interfund charges budgeted at \$28.1 million in 2016.
- The debt service costs charged to the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District (\$18.6 million) and the Environmental Bond Fund (\$9.5 million) are booked as interfund charges.
- Revenue from the SSW fund is increasing \$1.6 million in FY 16 from the FY 15 Adopted Budget.

<b>Debt Service Fund DS from Capital - BQ</b>		
	<b>FY 15 Adopted</b>	<b>Executive FY 16</b>
Bond Premium	\$4,224,000	\$4,483,620

- In FY 16, \$4.5 million is included as bond premium. This represents an increase of \$259,620 from the FY 15 Adopted Budget. Compared to the current \$20.6 million actual, the FY 16 budget represents a \$16.1 million decrease.
- Bond premiums are obtained when the County issues bonds and the coupon is higher than the corresponding yield. This occurs when the market conditions are such that it is cost effective to issue premium bonds.
- When interest rates are low, the market prefers premium notes and bonds.
- This is the corresponding revenue offset to the loan expense under expenditures. NIFA has the authority to limit the premium to cover the costs of issuance.

**Debt Service Fund Multi-Year Plan**

2016-2019 Multi-Year Financial Plan				
Expense				
	2016 Proposed	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan
Interest	\$116,528,821	\$127,601,787	\$133,600,124	\$138,125,280
Principal	\$87,035,000	\$109,810,000	\$119,050,001	\$132,220,000
Other Expense	\$180,416,831	\$164,755,925	\$151,724,320	\$149,463,007
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$383,980,652</b>	<b>\$402,167,712</b>	<b>\$404,374,445</b>	<b>\$419,808,287</b>

- The chart above details the out year expenses of the Debt Service Fund. The out year interest and principal costs are increasing as the County pays off existent debt and adds on future obligations.
- The other expenses are decreasing in the out years as a result of the NIFA refunding as well as a decrease in NIFA set-asides. Since the County is issuing debt on its own, as the NIFA debt gets paid off it isn't replaced.

2016-2019 Multi-Year Financial Plan				
Revenue				
	2016 Proposed	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan
Debt Service from Capital Debt Service	\$4,483,620	\$2,400,000	\$2,719,200	\$3,200,000
Debt Service Chargeback Revenue	\$346,592,548	\$357,772,493	\$355,340,172	\$364,192,680
Interfund Charges Revenue	\$28,092,282	\$37,183,017	\$41,502,871	\$47,623,420
Fed. Aid -Reim. Of Expense	\$4,812,202	\$4,812,202	\$4,812,202	\$4,792,187
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$383,980,652</b>	<b>\$402,167,712</b>	<b>\$404,374,445</b>	<b>\$419,808,287</b>

- The chart above details debt service fund revenues as recorded in the multi-year plan.
- The debt service from capital line reflects the anticipated bond premiums. The line is expected to decline in 2017 from 2016 and then rise in 2018 and 2019.
- Debt service chargeback revenues are expected to rise from 2016 to 2017, fall from 2017 to 2018 and then rise in 2019. The revenue line takes into account capital project completion timelines and amortization schedules.
- Interfund charge revenues are expected to increase annually through 2019. Included in this line are the revenues associated with the environmental bond issuances as well as the bond issuances made by the County for the sewers. It is the sewer line within this object code that is experiencing the increase annually.

The primary mission of the District Attorney’s Office is to provide for the safety and security of the residents of Nassau County by investigating and prosecuting crime. The Office was established pursuant to the provisions of Section 700, County Government Law and consists of trial bureaus, investigative bureaus, an administrative bureau and a community relations bureau.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	361	368	373	358	371	(2)	-0.5%	13	3.6%
Part-Time and Seasonal	4	5	3	5	3	0	0.0%	(2)	-40.0%
Salaries	\$28,817,925	\$30,091,728	\$32,135,883	\$32,323,221	\$33,627,171	\$1,491,288	4.6%	\$1,303,950	4.0%
Equipment	75,496	75,348	75,500	75,500	75,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Expenses	990,268	999,676	1,013,300	1,013,300	1,023,000	9,700	1.0%	9,700	1.0%
Contractual Services	922,336	1,141,478	1,407,679	1,407,679	1,426,974	19,295	1.4%	19,295	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$30,806,026</b>	<b>\$32,308,231</b>	<b>\$34,632,362</b>	<b>\$34,819,700</b>	<b>\$36,152,645</b>	<b>\$1,520,283</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>\$1,332,945</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

**Expenses**

- The FY 16 proposed expense budget for the District Attorney is increasing by \$1.5 million, or 4.4%, budget to budget and \$1.3 million, or 3.8%, when compared to OLBR’s FY 15 projection.
- Salaries are the main reason for the increase in expenses. They will be \$1.5 million more than those of FY 15 due to contractual increases for members of the CSEA as well as adjustments for non-union employees.
  - There is a \$312,718 reduction in grant fund reimbursement from New York State resulting in a corresponding increase to salaries.
  - Funding for overtime in FY 16 is increasing by \$300,000, to \$1.3 million. Actuals for overtime have fluctuated since 2009 from \$676,997 to \$1,491,621 in 2014, and on the whole, overtime has been gradually increasing. The overtime increase in FY 16 is based on historical trends and departmental needs.
  - Terminal leave will be declining in the proposed budget by \$113,816 to \$733,665.
- Headcount is declining by two budget to budget. The department states the current onboard will increase as it recently added additional legal and support staff increasing the full-time count to 375.
- As a result of the FY 15 VSIP, seven CSEA employees retired from the DA’s office. They include one Legal Secretary III, two Attorney’s Assistant II, one Attorney’s Assistant I, one Legal Secretary I, one Clerk Typist I and one Clerical Assistant/PD.

**Expenses, Cont.**

- General expenses in FY 16 are growing minimally by \$9,700 budget to budget. Included in general expenses are investigative expenses which consist of witness protection and surveillance. Witness protection costs to finance efforts to protect witnesses from threats are used to cover temporary lodging, food, relocation expenses and transportation. The general expenses budget also includes office and educational, training supplies, membership fees and travel expenses.
- The FY 16 budget of \$1.4 million for contractual services, is increasing by only \$19,295, and includes the cost for state-mandated court reporters, grant counseling, Westlaw (a legal subscription service), Pitney Bowes (postal machinery service and maintenance), IPBA administrative expense reimbursement and expert witnesses.
  - An increase of \$31,295 for the New Dawn Case Management System Maintenance agreement which went live in December 2014, is offset by a reduction in miscellaneous contracts.
  - The \$20,000 decrease in miscellaneous contractual services is related to a contract with Basha Systems, Inc. for document assembly. It is a two-year agreement, therefore, the department budgets every other year for the contract.
  - Security will be going up \$8,000 in FY 16 to \$20,000.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Fines & Forfeits	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	*****	(\$50,000)	-100.0%
Rents & Recoveries	11,173	207,547	0	7	0	0	*****	(7)	-100.0%
Dept Revenues	47,261	11,695	12,000	12,000	5,000	(7,000)	-58.3%	(7,000)	-58.3%
Interdept Revenues	369,348	269,001	270,033	270,033	270,033	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Interfund Charges Rev	275,000	275,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fed Aid-Reimb of Exp	32,056	34,400	30,600	30,600	32,500	1,900	6.2%	1,900	6.2%
State Aid-Reimb of Exp	69,793	76,793	69,100	69,100	69,100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$807,630</b>	<b>\$874,436</b>	<b>\$631,733</b>	<b>\$681,740</b>	<b>\$626,633</b>	<b>(\$5,100)</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>(\$55,107)</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>

**Revenues**

- The District Attorney’s proposed revenue budget is declining by 0.8%, or \$5,100, from \$631,733 in FY 15 to \$626,633 in FY 16.
- The \$7,000 decline in departmental revenues reflects the decrease in investigation costs recovery. This number fluctuates from year to year and based on an analysis of ongoing cases the department determined revenue from this line would decrease in FY 16.
- Federal aid, budgeted at \$32,500 in FY 16, is \$1,900 more than the FY 15 allocation. This is U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) funding for investigator overtime in cases where the DA collaborates with that agency. The District Attorney’s Office submits claims for the amount of overtime worked with the DEA State and Local Task Force to the State of New York and in FY 16, the department anticipates a slight increase in related overtime.
- State aid budgeted at \$69,100 in FY 16 represents reimbursement for a portion of the District Attorney’s salary under the District Attorney Salary Support Program. This is a grant program administered by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. It remains unchanged from that in FY 15.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	154	169	169	164	163	(6)	-3.6%	(1)	-0.6%
Part-Time and Seasonal	90	77	0	79	0	0	*****	(79)	-100.0%
Salaries	\$13,203,421	\$13,914,902	\$14,866,695	\$14,475,876	\$15,177,233	\$310,538	2.1%	\$701,357	4.8%
Equipment	103,189	72,096	112,500	112,500	125,000	12,500	11.1%	12,500	11.1%
General Expenses	1,977,715	1,870,193	2,371,403	2,371,403	3,208,200	836,797	35.3%	836,797	35.3%
Contractual Services	335,831	339,449	606,600	606,600	570,000	(36,600)	-6.0%	(36,600)	-6.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,620,156</b>	<b>\$16,196,640</b>	<b>\$17,957,198</b>	<b>\$17,566,379</b>	<b>\$19,080,433</b>	<b>\$1,123,235</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>\$1,514,054</b>	<b>8.6%</b>

**Expenses**

- Expenses are up 6.3% in the proposed budget, from \$18.0 million in FY 15 to \$19.1 million in FY 16. Proposed expenses are 8.6% above the latest projection.
- Salary expenses in the proposed budget are up 2.1%, or \$310,538, from the FY 15 budget. Compared to the current projection, salary expenses are up 4.8%, or \$701,357. A \$605,714 accounting adjustment has been removed from the proposed salary budget. According to the Administration, this adjustment was included in the FY 15 budget to encourage the Board to keep personnel costs in line with current County-wide trends. It is not clear if this adjustment was consistent with requisite New York State election law.
  - The salary growth stems from Cost of Living (COLA) and step adjustments in the current Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) for Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) members. The FY 16 budget includes a 3.5% COLA effective July 2016 and a step increase on September 1, 2016.
  - Eight of the Board’s CSEA members elected to participate in the September 2015 Voluntary Separation Incentive Program (VSIP). Salary savings connected to their separation will offset contractually negotiated salary increases for CSEA members.
- The Board of Elections receives funding to hire part-time and seasonal staff, but is not assigned a headcount for these employees. Funding for part-time and seasonal employees is down 8.7% in the proposed budget, from \$4.2 million in FY 15 to \$3.8 million in FY 16. As of September 1, 2015, there have been 79 part-time and seasonal positions onboard over the course of the year. The proposed part-time and seasonal salary budget will need to accommodate the primary and general elections scheduled in FY 16 for local, congressional, and presidential races.

**Expenses, cont.**

- According to the department, New York State Election Law Section 3-300, Election Personnel, grants the Board autonomy over all personnel and staffing matters, under the condition that the Board spends within its appropriation from the County Legislature.
- Proposed equipment expenses are 11.1%, or \$12,500, above the FY 15 budget and the latest projection. Increased election/voting and miscellaneous equipment costs account for this growth.
- Proposed general expenses are up 35.3%, or \$836,797, compared not only to the Adopted FY 15 Budget but also to the latest projection. Increased costs for copying, blueprint supplies, and equipment maintenance and rental are offset by reduced rent and miscellaneous supplies and expenses.
  - The equipment rental and maintenance budget is up \$641,542 in the proposal to compensate for the expiration of the warranty on the County’s electronic voting equipment. State contracts dictate the cost of preventative maintenance and equipment upgrades.
  - The copying and blueprint supply budget has been adjusted to accomodate the additional primary elections scheduled in FY 16.
- The proposed contractual services budget has been reduced 6.0%, or \$36,600, from the level adopted for FY 15. A slight reduction to miscellaneous contractual services accounts for the variance budget to budget.
- As the chart below demonstrates, expenses across all control centers are up \$1.1 million budget to budget. The \$0.4 million decrease in the General Elections Control Center slightly offsets the \$1.5 million increase split between the Administration and Primary Election Control Centers.

Expenses by Control Center						
(\$'s in millions)						
Control Center	Historical		2015	2016	Exec. vs. Adopted	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	Exec. Budget	Var.	%
Administration	\$3.4	\$3.1	\$3.1	\$3.8	\$0.7	22.6%
General Elections	10.6	10.5	12.9	12.5	-0.4	-3.1%
Primary Elections	1.6	2.6	1.9	2.8	0.8	42.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15.6</b>	<b>\$16.2</b>	<b>\$18.0</b>	<b>\$19.1</b>	<b>\$1.1</b>	<b>6.3%</b>



**Expenses, cont.**

- According to the department, the upcoming fiscal year is an unprecedented one in their history. The Board must manage primary and general elections for local, congressional, and presidential campaigns in FY 16.
  - The Board expects high voter turnout in both the presidential primary and general election because the incumbent is not eligible for reelection in 2016.
- Additionally, the Board sought funds to cover the extended warranty on its sensitive optical scan equipment. This equipment will be heavily used in FY 16’s busy election season.
- The table below illustrates by control center the difference from the department’s request and the proposed budget:

Expenses by Control Center (\$'s in millions)				
Control Center	2016		Department vs. Executive	
	Departmental Request	Exec. Budget	Var.	%
Administration	\$3.8	\$3.8	\$0.0	0.5%
General Elections	14.6	12.5	(2.1)	-14.1%
Primary Elections	6.0	2.8	(3.3)	-54.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$24.4</b>	<b>\$19.1</b>	<b>(\$5.3)</b>	<b>-21.8%</b>

- The Primary Elections control center has the largest reduction at \$3.3 million followed by the General Elections control center with a decrease of \$2.1 million.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Rents & Recoveries	\$124,064	\$119,733	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
Dept Revenues	63,223	48,284	35,000	35,000	70,000	35,000	100.0%	35,000	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$187,287</b>	<b>\$168,017</b>	<b>\$155,000</b>	<b>\$155,000</b>	<b>\$190,000</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>22.6%</b>

**Revenues**

- Proposed revenue is up 22.6%, or \$35,000, over not only the FY 15 budget but also the latest projection.
- The Board of Elections generates most of its revenue by renting out voting machines to other municipalities. This revenue source is expected to generate \$120,000 in FY 16.
- Proposed departmental revenues are expected to double when compared to both the Adopted FY 15 Budget and the latest projection.
  - The Board of Elections collects fees for the sale of a variety of data, such as forms, reports, and maps.
  - Each municipality in New York State must make electronic voting methods available to voters. Nassau’s municipalities and special districts are exempt from this provision until December 31, 2015. Starting January 1, 2016, the Board expects to be reimbursed by those municipalities (towns, villages, special districts) it helps comply with the state’s electronic voting requirement.
- In the Multi-Year Plan (MYP), the Administration has identified a gap closing revenue opportunity in the Board of Elections. State election law allows the County to seek reimbursement for costs associated with holding an election on behalf of another municipality (e.g. city, town, village, special district) during a time period outside the fall primary or general elections. If the County were to enforce this law, the Administration estimates that Nassau may be eligible for up to \$2.0 million in annual reimbursement.

The mission of the Nassau County Emergency Management Office (OEM) is to maintain a high level of preparedness, to reduce the vulnerability of the populace and property of the County resulting from natural, technological or civil disasters, to provide prompt and efficient services to persons victimized by disaster, provide for rapid and orderly restoration and recovery following disasters, and to effectively educate the public regarding actions they can take before, during and after a disaster strikes the County.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	9	10	11	10	12	1	9.1%	2	20.0%
Part-Time and Seasonal	1	1	1	0	1	0	0.0%	1	*****
Salaries	\$573,839	\$673,086	\$1,036,253	\$1,024,351	\$831,941	(\$204,312)	-19.7%	(\$192,410)	-18.8%
General Expenses	1,481	735	11,200	11,200	5,000	(6,200)	-55.4%	(6,200)	-55.4%
Interfund Charges	0	0	700,000	700,000	750,000	50,000	7.1%	50,000	7.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$575,319</b>	<b>\$673,821</b>	<b>\$1,747,453</b>	<b>\$1,735,551</b>	<b>\$1,586,941</b>	<b>(\$160,512)</b>	<b>-9.2%</b>	<b>(\$148,610)</b>	<b>-8.6%</b>

**Expenses**

- The FY 16 budget proposal has declined by \$160,512, or 9.2%, from the Adopted 2015 Budget.
  - Salary expenses of \$831,941 are decreasing by \$204,312 budget to budget and declining by \$192,410 when compared to OLBR’s projection. The department has built in a credit of \$395,686 into the salary line which represents the amount it expects to charge back to the grant fund. This is offset by wage increases from the Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) labor agreement included in the 2016 budget proposal.
- The FY 16 full-time headcount is increasing by one position budget to budget with the addition of a Director of Emergency Preparedness. In addition, compared to OLBR’s September projection, headcount is increasing by two. The FY 16 budgeted part-time headcount is unchanged.
- The general expense budget is declining marginally by \$6,200 for FY 16. This is attributed to decreases in office supplies & copy paper and clothing & uniform supplies offset by increases in miscellaneous supplies and meeting expenses.
- The OEM budget allocates \$750,000 for interfund charges, an increase of \$50,000 for FY 16. The funding represents reimbursement to Nassau Community College (NCC) for the tuition payments made on the behalf of the County’s volunteer firefighter tuition assistance program. The increase accounts for greater tuition costs at NCC and higher enrollment of qualifying volunteers.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Rents & Recoveries	\$40,750	\$7,976	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	*****	\$0	*****
Fed Aid-Reimb of Exp	487,103	485,071	726,080	726,080	510,522	(215,558)	-29.7%	(215,558)	-29.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$527,853</b>	<b>\$493,047</b>	<b>\$726,080</b>	<b>\$726,080</b>	<b>\$510,522</b>	<b>(\$215,558)</b>	<b>-29.7%</b>	<b>(\$215,558)</b>	<b>-29.7%</b>

**Revenues**

- The Proposed 2016 Budget allocates \$510,522 for Federal Aid, a reduction of \$215,558, or 29.7%, compared to the prior year budget.
  - The decrease is attributed to the department allocating reimbursement for wages under the salaries allocable to grants budget code reflected in the salaries line. The remaining \$510,522 in revenue signifies the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) that reimburses 50% of qualifying salaries within the department.



Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	91	93	93	97	96	3	3.2%	(1)	-1.0%
Part-Time and Seasonal	31	36	37	35	35	(2)	-5.4%	0	0.0%
Salaries	\$10,353,880	\$10,104,133	\$10,947,125	\$10,810,459	\$11,415,782	\$468,657	4.3%	\$605,323	5.6%
Fringe Benefits	5,067,439	4,719,669	5,150,492	5,056,312	5,743,966	593,474	11.5%	687,654	13.6%
Equipment	12,500	9,553	26,500	26,500	42,250	15,750	59.4%	15,750	59.4%
General Expenses	173,139	209,163	252,800	252,800	244,277	(8,523)	-3.4%	(8,523)	-3.4%
Contractual Services	4,568,730	4,860,554	4,925,995	4,925,995	4,889,088	(36,907)	-0.7%	(36,907)	-0.7%
Debt Svc. Chargebacks	279,614	551,883	282,286	653,344	796,498	514,212	182.2%	143,154	21.9%
Inter-Dept. Charges	1,880,388	1,991,982	2,328,298	2,328,298	2,311,647	(16,651)	-0.7%	(16,651)	-0.7%
Interfund Charges	1,065	320	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Trans To General Fund	1,252,082	1,118,226	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$23,588,837</b>	<b>\$23,565,484</b>	<b>\$23,913,496</b>	<b>\$24,053,708</b>	<b>\$25,443,508</b>	<b>\$1,530,012</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>\$1,389,800</b>	<b>5.8%</b>

**Expenses**

- The FY 16 proposed expense budget is growing from the Adopted FY 15 Budget by \$1.5 million, or 6.4%, to \$25.4 million due to increases in salaries, fringe benefits, equipment and debt service chargebacks.
- Salaries are going up budget to budget by \$468,657, or 4.3%, as a result of additional headcount and COLAs and steps for all CSEA members from the current agreement. Additionally, overtime is increasing by \$77,554.
  - The overtime budget of \$2.2 million is an increase of \$77,554 as a result of contractual increases that will occur in FY 16.
- The salary line includes \$132,155 in anticipated salary savings to be garnered through attrition.
  - Two employees, an Assistant Chief Fire Marshal and a Fire Marshal I, took part in the VSIP. The department plans to backfill these positions.
- Budgeted headcount is increasing by three full-time positions over the current budget.
  - The additional full time staff includes two Fire Communications Tech I, two Fire Marshal IIs and one Fire Marshal III offset by decreases in Fire Communications Tech II and a Fire Marshal. The reduction by two in part-timers includes a Clerk Typist III and a Fire Marshal III.

**Expenses, Cont.**

- Fringe benefits are increasing by \$593,474, or 11.5%, to \$5.7 million for FY 16 Proposed Budget. Compared to the FY 15 projection, fringe expenses have a growth of \$687,654, or 13.6%, due to rising health insurance and pension costs.
  - The FY 16 budget includes an 8.9% growth rate for health insurance premiums.
- There is a \$15,750 increase in equipment due to the growth in uniforms & badges and educational and training equipment offset by declines in communication equipment and miscellaneous equipment,
- General expenses are decreasing by \$8,523 mainly due to a \$24,140 reduction in miscellaneous supplies & expenses offset by increases in traveling expense, equipment maintenance and rental and clothing and uniform supplies.
  - Every Fire Marshal, by job requirement, is a New York State Code Enforcement Official (NYSCEO). All CEO's must complete 24 hours a year of in-service training and the department must pay a membership fee. In FY 2016, the fee expense is \$6,800.
- Contractual services are declining \$36,907 in FY 16 to \$4.9 million. The largest contract is \$4.4 million for the Vocational Education and Extension Board (VEEB) contract.
  - In addition to the VEEB contract, contractual services also includes the following contracts:
    - Veterinarian care for the department's canine.
    - Contract with Nassau University Medical Center to provide OSHA medical examinations for Fire Marshal personnel who respond to fire or hazardous emergencies.
    - Contract with Eastern Communications for Fire Communications Emergency Dispatch.
- Inter-departmental charges are declining by \$16,651 as a result of decreases in printing & graphics, postage charges and fleet maintenance charges which are offset by increases in building occupancy charges, information technology, gasoline and telecommunication charges.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Invest Income	5	321	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Rents & Recoveries	7,210	10,769	0	1,000	0	0	*****	(1,000)	-100.0%
Dept Revenues	7,440,974	7,502,540	7,725,600	7,725,600	7,725,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Interfund Charges Rev	0	0	190,703	190,703	0	(190,703)	-100.0%	(190,703)	-100.0%
State Aid-Reimb of Exp	139,095	173,520	145,000	145,000	145,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Property Tax	15,258,511	15,917,575	15,852,193	15,852,193	17,572,908	1,720,715	10.9%	1,720,715	10.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,845,795</b>	<b>\$23,604,724</b>	<b>\$23,913,496</b>	<b>\$23,914,496</b>	<b>\$25,443,508</b>	<b>\$1,530,012</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>\$1,529,012</b>	<b>6.4%</b>

**Revenues**

- The proposed FY 16 revenue budget is increasing by \$1.5 million due to a 10.9%, or \$1.7 million growth in property tax levy offset by the elimination of \$190,703 in interfund charges revenue.
- Departmental revenue is remaining consistent with the adopted FY 2015 allocation.
  - The Fire Commission collects fees generated from mandatory compliance testing under a variety of state and local public safety laws. Examples of fees collected include fire alarms, smoke alarms, sprinkler system, bulk storage, and emergency light testing fees.
- Interfund charges revenue has been eliminated in FY 16.
- State aid is remaining flat with the FY 15 budget.
  - State aid is made up of tuition reimbursements from New York State for teaching emergency medical courses for emergency service providers who serve the communities within Nassau County.

The Department of Health was established in 1938 pursuant to Article IX of the County Government Law, and operates under the New York State Public Health Law and Title 10 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York. The members of the Board of Health oversee all activities and staff.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	169	171	170	172	175	5	2.9%	3	1.7%
Part-Time and Seasonal	24	28	34	26	36	2	5.9%	10	38.5%
Salaries	\$13,087,645	\$13,796,444	\$14,760,236	\$14,563,463	\$15,177,951	\$417,715	2.8%	\$614,488	4.2%
Equipment	55,020	19,732	53,000	53,000	36,000	(17,000)	-32.1%	(17,000)	-32.1%
General Expenses	1,036,140	711,874	1,331,050	972,592	949,997	(381,053)	-28.6%	(22,595)	-2.3%
Contractual Services	298,830	368,901	392,330	392,330	392,330	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Var Direct Expenses	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Inter-Dept. Charges	6,144,907	5,327,005	6,620,845	6,620,845	5,402,120	(1,218,725)	-18.4%	(1,218,725)	-18.4%
Early Int./Special Ed	137,060,435	130,331,014	135,000,000	135,000,000	135,000,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$162,682,978</b>	<b>\$155,554,970</b>	<b>\$163,157,461</b>	<b>\$162,602,230</b>	<b>\$161,958,398</b>	<b>(\$1,199,063)</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>(\$643,832)</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>

## Expenses

- Total expenditures are decreasing by \$1.2, million or 0.7%, compared to the FY 15 budget due decreases in equipment, general expenses and interdepartmental charges, which are partially offset by an increase in salaries.
- Provider Payments for Pre-school Education and Children's Early Intervention Services remain flat at \$135.0 million compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget and the FY 15 projection. In the Pre-school Education program, decreases in Pre-school related services, summer school program costs, Special Education Itinerant Teachers (SEIT) services, and pre-school evaluations are being offset by increases Pre-school Education center based programs and transportation costs. The net impact of these variances within the Pre-school Education program equate to a flat budget compared to last year.
- Salaries are increasing by \$417,715 or 2.8% compared to the FY 15 budget and by \$614,488 or 4.2% compared to the FY 15 projection.
  - The salary increase is due an increase in headcount and Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) and steps from the current Collective Bargaining Agreement with the Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) union. The FY 2016 budget includes a 3.5% COLA effective July 2016 and a step increase on September 1, 2016.



**Expenses, Cont.**

- Salaries will be offset by four full-time General Fund employees that elected to take the Voluntary Separation Incentive Program. The department lost an Accounting Assistant II, a Clerk III, Clerk IV and a Medical Social Worker I to the incentive.
- Budgeted headcount is increasing by five full-time positions and two part-time positions compared to last year’s budget. Compared to the September 1, 2015 staffing level, the full-time budget is increasing by three full-time positions and 10 part-time positions.
- The departmental request of 181 full-time positions is six positions greater than the amount granted in the FY 16 Proposed Budget. The department’s request included a Secretary and Clerk in Administration and an Epidemiologist and Public Health Administrator in the Public Health control center. These positions were not granted. Additionally the FY 16 Proposed Budget includes two heads saved through attrition.
- The full-time headcount is 26 positions below the historical 2011 full-time count of 201. The department continues to meet State mandates despite lower headcount levels with the use of technological improvements.
- The chart below details the full-time, part-time and seasonal positions for the FY 15 Adopted Budget, the September 1, 2015 staffing level, the FY 16 Departmental Request, and the FY 16 Proposed Budget:

Staffing Analysis						
	FY 15 Adopted	Sept-15 Actual	FY 15 Request	FY 16 Executive	Exec. vs 15 Adopt	Exec. vs Actual
<b>CC Full-time Staffing</b>						
10 Administration	24	21	25	22	(2)	1
20 Environmental Health	75	78	81	81	6	3
30 Public Health Laboratories	11	11	11	11	0	0
40 Public Health	12	13	15	13	1	0
51 Childrn Early Inter. Services	43	44	44	43	0	(1)
54 Pre-School Education	5	5	5	5	0	0
<b>Total Full-time</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>CC Part-time and Seasonal</b>						
10 Administration	10	7	8	8	(2)	1
20 Environmental Health	23	17	25	25	2	8
30 Public Health Laboratories	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 Public Health	1	1	2	2	1	1
51 Childrn Early Inter. Services	0	1	1	1	1	0
<b>Total Part-time and Seasonal</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>

**Expenses, Cont.**

- The FY 16 Proposed Budget for equipment is decreasing by \$17,000 due to a decline in communication equipment.
- General expenses are decreasing by \$381,053 to \$949,997 in FY 16 due mostly to declines in communication, medical supplies, and other miscellaneous supplies. Within Children’s Early Intervention Services control center, the department now only provides the mandated medical services. In addition, some savings were achieved with the elimination of the FY 15 accreditation fee to the Public Health Accreditation Board.
  - The FY 16 Proposed Budget has been reduced to an amount closer to the FY 15 projection.
- The budget for contractual services remains unchanged at \$392,330. The following chart details the FY 2015 & FY 2016 funding by contract:

<b>Heath Department Contracts</b>	<b>2015 Adopted Budget</b>	<b>2016 Proposed Budget</b>	<b>2016 vs. 2015 Variance</b>
Preschool Education	34,000	25,000	(9,000)
Preschool Medicaid Billing	147,330	156,330	9,000
Hearing Officers	70,000	70,000	0
North Shore Child Guidance	55,000	55,000	0
Lab Testing Contingency	10,000	10,000	0
NUMC for OSHA physicals	17,000	17,000	0
Spanish Food Manager Course Instructor	10,000	10,000	0
Transportation Study	49,000	49,000	0
<b>Subtotal Contracts</b>	<b>392,330</b>	<b>392,330</b>	<b>0</b>

**Expenses, Cont.**

- The various direct expenses line is \$5.0 million for contracted Public Health Services to the Nassau Health Care Corporation.
- Inter-departmental charges are decreasing by \$1.2 million, or 18.4% to roughly \$5.4 million. The decrease is due mostly to a \$971,883 decline in building occupancy, \$612,116 drop in indirect charges, offset by an increase of \$402,341 for information technology charges.

Expenses by Control Center							
(\$'s in millions)							
Control Center	Historical		2015	2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	Exec. Budget	Var.	%	
Administration	\$7.1	\$6.0	\$7.7	\$6.2	-\$1.5	-19.5%	
Public Health	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	0.1	1.6%	
Environmental Health	6.6	7.1	7.5	8.0	0.5	6.5%	
Public Health Laboratories	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.9	-0.1	-4.1%	
Childm Early Inter. Services	35.0	26.2	31.3	31.1	-0.2	-0.7%	
Pre-School Education	106.1	108.2	108.1	108.1	0.0	0.0%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>162.7</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>162.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	

- The Administration control center is decreasing by roughly \$1.5 million mostly due to a decrease in interdepartmental charges and a small reduction in salaries.
- Environmental Health protects the community from adverse health effects and diseases that may result from environmental pollution, unsanitary conditions and unsafe practices. The FY 16 budget for Environmental Health is increasing by roughly \$500,000 due mostly to a rise in salaries from the additional headcount and a small rise in inter-departmental charges.
- The \$100,000 increase in Public Health is due to an increase in salaries from headcount additions.
- The Public Health Lab provides services to address and protect the residents of Nassau County against environmental health risks including but not limited to water, water supply, and mosquito testing. The roughly \$81,000 decrease in the Lab is due to a decline in general expenses and interdepartmental building occupancy charges.

- Children Early Intervention coordinates programs for children (ages 0-3) with special health needs. The \$222,000 decline in this control center is due a reduction in medical supplies and a small decline in salaries.
- Pre-school Education is devoted to providing special needs to pre-school children (ages 3-5) with special services such as speech, physical therapy and occupational therapy. The budget for Pre-school Education remains flat at \$108.1 million

**Expenses, Cont.**

- The control center for Pre-school Education, which is devoted to providing special need services to Pre-school children, is the largest component of the Health Department Budget.
- This control center is budgeted for \$108.1 million in FY 16, relatively flat compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget. Decreases in Pre-school related services, summer school program, Special Preschool Education Itinerant Teachers (SEIT) services and Pre-school evaluations are being offset by increases in school district authorizations for Pre-school center based programs, and transportation costs. The following chart details the breakout in this control center:

**Pre-School Education Services**

<b>Title</b>	<b>2015 Adopted Budget</b>	<b>2016 Proposed Budget</b>	<b>FY 16 vs FY 15 Variance</b>
Salaries	326,683	339,839	13,156
General Expenses	2,100	2,100	0
Contractual Expenses	230,330	230,330	0
Preschool Related Services	13,000,000	11,600,000	(1,400,000)
SEIT Services	7,000,000	6,400,000	(600,000)
Pre-School (3-5 Years)	62,000,000	64,400,000	2,400,000
Summer School Program (5-21 Years)	3,500,000	2,500,000	(1,000,000)
Transportation Pre-School (3-5 Years)	15,700,000	16,500,000	800,000
Evaluations- Pre-School	3,000,000	2,800,000	(200,000)
CPSE Administration Costs	3,000,000	3,000,000	0
CPSE Consultants	300,000	300,000	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>108,059,113</b>	<b>108,072,269</b>	<b>13,156</b>

- As reflected above, the Pre-school Education program is increasing by \$2.4 million to \$64.4 million. The FY 2016 budget is based on authorizations that are being submitted by the school districts for all approved applicants. The County pays for what the school districts are authorizing. The pre-school tuition varies by the length of the day, integrated class and the rate set by New York State.
  - The FY 15 projection and FY 16 budget for pre-school caseload is approximately 6,100 children, this has been revised down from last year's three year projection of 6,600. The current projected caseload is down by 978, from the high of 7,078 that was recorded in 2008.

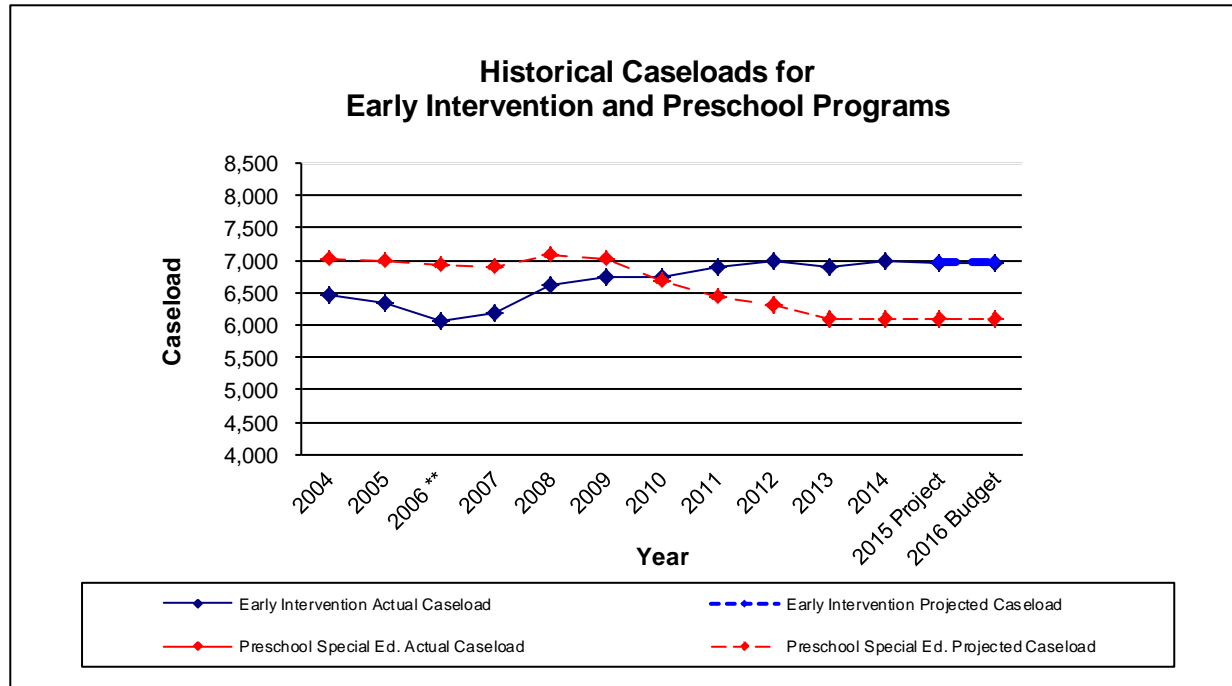
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**Expenses, Cont.**

- It is difficult for the department to project caseload figures since the State allows the school districts up to four years to submit authorization to the County.
- Special Education Itinerant Teachers (SEIT) services are decreasing by \$600,000 to \$6.4 million, which is also based on authorizations that are submitted by the school districts. SEIT services are special one-to-one teaching services provided to the student.
- Pre-school education related services, decreasing by \$1.4 million, represent special services such as physical and occupational therapy.
- The FY 16 budget for the summer school program is decreasing by \$1.0 million to \$2.5 million. The FY 2015 budget included an additional \$1.0 million for prior period adjustments and the \$2.5 million proposed budget more accurately reflects the projected true cost of the program.
- Evaluations for Pre-school are decreasing by \$200,000 to \$2.8 million, which is also based on projected authorizations submitted by the School District.
- Transportation is increasing by \$800,000 to \$16.5 million in the proposed FY 16 budget due to the transportation needs of the children in the program and from inflation adjustments that are built into the bus contracts. The transportation contracts with ACME Bus Corporation and WE Bus were re-negotiated last year.
- Committee on Pre-school Special Education (CPSE) administration remains budgeted at \$3.0 million. The Pre-school Education Program is administrated by individual school districts' committees on Pre-school education. The State sets the rate per child based on the School District submitted cost report.
- The \$300,000 for the CPSE consultants cost is to pay for consultants to attend the school districts' committee meetings to ensure quality assurance. This amount remains unchanged compared to FY 15.
- The second largest budget is the Early Intervention program carrying \$31.1 million in expenses, a minor decrease of \$221,789, or 0.7% compared to the current year's budget. The small decrease is due to a small reduction in salaries, communication equipment and medical supplies.

**Expenses, Cont.**

- The following chart provides historical and projected caseload data from FY 04 to the proposed budgeted FY 16 for the Early Intervention Program and the Pre-school Education Program.



- Under the Pre-school Education Program the caseload data from 2012-2016 are subject to revision since the years have not been closed. The FY 15 projection and FY 16 proposed budget assumes caseload figures at 6,961 for Early Intervention and 6,100 for Pre-school Education.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Permits & Licenses	\$5,986,927	\$5,757,905	\$5,480,087	\$5,480,087	\$5,482,750	\$2,663	0.0%	\$2,663	0.0%
Fines & Forfeits	278,267	228,397	250,000	150,000	250,000	0	0.0%	100,000	66.7%
Rents & Recoveries	13,194,641	11,138,682	470,000	8,000,000	470,000	0	0.0%	(7,530,000)	-94.1%
Dept Revenues	7,853,328	3,033,413	1,413,700	3,014,000	3,014,700	1,601,000	113.2%	700	0.0%
Interfund Charges Rev	62,719	79,843	57,100	57,100	57,516	416	0.7%	416	0.7%
State Aid-Reimb of Exp	68,385,930	61,940,636	72,765,000	69,500,000	74,027,000	1,262,000	1.7%	4,527,000	6.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$95,761,812</b>	<b>\$82,178,876</b>	<b>\$80,435,887</b>	<b>\$86,201,187</b>	<b>\$83,301,966</b>	<b>\$2,866,079</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>(\$2,899,221)</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>

## Revenue

- The proposed FY 16 revenue budget is increasing by \$2.9 million, or 3.6%, to \$83.3 million. The increase is from rises in state aid and department revenues. Compared to the FY 15 projection, the budget is decreasing by \$2.9 million due to a large decline in rents and recoveries, partially offset by increased state aid.
- The FY 16 Proposed Budget for permits and licenses remains unchanged at \$5.5 million.
  - Permits and licenses include fees charged for the food establishment inspection program, hazardous materials registration fees under the Article XI Program, day camp permits, swimming pool and beach inspections, temporary residence inspections, cross connection control program, water supply plan review, and tattoo parlor.
- Rents and recoveries budgeted at \$470,000 are decreasing by \$7.5 million compared to the FY 15 projection due to the dis-encumbrance of a 2013 provider payment related to the Pre- school Education program.
- The inter-fund charges revenue budget of \$57,516 is reimbursement for services received from the Grant Fund.
- The FY 16 Proposed Budget for Fines and forfeitures is 250,000, unchanged from last year's Adopted Budget.
  - Fines collected for violations include but is not limited to improper food handling, public swimming violations, improper storage of toxic and hazardous materials, the sale of tobacco products to minors, smoking in indoor facilities, sanitation violations, failure to maintain diagnostic x-ray equipment and records, day camp code violations, water quality violations and cross connection violations.

**Revenue, Cont.**

- Compared to the FY 15 Adopted budget, the FY 16 Proposed Budget for state aid is increasing by \$1.3 million to \$74.0 million. The majority of this increase is in the Public Health control center. In FY 16, the department is budgeting the full 36% reimbursement for the \$5.0 million clinical Public Health Services contract to NuHealth.
  - Due to NuHealth’s recent designation as a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC), the department anticipates an increase in reimbursement which will reflect the true net cost of eligible Clinic services.
  - The department receives different reimbursement rates for state aid depending on the service provided:
    - The department receives 59.5% reimbursement for Pre-school eligible services.
    - The department receives 49.0% reimbursement for Early Intervention services for developmentally delayed children ages 1-3.
    - The department receives 36.0% reimbursement for Public Article 6 funding.





**Revenues, Cont.**

- Department revenue is increasing by \$1.6 million to \$3.0 million in the FY 16 Proposed Budget. The chart below details departmental revenue by sub-object code.

Departmental Revenues			
Revenue Source	FY 14 Actual	FY 15 Budget	FY 16 Proposed
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$10,040	\$2,700	\$2,700
Fees	10,714	10,000	10,000
Early Intervention Servs Coord Rev	349,087	100,000	300,000
Medicaid Receipts	(935,000)	0	0
Pre-School Medicaid	1,917,517	1,219,000	1,900,000
Medicaid Fees, E.I.	1,681,054	80,000	800,000
Disease Control	0	2,000	2,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$3,033,412</b>	<b>\$1,413,700</b>	<b>\$3,014,700</b>

- The increase in department revenue is due to greater Medicaid reimbursement from children receiving pre-school education services and to the reimbursement of administrative costs related to children receiving early intervention services.
  - For Early Intervention Services, the County no longer receives reimbursement for direct early intervention services to the child but receives reimbursement on the costs to administer the program. The FY 15 Adopted Budget did not include reimbursement for the administrative costs, however the FY 16 Proposed Budget is increasing to account for some of the administrative reimbursement.

- For Pre-school Education Services, greater Medicaid revenue is being incurred due to an increase in Medicaid eligible children and to the utilization of new technology software to bill Medicaid. Although the total caseload for Pre-school Education is going down, the caseload for Medicaid eligible children is increasing.
  - When the County provides services for Pre-school education, the department will receive a percentage of cost reimbursement through either Medicaid or state aid. The revenue from Medicaid is budgeted in departmental revenue and the revenue from state aid is budgeted under the state aid revenue source.

The Health Department has been working to streamline operations and create efficiencies. The department has either accomplished or is currently working towards implementation of the following initiatives:

### **Accomplished**

- DOH is one of two county health departments with a representative formally appointed to the State Early Intervention Coordinating Council.
- Enacted an Ebola observation program in line with New York State Department of Health guidelines. With numerous trained staff, the department has monitored dozens of returned travelers for symptoms of Ebola.
- Established an on-going partnership with BOCES and Nassau County School Nurses to educate on Ebola, Staph, Influenza and other outbreaks.
- Partnered with Walgreen's to provide free influenza vaccination in underserved communities.
- Secured a grant to provide enhanced linkage to care services to residents in Nassau County who are HIV positive.
- Implemented the use of NYSDOH funded mobile electronic devices to allow restaurant and tobacco inspectors to do onsite, immediate reporting and to enable Social Health Investigators to educate and gather information from social media to assist with investigations.
- The NCDOH Bureau of Minority Health received a NACCHO Promising Practice Award for Recipes for Health, a healthy eating initiative partnership with Roosevelt Farmers Market sponsored by the Roosevelt Community Revitalization Group.
- The NCDOH Bureau of Tuberculosis Control won a NACCHO Promising Practice Award for TB Track, a tool for tracking and monitoring contacts. One staff member is able to manage all the reporting and tracking of contacts and follow up with those needing testing and treatment.
- The WIC Program began having post-partum women screened for Perinatal Mood and Anxiety Disorders at all locations.
- The WIC program in collaboration with the Pediatric Residents of NUMC holds a question and answer session "Ask the Pediatrician" for clients.
- The Public Health Preparedness Bureau activated a Pill POD full-scale exercise for a simulated biological agent release in April, 2015. This exercise enhanced the capability to respond to public health emergencies requiring the rapid distribution of antibiotic prophylaxis in the county.

**In the Process of Implementing**

- DOH is working towards receiving the Nassau County Department of Health Accreditation with the Public Health Accreditation Board. This national initiative was launched in 2011 and is supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and New York State.
- A transportation analysis of county-wide departments has begun in an effort to consolidate and effectively utilize scarce resources to maximize benefits.
- Environmental Health is working with the Information Technology department to accept registration and payment for manager's classes, and licenses, permits and fines through the internet as well as implementing Tank Removal notification forms and payments through the internet.
- The WIC program has partnered with Adelphi University (Center for Health Innovations) to develop a video for the American Public Health Association featuring initiatives to improve birth outcomes and address the needs of the class of "2035".

The Nassau County Office of Housing and Community Development (OHCD) consists of three units. The Community Development Unit is the overall administrative agent for the Federal Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Program and the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP). The Housing and Homeless Services Unit administers the following U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant programs: Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP), Emergency Shelter Grant Program (ESG), Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, (HCV) and Homeownership Program. The third unit is the Brownsfields Redevelopment Unit (BRU) which facilitates the redevelopment of brownsfields within Nassau County.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Fed Aid-Reimb of Exp	\$842,920	\$650,461	\$370,750	\$370,750	\$370,750	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
State Aid-Reimb of Exp	56,021	176,640	111,225	111,225	111,225	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$898,941</b>	<b>\$827,101</b>	<b>\$481,975</b>	<b>\$481,975</b>	<b>\$481,975</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Revenues**

- The OHCD has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Department of Social Services (DSS) to provide staffing support services to assist in the Homeless Intervention and Employment program. DSS reimburses OHCD 65%, (50% federal and 15% state), for the expenses incurred (primarily salary and fringe benefits). The reimbursement originates from the State and is passed through DSS to OHCD.
- Federal and state aid is based on the reimbursement rate for the expenses for the aforementioned program, which in FY 16 are \$370,750 and \$111,225, respectively.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	12	14	14	16	16	2	14.3%	0	0.0%
Salaries	\$912,545	\$1,230,558	\$819,500	\$980,488	\$972,076	\$152,576	18.6%	(\$8,412)	-0.9%
General Expenses	0	0	2,000	2,000	0	(2,000)	-100.0%	(2,000)	-100.0%
Inter-Dept. Charges	165,381	143,399	156,433	156,433	0	(156,433)	-100.0%	(156,433)	-100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,077,926</b>	<b>\$1,373,957</b>	<b>\$977,933</b>	<b>\$1,138,921</b>	<b>\$972,076</b>	<b>(\$5,857)</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>(\$166,845)</b>	<b>-14.6%</b>

### Expenses

- The \$15.6 million in HUD funding for the CDBG, HOME, and the Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG) programs, the 41th program year is reflected in the Grant Fund, not the General Fund operating budget.
- The Nassau County OHCD is the local administrator for the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR) Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8). Nassau County manages annual rent subsidies on behalf of Nassau County residents. This is also funded through the Grant Fund. In FY 16, the department estimates the distribution of approximately \$38.0 million in rent subsidies.
- The FY 16 expenditure budget is decreasing by \$5,857 when compared to the Adopted FY 15 Budget and by \$166,845 in comparison to OLBR's FY 15 projection. Salaries are growing in FY 16 but are offset by the elimination of interdepartmental charges.
- Headcount levels in the FY 16 budget are remaining level when comparing OLBR's FY 15 projection but going up by two budget to budget. The positions are partially funded by the Homeless Intervention & Emergency Placement Program whose salaries are offset by federal and state aid reimbursements.
  - The additional two positions are a Housing Inspector, Program Supervisor and a Housing Specialist offset by one less Deputy Director.
- It should be noted that as of September 2015 there are 49 full-time housing employees whose salaries are funded by grants. For the same time in FY 14 there were 51.
- Interdepartmental charges are eliminated in FY 16. Due to the MOU with Social Services and the staff support provided by OHCD, Social Services will now claim the interdepartmental charges for OHCD staff working on the Homeless and Intervention Program.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	9	9	9	9	9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Part-Time and Seasonal	2	2	3	3	3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Salaries	\$591,526	\$650,613	\$863,328	\$1,023,817	\$822,638	(\$40,690)	-4.7%	(\$201,179)	-19.6%
General Expenses	7,419	9,179	18,600	18,600	13,000	(5,600)	-30.1%	(5,600)	-30.1%
Contractual Services	0	0	12,500	12,500	12,000	(500)	-4.0%	(500)	-4.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$598,944</b>	<b>\$659,792</b>	<b>\$894,428</b>	<b>\$1,054,917</b>	<b>\$847,638</b>	<b>(\$46,790)</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>	<b>(\$207,279)</b>	<b>-19.6%</b>

**Expenses**

- The 2016 Proposed Budget decreased by \$46,790, or 5.2%, compared to the 2015 Adopted Budget. This is mainly due to a decrease in the salaries line of \$40,690. Headcount remains flat.
  - The salary decline is mainly due to the elimination of \$0.1 million payroll adjustment captured in the 2015 Adopted Budget being offset by headcount and wage fluctuations in FY 16.
- General expenses are decreasing by \$5,600 for FY 16 when compared to both the FY 15 budget and projections.
  - The bulk of the savings is a result of less copy paper, miscellaneous supplies and advertising.
- The Contractual services line is decreasing by \$500 when compared to both the FY 15 budget and projections.
  - This expenditure line accounts for comprehensive compensation analysis and various training programs run by the department.

The Commission on Human Rights was established on April 8, 1963, by Local Law Number 5. The Commission is mandated to investigate and mediate cases of discrimination based on race, creed, color, sex, age or handicap. The Job Development Center provides job and training referrals, guidance and testing services to persons seeking employment or to upgrade their skills.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	8	8	8	7	7	(1)	-12.5%	0	0.0%
Part-Time and Seasonal	0	0	1	0	0	(1)	-100.0%	0	*****
Salaries	\$512,774	\$544,711	\$577,668	\$506,738	\$518,285	(\$59,383)	-10.3%	\$11,547	2.3%
General Expenses	2,582	1,365	5,450	5,450	5,450	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Contractual Services	0	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$515,356</b>	<b>\$546,076</b>	<b>\$593,118</b>	<b>\$522,188</b>	<b>\$533,735</b>	<b>(\$59,383)</b>	<b>-10.0%</b>	<b>\$11,547</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

**Expenses**

- The proposed expense budget is decreasing by \$59,383 or 10.0% as compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget.
  - The decrease is occurring within salary expenses. The main factors for the decline are the elimination of 2 positions: a Human Relations Rep and a Clerk I PT as well as the elimination of the 2015 payroll adjustment. Offsetting these savings are rises in terminal leave and contractual salary increases due to the labor agreement.
- General expenses of \$5,450 are unchanged from the FY 15 budget.
- The contractual services line, which is used for outside council when cases are brought against the County, remains consistent with the FY 15 budget and projection.

The Department of Human Services created in 2011 under Local Law # 4-11, consolidated 1) the Office of Mental Health, Chemical Dependency and Developmental Disabilities Services, 2) the Office of Aging, 3) the Office of the Physically Challenged and 4) the Office of Youth Services. The consolidation is intended to facilitate sharing and exchange of expertise, as well as skill and information between the Health and Human Services departments. Each former department keeps its identity through separate responsibility centers within the Department of Human Services.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	74	70	70	63	62	(8)	-11.4%	(1)	-1.6%
Part-Time and Seasonal	7	7	8	7	7	(1)	-12.5%	0	0.0%
Salaries	\$5,107,812	\$4,773,274	\$5,157,263	\$5,091,378	\$4,375,567	(\$781,696)	-15.2%	(\$715,811)	-14.1%
Equipment	0	0	30,000	30,000	23,962	(6,038)	-20.1%	(6,038)	-20.1%
General Expenses	821,387	1,034,443	1,069,864	1,069,864	1,049,864	(20,000)	-1.9%	(20,000)	-1.9%
Contractual Services	24,346,385	25,104,950	26,552,331	26,552,331	26,262,331	(290,000)	-1.1%	(290,000)	-1.1%
Inter-Dept. Charges	3,537,266	3,400,811	3,774,107	3,774,107	3,044,331	(729,776)	-19.3%	(729,776)	-19.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$33,812,850</b>	<b>\$34,313,478</b>	<b>\$36,583,565</b>	<b>\$36,517,680</b>	<b>\$34,756,055</b>	<b>(\$1,827,510)</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	<b>(\$1,761,625)</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>

**Expenses**

- Expenses for the Department of Human Services are declining by \$1.8 million or 5.0% in the 2016 Proposed Budget. The budget expense change is attributed to drops in all of the expense lines.
- Salaries are decreasing by \$781,696 or 15.2% budget to budget, and are down 14.1% compared to OLBR’s current projection. The decline in salaries results from reduced terminal leave, headcount and related salary savings, partially offset by the impact of the current labor agreement with the Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA).
  - All eligible CSEA members are budgeted to receive steps and cost of living adjustments (COLAs) in FY 16 and will continue to receive adjustments through FY 17.
- The full-time headcount for FY 16 is decreasing by eight positions budget to budget, which is reflective of transfers from the General to Grant Fund and one employee participating in the County’s Volunteer Separation Incentive Program (VSIP). OLBR’s projection captures the transfers. In addition, the Department eliminated one part-time position from the Adopted 2015 Budget.
- The general expenses are decreasing by \$20,000 in FY 16. This is primarily due to reductions in traveling expenses, membership fees and minimal decreases in other general expenses.



**Expenses, Cont.**

- Court remands represent \$900,000 or 85.7% of the general expense budget, which remains flat for FY 16.

**Court Remands**

Court remands to Nassau NuHealth mandates individuals to receive a psychiatric evaluation as ordered by the Family Court. The Department bills the New York State Office of Mental Health (OMH) and receives 50% state aid reimbursement. The court order allows for a maximum of thirty days stay at the hospital. Family Court will remand individuals to NuHealth for inpatient psychiatric evaluations in instances when the court believes that the individual is a danger to themselves or others.

Criminal Courts and occasionally Family Court will remand an individual to NYS psychiatric facilities. NYS OMH bills Human Services at 50% of the net cost. Most court orders are for a minimum of 90 days although some are for a maximum of one year.

- Contractual services are decreasing in FY 16 by \$290,000, or 1.1%. The budget variances are mostly attributed to program reductions of \$250,000 in the Office of the Aging (OFA) and a \$40,000 coding error.
  - The \$250,000 decline of the OFA budget is due to the State acquiring services for the care and quality of life for people living in nursing homes and adult care facilities.
  - Additionally, there is an allocation error of \$40,000 in program funding in the Office of Youth Services (OYS) that will be corrected through a technical adjustment. Program funding for OYS will remain flat after the technical adjustment is made.
  - The program funding for the Offices within Human Services are depicted in the charts on the following pages.
- Interdepartmental charges are allocated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The budget for FY 16 is \$3.0 million, a drop of \$729,776 that impacts all expense lines within this budget object code such as printing, graphics and mail charges, information technology charges and telecommunication charges. The decrease in building occupancy charges will be funded by a grant in the Human Services Department.

**Expenses, Cont.**

Office of the Aging Contracts				
Contract / Vendor	Description of services	2015 Adopted Budget	2016 Proposed Budget	2016 Proposed vs. 2015 Adopted
Catholic Charities	CSE	623,402	623,402	0
Catholic Charities	EISEP	1,115,719	1,251,409	135,690
Catholic Charities	Title IIIC-1 & Title IIIE	672,362	661,457	(10,905)
Catholic Charities	Title IIIC-2	1,191,549	1,191,549	0
Cornell Cooperative	Title IIID - Medical Mgmt.	29,613	29,613	0
EAC Network	CSI	30,900	30,900	0
EAC Network	Title IIIB, Title IIIC-1 & Title IIID	648,447	677,337	28,890
EAC Network	Title IIIC-2	237,893	237,893	0
EAC Network	WIN (formerly SNAP)	0	936,736	936,736
Family & Children's Agency (FCA)	EISEP	930,735	977,353	46,618
Family & Children's Agency (FCA)	HEAP & SAFE	325,000	255,000	(70,000)
Family & Children's Agency (FCA)	Title IIIB Ombud, VII & LTCOP	199,632	149,725	(49,907)
Family & Children's Agency (FCA)	Title IIIC-1	252,000	211,121	(40,879)
Family & Children's Agency (FCA)	Title IIIB SFC & HIICAP	266,857	266,857	0
Friends in Service to Humanity (FISH)	CSE	13,499	13,499	0
Five Town	Title IIIC-1	124,923	124,923	0
Garden City Hotel	May Senior Conference & Luncheon	18,000	0	(18,000)
Glen Cove	Title IIIB, Title IIIC-1 & Title IIIE	360,782	361,272	490
Great Neck	Title IIIB & Title IIIC-1	243,299	243,669	370
Harmony	CSE	70,000	0	(70,000)
Herricks SC	CSE	81,648	81,648	0

**Expenses, Cont.**

Office of the Aging Contracts				
Contract / Vendor	Description of services	2015 Adopted Budget	2016 Proposed Budget	2016 Proposed vs. 2015 Adopted
Herricks SD	Title IIIC-1 & Title IIIE	174,998	174,998	0
Hispanic Brotherhood	Title IIIC-1	32,348	32,248	(100)
Human Service outside audit review	Audits for aging, mental health and chemical dependancy	80,000	80,000	0
EISEP Blanket	EISEP	3,174,117	3,228,064	53,947
JASA	EISEP	280,284	318,145	37,861
JASA	Long Beach	363,158	0	(363,158)
JASA	Title IIIC-2	340,078	340,078	0
JASA	N. Merrick	822,000	882,368	60,368
Long Island Alzheimer	Title IIIE	80,245	80,245	0
Life Enrichment	Title IIIB & Title IIIC-1	201,477	203,897	2,420
Milleridge	May Senior Conference & Luncheon	0	13,000	13,000
Nassau Suffolk Law	Title IIIB	239,953	237,953	(2,000)
New Horizon	Title IIIE & CSE	0	283,397	283,397
Peninsula Counseling Center	Title IIIE & CSE	258,397	0	(258,397)
Salvation Army	Title IIIB, Title IIIC-1 & Title IIIE	348,628	348,278	(350)
Salvation Army	WIN (formerly SNAP)	82,345	82,345	0
Sid Jacobson	Title IIIE	98,299	98,299	0
Senior Citizens of Westbury Inc.	Title IIIC-1	21,559	21,817	258
Visiting Nurse Assoc. of Long Island, Inc.	WIN (formerly SNAP)	936,736	0	(936,736)
Cornell Cooperative Ext.		29,613	0	(29,613)
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,000,495</b>	<b>14,750,495</b>	<b>(250,000)</b>

**Expenses, Cont.**

<b>Office of Youth Services Contracts</b>			
<b>Contract / Vendor</b>	<b>2015 Adopted Budget</b>	<b>2016 Proposed Budget</b>	<b>2016 Proposed vs. 2015 Adopted</b>
Advisory Council-(Mineola, New Hyde Park, Williston Park, Herricks)	260,000	0	(260,000)
Big Brothers / Sisters of LI	44,620	44,620	0
Circulo de la Hispanidad-(Long Beach)	169,566	169,566	0
City of Glen Cove Youth Bureau	70,887	70,887	0
Community Parent Center- (Bellmore, Merrick)	23,765	23,765	0
Community Wellness Council - (Bellmores/Merrick)	10,000	10,000	0
Concerned Citizens for Roslyn Youth	143,923	143,923	0
COPAY-(Great Neck)	26,675	26,675	0
EAC - Mediation Alternative Project	39,970	39,970	0
EOC of Nassau County	165,200	165,200	0
FCA Probation	98,053	357,490	259,437
FCA/Nassau Haven-(County wide)	391,320	391,320	0
FCA/PACT (Parents and Children Together)-(West Hempstead, Long Beach)	195,000	195,000	0
FCA/Walkabout for Young Men & Women-(County wide)	357,490	93,053	(264,437)
Five Towns Community Center	411,894	411,894	0
Floral Park Youth Council	14,550	14,550	0
Freeport Pride	383,630	383,630	0
Gateway Youth Outreach-(Elmont)	328,071	328,071	0
Glen Cove Boys/Girls Club	40,549	40,549	0
Hempstead Hispanic Civic Association-(North Hempstead)	32,770	32,770	0

Expenses, Cont.

<b>Office of Youth Services Contracts</b>			
<b>Contract / Vendor</b>	<b>2015 Adopted Budget</b>	<b>2016 Proposed Budget</b>	<b>2016 Proposed vs. 2015 Adopted</b>
Hicksville Teen-Age Council-(Hicksville)	156,861	156,861	0
Hispanic Brotherhood of Rockville Centre-(RVC)	87,383	87,383	0
Hispanic Counseling Center-(Hempstead)	162,970	162,970	0
La Fuerza Unida-(Glen Cove)	133,866	133,866	0
Littig House Community Center-(Port Washington)	155,751	165,751	10,000
Littig House Community Center-(Roosevelt)	0	270,000	270,000
Long Beach Martin Luther King Center-(Long Beach)	180,000	180,000	0
Long Beach REACH (Westbury/New Cassel)	318,201	241,602	(76,599)
Long Beach REACH combined-(LB)	289,541	401,140	111,599
Long Island Advocacy-(County wide)	107,027	107,027	0
Long Island Crisis Center -(County wide)	0	0	0
Long Island Crisis Center RHY	122,020	122,020	0
Manhasset / Great Neck E.O.C.	98,386	98,386	0
Nassau County Coalition Against Domestic Violence-(County wide)	57,535	0	(57,535)
North Shore Boys and Girls Club-(Glen Head)	20,000	20,000	0
Resource Direct - NYS YS entry system	13,000	13,000	0
RFP's non service areas	300,000	250,000	(50,000)
STRONG Youth-(Uniondale, Roosevelt, Hempstead)	218,250	218,250	0
Tempo Youth Services	30,875	30,875	0
The Safe Center	0	57,535	57,535
Time Out Club of Hempstead-(South Hempstead)	176,540	176,540	0
Uniondale Community Counseling Center	163,682	163,682	0
YES Community Counseling Center-(Massapequa, Plainview, Plainedge)	397,455	397,455	0
Youth & Family Counseling-(Oyster Bay/East Norwich)	69,840	69,840	0
Funding Discrepancy		(40,000)	(40,000)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,467,116</b>	<b>6,427,116</b>	<b>(40,000)</b>

Expenses, Cont.

<b>Office of Mental Health, Chemical Dependency and Development Disabilities Contracts</b>			
<b>Contract / Vendor</b>	<b>2015 Adopted Budget</b>	<b>2016 Proposed Budget</b>	<b>2016 Proposed vs. 2015 Adopted</b>
Angelo Mellilo Center for Mental Health	50,000	50,000	0
Assoc. for Children with Learning Disabilities	53,582	53,582	0
Assoc. for the Help for Retarded Children	675,632	675,632	0
Catholic Charities	50,000	50,000	0
Central Nassau Guidance	50,000	50,000	0
Community Counseling of W. Nassau	22,183	22,183	0
Family & Children's Association	553,974	553,974	0
Federation Employment Guidance Services (FEGS.)	0	50,000	50,000
FEGS Mental Hygiene Court	50,000	0	(50,000)
Hispanic Counseling	22,377	22,377	0
Hispanic Counseling Center	50,000	50,000	0
Long Beach Medical Center	0	0	0
Long Beach Reach	1,350	1,350	0
Long Beach School District	50,000	50,000	0
Long Island Crisis Center	187,000	187,000	0
Long Island Jewish Medical Center	42,628	42,628	0
Maryhaven Center of Hope	109,620	109,620	0
Mental Health Association of Nassau County	303,810	303,810	0

Expenses, Cont.

<b>Office of Mental Health, Chemical Dependency and Development Disabilities Contracts</b>			
<b>Contract / Vendor</b>	<b>2015 Adopted Budget</b>	<b>2016 Proposed Budget</b>	<b>2016 Proposed vs. 2015 Adopted</b>
Mercy Medical Center	8,689	8,689	0
Nassau Health Care Corporation	818,357	818,357	0
North Shore Child & Family Guidance	828,520	828,520	0
North Shore Child & Family Guidance Center	50,000	50,000	0
North Shore Child & Family Guidance Ctr.	26,556	26,556	0
Peninsula Counseling	25,469	25,469	0
South Shore Child Guidance	50,000	50,000	0
Southeast Nassau Guidance Center	36,739	36,739	0
South Shore Child Guidance Association	26,423	26,423	0
Tempo Group	12,685	12,685	0
The Rehabilitation Institute	50,000	50,000	0
United Cerebral Palsy of Assoc. of Nassau County	84,586	84,586	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,290,180</b>	<b>4,290,180</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Court Remands Family Court (NHCC)</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Medical /Psychiatric Services</b>	<b>444,540</b>	<b>444,540</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Mental Health</b>	<b>5,084,720</b>	<b>5,084,720</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total for Department of Human Services Contracts</b>	<b>26,552,331</b>	<b>26,262,331</b>	<b>(290,000)</b>

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Fines & Forfeits	\$16,391	\$18,539	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
Rents & Recoveries	3,139,956	1,778,402	0	30,299	28,941	28,941	*****	(1,358)	-4.5%
Dept Revenues	70	0	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Interdept Revenues	340,727	258,393	100,000	100,000	100,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Interfund Charges Rev	175,000	145,000	125,000	125,000	100,000	(25,000)	-20.0%	(25,000)	-20.0%
Fed Aid-Reimb of Exp	5,437,263	5,581,396	5,577,024	5,577,024	5,377,911	(199,113)	-3.6%	(199,113)	-3.6%
State Aid-Reimb of Exp	8,894,705	10,142,264	10,614,824	10,614,824	10,114,824	(500,000)	-4.7%	(500,000)	-4.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$18,004,112</b>	<b>\$17,923,993</b>	<b>\$16,456,848</b>	<b>\$16,487,147</b>	<b>\$15,761,676</b>	<b>(\$695,172)</b>	<b>-4.2%</b>	<b>(\$725,471)</b>	<b>-4.4%</b>

**Revenue**

- The FY 16 revenue budget of \$15.8 million is declining by \$695,172 or 4.2% compared to the 2015 Adopted Budget primarily due to the reduction of state and federal aid and interfund revenue charges.
- The 2016 fines and forfeits budget is \$40,000, unchanged from FY 15. This revenue represents the department’s handicapped parking fine surcharge.
- The Proposed 2016 Budget allocates \$28,941 for lost and abandoned property within rents and recoveries. This revenue source appears in the department’s budget for the first time.
- The interdepartmental revenue for FY 16 remains constant at \$100,000. It represents the referral of services from the Office of the Aging to the Department of Social Services. The department receives funding from Social Services for Title XX.
- The Administration has allocated \$100,000 for interfund revenue in the FY 16, a reduction of \$25,000 from the prior year. This revenue is related to grant fund transfers for Chemical Dependency Court Services.
- The federal and state aid budgets are decreasing by \$199,113 and \$500,000 respectively. As part of the Medicaid Redesign and the new Managed Long Term Care (MLTC), the state now runs similar programs and the County will no longer get reimbursed for its programs.
- The following text boxes exhibit the key programs that are sponsored by State funding.



**Funding Sources**

**Office of Mental Health, Chemical Dependency and Developmental Disabilities Services (OMHCDDS)**

The department funds the only 24 hours-a-day 7 days-a-week suicide prevention and crisis intervention hotline within the County. Each year this hotline responds to over 10,000 people in crisis, and offers a Suicide Outreach Program where specially trained counselors place outreach calls to persons assessed as being in danger of harming themselves. In 2012, this program was expanded to provide suicide prevention and crisis intervention with texting. In 2014 these services were again expanded with the addition of our new 227-TALK line. All services are free, confidential and anonymous to callers.

This program operates using County personnel during normal business hours with the help of volunteer corps to answer its hotlines over night and on weekends. The volunteers who staff these phone lines are trained and supervised by licensed social workers and mental health counseling professionals. With over 190 volunteers and a small administrative staff, services are extremely cost effective. The in-kind contribution of the volunteers is estimated at over \$750,000.

*Source: Department of Human Services*

**Office of the Aging (OFA)**

The department receives its State funding from the New York State Office for the Aging (NYSOFA) based on several criteria specific to program functions. NYSOFA funding enables the department to provide financial and programmatic support to non-profit agencies in the following areas of service for Title III categories: Title III-B Support Services, Title III-C Nutrition Services, Title III-D Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Title III-E Caregiver Support Services and Title III-B Programs, which provide advocacy for long term care residents in long term care facilities.

*Source: Department of Human Services*

**Funding Sources**

**Office of Youth Services (OYS)**

Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention (YDDP) is a NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) funding source allocated to Counties and distributed to local Youth Bureaus to meet locally identified needs. This allocation includes a small reimbursable amount for administrative salaries. A local match is no longer required to ensure that YDDP leverages significant contributions from other sources. The 2016 Youth Development allocation will be based on the Nassau County 0-21 year old population as well as community poverty indicators. For the County, the 2010 U.S. Census has a total of 361,403 youths; however the inclusion of a “notwithstanding clause” gives the State the ability to change the rate of the allocation from year to year. In 2013 the rate of allocation is \$1.94 per capita. The OYS receives YDDP monies and Special Delinquency Prevention Plan (SDPP) monies which is a merged funding resource from New York State in. The County can expect 100% reimbursement on this funding.

*Source: Department of Human Services*

**Office of Youth Services (OYS)**

The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHYA) is aid to localities which provides 60% state aid reimbursement to Nassau County shelters and programs for runaway and homeless youth. Annual allocation is not formula driven, but instead a share of New York State’s total allocation. Nassau County receives approximately 9% of the statewide allocation.

*Source: Department of Human Services*

- The Department of Human Services along with the Nassau County Police Department has made great strides to curtail opioid and the heroin abuse in Nassau County. The efforts to curtail the problem involve four major initiatives focused around enforcement, education, awareness and intervention.
- The following text boxes elaborate on initiatives that have been accomplished through the Department of Human Services.

## Initiatives

### Overdose Prevention Seminars

The department has been successful providing drug abuse prevention initiatives in schools and training more than 5,000 ordinary citizens on how to recognize an Opioid overdose and reverse its effects by administering the antidote Narcan. As overdoses continue to double and triple, nationwide, so have the number of people in Nassau saved with Narcan, having it administered by its Police officers and medics, treatment counselors, and other “civilians.” The number of lives saved, rose from 121 for the first 7 months of 2014, to 150 saved in the first 7 months of 2015. The 18-month period from January 2014 through July 2015, saw a total of 182 people die in Nassau from drug overdoses. During that same time period, 408 residents were saved from overdoses due to Narcan administrations.

In partnership with the County Executive’s Office as well as with Nassau’s drug treatment court, and the police department, the County’s civilian Narcan training program has become the most aggressive in the state. Most recently, at the request of the Superintendent of the Plainedge School, the Department trained the district’s entire staff of 500 to administer Narcan. This the first program of its kind in New York State.

*Source: Department of Human Services*

### Integrated Assessment and Referral Services

The Administration also launched a county-wide effort to educate residents about the relationship between mental health, substance abuse and physical health, and the importance of integrated care and treatment for the whole person. The program is known as Behavioral Health Awareness Campaign (BHAC), or “Because Here – it’s All Connected. As part of the BHAC, the Department also launched a 24/7 Information and Referral helpline in October 2014, to answer residents questions or concerns about any substance abuse, mental health or behavioral issues. In its first 10 months of operation, the 227-TALK line received 1,694 calls for help and assistance. Additionally, in January 2015, members of the State’s Mobile Crisis Team (MCT) moved onsite at the Department of Human Services in order to be more responsive to the County’s residents’ needs.

*Source: Department of Human Services*

**Initiatives Cont.**

**“A Shot at Life”**

The County’s new Pathway to Recovery program, provides counseling with monthly injections of the non-narcotic medication Vivitrol. This medication caps the Opiate receptors in the brain, and blocks the drug’s euphoric effects. Unlike other “daily dose” medications long-used to treat Opiate and heroin addiction, Vivitrol cannot be abused, is non-addictive and has had great success with several local doctors, and is used in at least 20 other states. Vivitrol when paired with counseling has demonstrated in clinical trials to achieve the very best rate of total drug free independence and recovery. It offers the brain time to heal and has the potential to save lives while decreasing recidivism and incarceration. In addition to Vivitrol, those individuals enrolled in the “A Shot at Life” program receive treatment/recovery planning and review, individual counseling, group counseling, case coordination and toxicology testing. To provide an additional resource to our residents, we have started a weekly information, education and support group for those enrolled in a Vivitrol program and those contemplating Vivitrol related treatment services.

Nassau County’s Opioid Treatment Program has begun receiving referrals from NuHealth rehabilitation program, the courts, Probation and the Nassau County Correctional facility. What we began in the County has since been replicated by two dozen provider agencies and about 50 private doctors, who use this new program model in their own drug treatment plans.

*Source: Department of Human Services*

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	75	77	82	83	82	0	0.0%	(1)	-1.2%
Part-Time and Seasonal	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Salaries	\$6,288,692	\$6,943,217	\$7,175,062	\$8,045,850	\$7,538,669	\$363,607	5.1%	(\$507,181)	-6.3%
General Expenses	244,008	240,235	336,200	336,200	441,200	105,000	31.2%	105,000	31.2%
Contractual Services	8,679,763	8,751,663	8,647,849	8,647,849	10,192,315	1,544,466	17.9%	1,544,466	17.9%
Utility Costs	3,831,128	4,100,625	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,992,100	92,100	2.4%	92,100	2.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,043,591</b>	<b>\$20,035,739</b>	<b>\$20,059,111</b>	<b>\$20,929,899</b>	<b>\$22,164,284</b>	<b>\$2,105,173</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>\$1,234,385</b>	<b>5.9%</b>

**Expenses**

- Expenses in the Proposed FY 16 Budget are up 10.5%, or \$2.1 million, from the budget adopted for FY 15. Across the board expense increases account for the growth budget to budget. Proposed expenses are 5.9%, or \$1.2 million, above the latest OLBR projection. Increased general expense, contractual service, and utility costs are offset by decreased salary expenses. In FY 15, the Administration used the remaining money in the technology fund to pay about \$1.9 million in contracts. The proposed contractual expense budget of \$10.2 million is actually 3.1% lower than the combined general and technology fund budget of \$10.5 million in FY 15.
- Proposed salary expenses are up 5.1%, or \$363,607, over the budget adopted for FY 15. There are several factors behind the salary growth budget to budget. The proposal accounts for Cost of Living (COLA) and step adjustments in the current Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) with Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) members. The FY 16 budget includes a 3.5% COLA effective July 2016 and a step increase on September 1, 2016. The proposal also increases the overtime and terminal leave budgets.
- The step and COLA increases are being offset in part by the inclusion of \$0.3 million in payroll savings from initiatives, an increase from \$47,752 in FY 15. According to the department, they will experience greater initiative savings in FY 16 because six employees participated in the Voluntary Separation Incentive Program (VSIP) this September.
- The proposal includes two salary credits for work performed on capital projects- \$1.2 million salary for straight time and \$0.3 million for overtime. The FY 15 budget did not include a capital project credit for overtime. The straight time salary credit increases to \$1.2 million from \$0.7 million in the FY 16 budget. The table to the right lists the capital projects on which Information Technology (IT) personnel will be working in FY 16.

Project Name	Number
E-Gov (Apex Apps)	97103
Disaster Recovery	97104
NEWWS	97109
Network Infrastructure	97119
Jail Management System	97123
VOIP Implementation	97135
HHS Technology Development	97136

**Expenses, cont.**

- Compared to OLBR’s projection, proposed salary expenses are down 6.3%, or \$507,181. The aforementioned salary credits more than offset the step and COLA increases and the growth in the terminal leave and overtime budgets because the proposal is more in line with current headcount and salary obligation than the Adopted FY 15 Budget.
- The proposal increases the overtime budget 290.3%, from \$240,460 in FY 15 to \$938,500 in FY 16.
- Utility expenses are up slightly in the proposal, compared not only to the FY 15 budget but also to the latest projection.
- Proposed general expenses are up 31.2% when compared not only to the Adopted FY 15 Budget but also to the latest projection. The growth is tied to increased Grainger and information technology supplies and expenses. The proposal also includes \$60,000 for GPC parts, materials, and supplies.
  - The GPC funding line will be used procure materials and supplies for Administrative requests that do not afford IT with the time to rely on the County’s purchasing system.
- The proposed general fund contractual services budget is up 17.9%, from \$8.7 million in FY 15 to \$10.2 million in FY 16. The Administration had to migrate about \$1.9 million in contracts back to the general fund because the technology fund has been depleted. The following are a few highlights:
  - The FY 16 plan includes \$450,000 for Cedar Crestone hosting services. The County did not receive services in FY 13, FY 14, or FY 15.
  - The County’s contract with EMC for storage, arrays, and switches has grown from \$15,000 to \$100,000 as storage demand has grown and warranties have expired.
  - Lighttower provides dark fiber services, which the County relies on at its remote sites. As the County has added more remote sites, the service cost has risen from \$170,400 to \$215,000.

**Expenses, cont.**

- The table below illustrates actual contractual services costs in FY 14, the Adopted FY 15 Budget, and the proposed contractual services budget. As mentioned above, the department exhausted the technology fund in FY 15, keeping the FY 15 general fund contractual services budget close to the FY 14 actual.
  - The proposed contractual expense budget has been reduced 3.1%, or \$0.3 million, when compared to the Adopted FY 15 contractual services budget across all funds.
  - Most of the change in proposed contractual expense is accounted for in software and systems & programming contracts.

<b>Contractual Services</b>					
	FY 14 Actual	FY 15 Adopted	FY 16 Proposed	Proposed vs. Adopted	%
Miscellaneous Contractual Services	\$1,491,341	\$1,765,500	\$1,720,500	(\$45,000)	-2.5%
Software Contracts	6,960,322	5,777,349	6,911,815	1,134,466	19.6%
Systems & Programming	300,000	1,105,000	1,560,000	455,000	41.2%
General Fund	8,751,663	8,647,849	10,192,315	1,544,466	17.9%
Technology Fund	0	1,869,600	0	0	-100.0%
<b>All Funds</b>	<b>\$8,751,663</b>	<b>\$10,517,449</b>	<b>\$10,192,315</b>	<b>(\$325,134)</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>

**Revenues**

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Rents & Recoveries	\$1,160	\$121,365	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	*****	\$0	*****
Dept Revenues	42,463	379	0	48,577	0	0	*****	(48,577)	-100.0%
Cap Backcharges	(400,801)	0	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Interdept Revenues	6,774,958	4,763,298	6,834,964	6,834,964	8,363,595	1,528,631	22.4%	1,528,631	22.4%
Interfund Charges Rev	96,226	210,478	488,511	488,511	167,012	(321,499)	-65.8%	(321,499)	-65.8%
State Aid-Reimb of Exp	(6,167)	0	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,507,838</b>	<b>\$5,095,519</b>	<b>\$7,323,475</b>	<b>\$7,372,052</b>	<b>\$8,530,607</b>	<b>\$1,207,132</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>\$1,158,555</b>	<b>15.7%</b>

- Revenue in the Proposed FY 15 Budget increases 16.5%, or \$1.2 million, from \$7.3 million in FY 15 to \$8.5 million in FY 16. The proposed revenue is roughly \$1.2 million above the latest projection.
- IT has historically generated departmental revenue from the sale of geographic information system (GIS) data. The department sold GIS data, such as maps of sewer lines, utilities lines, and geographic features, to contractors, municipalities, and utility companies (e.g. Verizon). The department eliminated it from the FY 15 budget because it experienced little demand for this information in FY 14.
  - The proposal does not include departmental revenue even though IT has collected \$48,577 as of September 30, 2015.
  - There could be a minor budget opportunity if demand for GIS data carries into FY 16.
- Proposed interdepartmental charges are up 22.4%, or \$1.5 million, from roughly \$6.8 million in FY 15 to \$8.3 million in FY 16.
  - IT classifies each cost it incurs as a direct or an indirect charge. Direct charges are allocated to specific departments to account for IT’s cost of delivering a specific service or product (e.g. iPad, employee labor, software maintenance, etc.). Indirect charges are distributed amongst County agencies and departments for basic IT services the department renders. These charges are based on a number of factors, such as the number of employees in a department and the number of help desk tickets processed in a given time period.
- Interfund charges are down 65.8%, or \$321,499, as the department has eliminated charges to the County’s methadone clinic.



The Commissioner of Investigations shall have power to examine the financial and other records of the Comptroller and Treasurer and to make such other examinations as he or she may deem to be for the best interest of the county, of the accounts, methods and activities of each department, institution, office or agency of the county and of the towns and special districts, except only the County Legislature and Office of Legislative Budget Review, and to report to the County Executive the findings thereon.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
General Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
Contractual Services	0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$5,500</b>	<b>\$5,500</b>	<b>\$5,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Expenses**

- The total FY 16 Proposed expense Budget for the office is remaining flat compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget as well as the FY 15 projection.
- No full-time or part-time employees are assigned to Investigations. There haven't been any expenses incurred in 2013 or 2014.
- The FY 16 budget includes funding to cover expenses for surveillance equipment and any other items needed to conduct investigations.
- Contractual services are remaining flat.
- The County Attorney serves as Commissioner of Investigations.

The Office of Labor Relations is responsible for representing the County, its departments and management in all matters that involve interactions with the County’s labor unions and their collective bargaining agreements (CBAs). The Office is responsible for negotiating collective bargaining and interim agreements, administering such agreements, advising departments on how to achieve goals consistent with such agreements and law and assisting with labor management issues.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	4	5	4	4	5	1	25.0%	1	25.0%
Part-Time and Seasonal	0	1	1	0	0	(1)	-100.0%	0	*****
Salaries	\$280,437	\$321,850	\$403,858	\$421,725	\$389,696	(\$14,162)	-3.5%	(\$32,029)	-7.6%
General Expenses	1,411	0	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Contractual Services	749	333,050	400,000	400,000	400,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$282,597</b>	<b>\$654,900</b>	<b>\$808,958</b>	<b>\$826,825</b>	<b>\$794,796</b>	<b>(\$14,162)</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>(\$32,029)</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>

**Expenses**

- The total FY 16 Proposed expense Budget for the Office of Labor Relations is decreasing by \$14,162, or 1.8%, compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget due entirely to salaries.
- Despite the increase in the full-time headcount, the FY 16 salary expenses are decreasing by \$14,162 from the 2015 Adopted Budget and by \$32,029 from the FY 15 projection. The decrease compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget is due to the elimination of the \$32,367 payroll adjustment from the FY 15 Adopted Budget, which is partially offset by small salary increases for the Commissioner, Secretary and terminal leave pay.
- Budgeted headcount is increasing by one full-time position and decreasing by one part-time position, compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget.
  - The addition of the full-time Assistant to the Director is being offset by the elimination of a seasonal Clerk.
- The FY 16 general expense budget of \$5,100 remains unchanged from the current year. The budget includes funding for office supplies, copy paper, education and training expenses and miscellaneous expenses.
- The FY 16 contractual services expense budget remains flat at \$400,000 for miscellaneous contractual services. These expenses include costs for arbitrator fees, court reporting and outside counsel.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	88	85	95	85	92	(3)	-3.2%	7	8.2%
Part-Time and Seasonal	39	39	20	34	25	5	25.0%	(9)	-26.5%
Salaries	\$5,450,074	\$5,433,101	\$6,304,544	\$5,838,462	\$6,346,919	\$42,375	0.7%	\$508,457	8.7%
Equipment	25,202	44,620	54,503	54,503	55,510	1,007	1.8%	1,007	1.8%
General Expenses	2,033,884	2,099,051	1,688,631	2,088,631	1,681,866	(6,765)	-0.4%	(406,765)	-19.5%
Contractual Services	920,000	805,000	1,044,700	919,700	1,008,154	(36,546)	-3.5%	88,454	9.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,429,160</b>	<b>\$8,381,772</b>	<b>\$9,092,378</b>	<b>\$8,901,296</b>	<b>\$9,092,449</b>	<b>\$71</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>\$191,153</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

### Expenses

- FY 16 total expenditures are remaining relatively flat at \$9.1 million. Proposed allocation increases in salaries and equipment are being offset by decreases in general expenses and contractual services.
- In FY 16, salaries are increasing by \$42,375, or 0.7%, compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget. Compared to the FY 15 projection salaries are increasing by \$508,457, or 8.7%, as some unfilled vacant positions are budgeted to be filled. As in the past, should those positions remain vacant, a surplus will be returned to the General Fund.
  - When comparing the FY 15 projected salary to the current year adopted budget, there is a projected salary surplus of \$466,082 due to vacancies, that surplus will be returned to the operating funds.
- The FY 16 Proposed Budget of 92 full-time positions is a decrease of three compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget.
- The FY 16 Executive Budget of 25 part-time and seasonal positions is an increase of five compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget, but a decrease of nine compared to the FY 15 projection.
- Contractual expenses budgeted at \$1.0 million is decreasing by \$36,546, or 3.5% compared to the FY 15 budget. The decrease is mostly due to the elimination of the contractual service budget for the Minority.
  - The bulk of the contractual service budget is in the Legislative Clerk's Office. Contractual services within that Office include the costs for stenographic recording, mail services and the production of the Legislature's journal of proceedings.

**Expenses, Cont.**

- The FY 16 Proposed Budget of \$1.7 million for general expenses is decreasing minimally by \$6,765 or 0.4%. Increases in Grainger expenses are being entirely offset by decreases in office supplies, copy paper and miscellaneous expenses.

Expenses by Control Center							
(\$'s in millions)							
Control Center	Historical		2015	2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	Exec. Budget	Var.	%	
Legislators-Majority	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.2	0.3	9.1%	
Legislators-Minority	\$2.2	\$1.9	\$2.1	\$1.9	-\$0.3	-12.5%	
Legislative Central Staff	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0%	
Legislative Budget Review	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	

- The \$0.3 million increase in the Majority control center is being offset by a decrease of \$0.3 million in the Minority control center.
  - The FY 16 Proposed Budget for the Legislative Majority is \$3.2 million, an increase of \$266,341 due to a change in allocation stemming from an additional seat on the Legislature. The Legislative Minority has a corresponding decrease of \$266,341.
  - The control centers for the Legislative Clerk and Legislative Budget Review remain flat in FY 16, compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget.

**Revenues**

- In FY 14, there was an actual of \$332,006 in rents and recoveries, the bulk of which resulted from dis-encumbrances of contracts and purchase orders within the Legislative Clerk’s Office.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	21	24	25	26	26	1	4.0%	0	0.0%
Part-Time and Seasonal	4	5	5	2	5	0	0.0%	3	150.0%
Salaries	\$4,785,667	\$4,108,034	\$4,968,928	\$5,184,833	\$5,284,440	\$315,512	6.3%	\$99,607	1.9%
Fringe Benefits	24,483,917	23,104,118	25,232,436	25,248,058	25,827,010	594,574	2.4%	578,952	2.3%
Workers Compensation	6,496,442	6,647,358	8,688,986	8,688,986	8,610,155	(78,831)	-0.9%	(78,831)	-0.9%
Equipment	0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Expenses	69,913	64,810	114,105	114,105	114,105	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Contractual Services	1,478,819	2,055,080	2,909,566	2,909,566	2,765,927	(143,639)	-4.9%	(143,639)	-4.9%
Local Govt Asst Prog.	68,316,548	65,321,196	68,501,853	65,982,147	67,626,890	(874,963)	-1.3%	1,644,743	2.5%
NHC Assn Exp	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	0	0	(13,000,000)	-100.0%	0	*****
Debt Svc. Chargebacks	283,939,224	274,280,868	315,299,990	286,033,791	325,978,869	10,678,879	3.4%	39,945,078	14.0%
Inter-Dept. Charges	4,461,707	6,485,800	3,255,676	3,255,676	3,580,566	324,890	10.0%	324,890	10.0%
Interfund Charges	18,525,983	15,690,559	27,914,544	27,914,544	25,712,807	(2,201,737)	-7.9%	(2,201,737)	-7.9%
Contingencies Reserve	(39,172)	160,769	10,000,000	0	0	(10,000,000)	-100.0%	0	*****
Transfer To PDH (Suits & Damages)	18,415,815	11,250,000	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
NCIFA Expenditures	1,250,000	1,550,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,950,000	50,000	2.6%	50,000	2.6%
Insurance On Bldngs	500,000	500,000	346,868	346,868	346,868	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Legal Aid Society	6,054,467	6,205,830	6,360,976	6,360,976	6,520,000	159,024	2.5%	159,024	2.5%
Bar Assn NC Pub Def	6,674,509	8,037,140	7,282,186	7,282,186	7,300,000	17,814	0.2%	17,814	0.2%
Resident Tuition	14,945,485	10,574,196	8,712,000	8,712,000	10,700,000	1,988,000	22.8%	1,988,000	22.8%
Long Beach Payment	106,233	106,233	106,233	106,233	106,233	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lido/Pt Lookout Fd	5,775	5,775	5,775	5,775	5,775	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NYS Assn Counties	60,447	62,260	65,000	64,128	67,000	2,000	3.1%	2,872	4.5%
Other Suits & Damages	2,405,991	4,031,681	20,200,000	20,200,000	0	(20,200,000)	-100.0%	(20,200,000)	-100.0%
HIPPA Payments	0	0	25,000	25,000	25,000	0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$475,937,769</b>	<b>\$453,241,707</b>	<b>\$524,895,122</b>	<b>\$470,339,872</b>	<b>\$492,526,645</b>	<b>(\$32,368,477)</b>	<b>-6.2%</b>	<b>\$22,186,773</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
Savings from Initiative	0	0	(1,139,497)	0	(1,290,000)	(150,503)	13.2%	(1,290,000)	*****
<b>Consolidated Total</b>	<b>\$475,937,769</b>	<b>\$453,241,707</b>	<b>\$523,755,625</b>	<b>\$470,339,872</b>	<b>\$491,236,645</b>	<b>(\$32,518,980)</b>	<b>-6.2%</b>	<b>\$20,896,773</b>	<b>4.3%</b>

\*Full-time HC - net of savings from initiative credit

**Expenses**

- Beginning FY 12, the Miscellaneous, Unallocated Revenues and Reserves departments were merged with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). In FY 13, the General Fund debt service chargeback expenses were also rolled up in OMB through the inclusion of the Debt Service Department.

**Expenses, Cont.**

- The FY 16 proposed headcount, excluding the savings from initiative, shows an increase of one full-time employee from the FY 15 budget while part-time headcount remains flat. As compared to the OLBR projection, the FY 16 proposed headcount is increasing by three part-time employees.
- Total expenses for the consolidated department are decreasing \$32.5 million or 6.2% from the FY 15 Adopted Budget level. The decrease is primarily due to the FY 15 \$20.2 million other suits & damages line being appropriated into the Litigation Fund, not including a \$10 million contingency reserve in the FY 16, not making the \$13.0 million mission payment to the hospital, offset by a \$10.7 million increase in debt service chargeback expenses.
- The salary line incorporates County-wide attrition coded as savings from initiative, shown below the line. In FY 16, this figure represents the anticipated attrition of 47 employees throughout the County along with the corresponding \$1.3 million in budgeted attrition savings. These figures are centrally located in the Budget Office as it is not known where the separations will occur.
- Excluding the savings from initiative, FY 16 salaries are increasing \$315,512 when compared to FY 15 Adopted Budget.
- The 2012 and 2013 debt service chargeback actuals line includes the former General Fund Debt Service Department. The former department was rolled into OMB in 2013. This expense is completely offset by debt service chargeback revenue from other County departments.
  - The FY 16 Proposed Budget includes \$326.0 million in this line which is a \$10.7 million increase compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget. The increase reflects projected amortization and debt service related to forecasted new borrowings.
  - FY 15 is projected to be under budget by \$29.3 million due to lower principal amounts and delayed borrowings during the current year.
- The department's fringe benefits line reflects costs related only to retired NHCC employees. The expense is projected to increase roughly \$0.6 million from both the FY 15 Adopted Budget and FY 15 projection. The budget includes an 8.9% premium increase.
- Since the County is no longer obligated, the FY 16 Proposed Budget eliminates \$13.0 million in funding for the Historic Mission payment to Nassau Health Care Corporation (NHCC).
- The \$20.2 million other suits and damages line elimination reflects a transfer of the expense appropriation to the Litigation Fund in FY 16. In FY 16 the Litigation Fund reflects the \$20.2 million expense for suits and damages and for transparency as required by the Nassau Interim Finance Authority and is offset by \$20.2 million in fund balance proceeds in the revenue section that are expected to be used for suits and damages. According to the Administration, the FY 16 \$20.2 million fund balance in the Litigation Fund represents the expected 2015 surplus.

**Expenses, Cont.**

- Resident tuition expenses are increasing in-line with forecast enrollment. These expenses will be completely offset by billing back the local town and cities. The reimbursements show up on the revenue offset to expense line.
- The Local Government Assistance Program represents the local share of the sales tax revenue allocated to the County’s three towns, two cities and incorporated villages. The chart below displays the breakout by municipality.
  - In FY 16, local government assistance (LGA) for the three towns and the two cities are budgeted to receive an overall decrease of 1.3% compared to the FY 15 Adopted, a 2.0% increase from the Administration’s FY 15 projection. The Town and City allotments are based upon their populations. LGA is a function of sales tax collections.

Local Government Assistance Program				
	2014 Actual	2015 Adopted	2016 Proposed	2016 vs. 2015
Town of Hempstead	\$36,401,233	\$37,930,045	\$37,436,566	-1.3%
Town of Oyster Bay	13,942,484	15,266,171	15,067,554	-1.3%
Town of North Hempstead	10,845,925	11,029,304	10,885,810	-1.3%
City of Long Beach	1,591,591	1,748,548	1,725,799	-1.3%
City of Glen Cove	1,289,959	1,277,785	1,261,161	-1.3%
Incorporated Villages	1,250,004	1,250,000	1,250,000	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$65,321,196</b>	<b>\$68,501,853</b>	<b>\$67,626,890</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>

- The following chart captures the proposed FY 16 workers' compensation County-wide budget. Except for the Police Department, Corrections, Community College and Public Works which maintain their own portion of workers' compensation within their respective budgets, all other workers' compensation costs are accounted for in OMB’s budget.

Nassau County Worker's Compensation Expense					
Control Center	2014	2015 Adopted	2016 Budget	Exec. vs. Adopted Var.	%
	Office of Management And Budget	\$6,647,358	\$8,688,986	\$8,610,155	(\$78,831)
NC Sheriff/Correctional Center	6,352,072	5,905,420	8,275,342	2,369,922	40.1%
Nassau Community College	400,627	585,500	481,586	(103,914)	-17.7%
Police Department	10,654,132	10,788,979	12,556,098	1,767,119	16.4%
Public Works Department	1,531,342	1,593,444	2,141,359	547,915	34.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$25,585,532</b>	<b>\$27,562,329</b>	<b>\$32,064,540</b>	<b>\$4,502,211</b>	<b>16.3%</b>

**Expenses, Cont.**

- The total FY 16 workers' compensation budget is increasing by \$4.5 million, or 16.3% versus the FY15 Adopted Budget. The Administration is no longer borrowing for long-term payments which is contributing to the operating increase.

**Revenues**

- The total FY 15 proposed revenue budget incorporates Miscellaneous, Unallocated Revenue and Reserves within the Office of Management and Budget. The revenues are shown below by object code.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Fund Balance	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0	(\$10,000,000)	-100.0%	(\$10,000,000)	-100.0%
Fines & Forfeits	1,032,958	1,316,018	1,190,000	1,190,000	1,215,000	25,000	2.1%	25,000	2.1%
Rents & Recoveries	2,735,667	2,354,027	3,714,828	3,714,828	31,420,224	27,705,396	745.8%	27,705,396	745.8%
Rev Offset To Expense	19,356,143	12,449,672	10,812,000	10,812,000	12,800,000	1,988,000	18.4%	1,988,000	18.4%
Dept Revenues	620,000	620,000	620,000	620,000	620,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Interdept Revenues	52,097,233	48,219,875	48,213,690	48,213,690	48,350,532	136,842	0.3%	136,842	0.3%
Pymnt In Lieu of Taxes	10,791,179	10,006,156	11,663,465	12,500,000	12,980,179	1,316,714	11.3%	480,179	3.8%
Debt Svc From Capital	0	0	18,000,000	0	0	(18,000,000)	-100.0%	0	*****
Interfund Charges Rev	31,632,829	30,964,681	52,660,252	45,063,957	37,342,198	(15,318,054)	-29.1%	(7,721,759)	-17.1%
Fed Aid-Reimb of Exp	50,327	15,073	92,400	92,400	92,400	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Interfund Transfers	1,252,082	11,048,242	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
State Aid-Reimb of Exp	977,536	652,717	232,200	232,200	232,200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sales Tax Countywide	1,054,095,384	1,006,373,287	1,056,147,928	1,012,884,370	1,042,478,623	(13,669,305)	-1.3%	29,594,253	2.9%
Sales Tax Part County	85,582,099	88,819,612	90,048,482	89,288,908	81,809,065	(8,239,417)	-9.1%	(7,479,843)	-8.4%
Property Tax	115,436,350	77,801,511	106,380,782	107,363,847	102,207,745	(4,173,037)	-3.9%	(5,156,102)	-4.8%
OTB 5% Tax	3,339,030	2,922,710	2,557,667	2,557,667	2,385,331	(172,336)	-6.7%	(172,336)	-6.7%
OTB Profits	0	0	9,000,000	0	20,000,000	11,000,000	122.2%	20,000,000	*****
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,388,998,817</b>	<b>\$1,303,563,580</b>	<b>\$1,421,333,694</b>	<b>\$1,344,533,867</b>	<b>\$1,393,933,497</b>	<b>(\$27,400,197)</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>	<b>\$49,399,630</b>	<b>3.7%</b>

- Total FY 16 revenues are budgeted to decrease by \$27.4 million or 1.9% from the FY 15 adopted level. The decrease is a function of eliminating \$18.0 million of bond proceeds (debt service from capital), \$10.0 million contingency reserve (fund balance), a \$15.3 million drop in interfund charges, and a \$21.9 million decrease in sales tax collections. Offsetting the declines is an \$11.0 million increase in OTB profits and a \$27.7 million increase in rents & recoveries.



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**Revenues, Cont.**

- Compared to The FY 15 Adopted Budget, The FY 16 Proposed General Fund property tax levy is decreasing 3.9%. For more discussion of the FY 16 property tax, see the Executive Summary.
- Total FY 16 sales tax revenues are decreasing by \$21.9 million, or 1.9% from the FY 15 Adopted Budget. The decrease is primarily due to sales tax revenue projected to underperform the budget in the current year and a readjustment of growth expectations for FY 16.
  - Excluding the deferred piece, FY 16 sales tax revenues are decreasing 1.3% from the FY 15 adopted level. For a more detailed analysis, see the Sales Tax section in the Executive Summary.
- The FY 15 Adopted Budget included \$18.0 million in the debt service for capital line. This represents borrowed proceeds and is not included in the FY 16 Proposed Budget.
- The FY 16 rents & recoveries line is increasing \$27.7 million compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget. The line is comprised of \$18.0 million in tobacco settlement revenues, \$7.5 million in Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT) reimbursement, from local municipalities', prior year recoveries, \$2.3 million prior year recoveries and \$1.0 million in worker's compensation prior year recoveries.
  - In order for the County to utilize these funds, the controlling trustees must first approve the transfer of these monies from the trust to the County. Then, if the County intends to use the funds for operating expenses it will have to amend the tax certificates to reflect change of spending to working capital (operating) purposes.
- New York State enacted the "Upstate NY Gaming Economic Development Act" in 2013. The Act allows the Nassau Regional Off-Track Betting Corporation to host Video Lottery Terminals (VLTs). It also gave the County the right to share in the profits from the program. The FY 16 Proposed Budget includes \$20.0 million in projected revenue which increases to \$22.0 million in 2017 and \$25.0 million in 2018 and 2019. The Administration expects a temporary facility to be up and running for all of 2016. This has been cited as a risk, since OTB was unsuccessful in opening a venue in 2015.
  - Additionally, although the budgeted amount seems reasonable given Yonkers actual collections, when diminishing returns are factored in, the budgeted amounts appear optimistic.
- The Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) line represents the revenues associated with PILOT agreements. Under these agreements, a business will pay a PILOT instead of taxes for several years. The PILOT payments gradually increase until the entity starts to pay its actual tax liability. The FY 16 PILOT line is increasing by \$1.3 million compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget, but is more in line with the FY 15 projection.
- The fine and forfeits line is budgeted to remain at the same level as the previous year. This line includes revenues for forfeited bail and other fines.

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**Revenues, Cont.**

- The proposed FY 15 departmental revenues line includes \$620,000 in collections, which represents the funding for the Off Track Betting (OTB) debt support agreement with Nassau County. The amount is contractually set.
- FY 16 state aid reimbursement is unchanged at the FY 15 \$232,200 level. The state aid line covers reimbursement for indigent legal services at the Legal Aid Society.
- Nassau County derives two revenue streams from horseback racing. These revenue sources are entitled OTB Profits and OTB 5% Tax (Surcharge).
  - OTB profit collections are composed of the net profits generated by the Nassau Regional OTB. The County has not received any OTB profit revenues since 2008 and eliminated the budgeted revenue in FY 11. However, revenue related to the Video Lottery terminals will be booked under this line going forward. The OTB 5% Tax revenue represents collections from the 5% surcharge placed on all winning bets made at any of the five New York State OTBs on races that occur at Belmont. The FY 16 budget is decreasing by \$0.2 million from the FY 15 level.
- Inter-fund revenues are used to budget reimbursement for Major Operating Funds that provide services to non-Major Operating Fund entities. These include services provided to the Grant, Community College, Capital, and Sewer and Storm Water Resource District funds. The FY 16 Proposed Budget includes a total of \$37.3 million, a decrease of \$15.3 million.
  - The Sewer and Storm Water Resource District reimburses OMB for other than personal services (OTPS), personal services (PS) and workers compensation expenses. The expense is recorded in the Sewer District Fund as an interfund charge. SSW workers compensation costs are increasing \$154,736, these are offset by a \$5.7 million decrease in SSW maximus charges.
  - The FY 16 inter-fund revenue line is decreasing \$7.6 million due to elimination of borrowing for termination payments.
  - The County guaranteed debt for both the Nassau Health Care Corporation (NHCC) and Nassau OTB. This line is where the County shows the reimbursement of the County debt expense. The NHCC debt is declining \$2.1 million to \$24.0 million and OTB's debt is declining \$109,124 to \$1.7 million.
- The FY 16 Proposed Budget has Interdepartmental revenue increasing by \$136,842 compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget. These revenues represent the allocation of indirect administrative charges incurred by one department on behalf of another department within the Major Operating Funds. Some of the departments being charged back include Police Headquarters, Police District, Public Works (General Fund) and the Department of Social Services (DSS).
- The FY 16 revenue offset to expense is increasing roughly \$2.0 million compared to the FY 15 level. The increase is a function of the County billing back the FIT resident tuition cost to the local town and cities and current enrollment forecast. Also included on this line is the \$2.1 million in revenues collected for the flexible benefits program. There is an equal expense line for reimbursements to employees.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	68	69	75	70	71	(4)	-5.3%	1	1.4%
Part-Time and Seasonal	9	11	11	10	10	(1)	-9.1%	0	0.0%
Salaries	\$6,113,250	\$6,592,325	\$7,289,637	\$7,007,220	\$7,138,429	(\$151,208)	-2.1%	\$131,209	1.9%
Fringe Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Equipment	20,964	38,278	46,700	46,700	40,029	(6,671)	-14.3%	(6,671)	-14.3%
General Expenses	643,408	614,819	707,495	707,495	688,039	(19,456)	-2.7%	(19,456)	-2.7%
Contractual Services	58,144	60,164	100,199	100,199	102,247	2,048	2.0%	2,048	2.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,835,765</b>	<b>\$7,305,586</b>	<b>\$8,144,031</b>	<b>\$7,861,614</b>	<b>\$7,968,744</b>	<b>(\$175,287)</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>	<b>\$107,130</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

**Expenses**

- FY 16 expenditures for the Medical Examiner (ME) are decreasing by \$175,287, or 2.2%, compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget. Most of the reduction is driven by a decline in salaries and general expenses.
- Budgeted headcount will be going down by four to 71 full-time employees in FY 16 and part-time headcount will decrease by one when comparing budget to budget.
- The proposed salary line includes the contractual COLAs and steps for CSEA employees and \$148,992 increase in terminal leave. Additionally, there are savings from initiatives of \$348,811, reflecting the salary savings associated with the recent Voluntary Separation Incentive Program (VSIP).
- The decline of \$6,671 in equipment is for medical/dental equipment.
- General expenses are going down by \$19,456, budget to budget, due to reductions in traveling expense and medical supplies and expenses offset by increases in postage delivery and building supplies & maintenance.
- The contractual services line is increasing slightly comparing the proposed to the adopted. The Medical Examiner’s Office has added a personal services contract for a Forensic Marine Investigator to examine electrical/mechanical equipment, such as scuba diving equipment, associated with deaths that the Medical Examiner investigates. These specialized services are only utilized for cases where it is deemed necessary.

**Crime Lab**

Since 2011 the County Executive mandated that the Police Department crime lab fall under the jurisdiction of the Nassau County Medical Examiner's Office. Civilian staff was subsequently hired and resources procured to bring on line the essential crime lab disciplines. Specifically, the Medical Examiner's Toxicology lab began DWI testing in November of 2011. By 2012 the DWI Lab became fully functional in drugs and alcohol testing effectively ending the County's dependence on having to outsource for this service. At the request of the Nassau County District Attorney, the lab has since expanded its services to include testing of DWI kits submitted by the New York State Police that have been collected during investigations of vehicular crimes occurring in Nassau County. Presently, this lab continues to provide services to its user agencies. The Latent Prints discipline received accreditation in June of 2012 for latent print comparisons and is actively pursuing accreditation for latent print processing anticipated to be received in late 2015. The Controlled Substance discipline is working toward receiving its accreditation by the first quarter of 2016, providing the existing laboratory can support the operation. The Trace Evidence and Firearms disciplines will continue to be outsourced until appropriate lab space is identified, staff is hired and American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors (ASCLD) International accreditation is granted.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Rents & Recoveries	\$0	\$9,775	\$0	\$58,041	\$0	\$0	*****	(\$58,041)	-100.0%
Dept Revenues	27,831	26,986	25,000	25,000	25,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$27,831</b>	<b>\$36,761</b>	<b>\$25,000</b>	<b>\$83,041</b>	<b>\$25,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>(\$58,041)</b>	<b>-69.9%</b>

**Revenues**

- Department revenues will remain level with those of FY 15. The \$25,000 in revenue is generated by fees the Medical Examiner charges for courtesy holds, Pathology Resident Rotation tours by residents from Winthrop and Long Island Jewish Hospitals and requests for copies and photographs.
- The \$58,041 for OLBR projected is comprised of two factors: a vendor credit in the amount of \$6,211 and \$51,830 is for covering staff with grant funded overtime. The overtime is utilized for case reviews in the Latent Prints and Biology sections to decrease backlogs and reduce turnaround time. Also, the Toxicology division makes use of grant funded overtime to address case backlogs and specifically for DWI cases which necessitate completing testing and furnishing a report within 30 days.

The Office of Minority Affairs (OMA) is a charter mandated agency that was established by public referendum in 1994. OMA was established to further the development, advancement and betterment of economic, employment, business and cultural opportunities for the minority residents of the County, as well as the improvement and stabilization of economically deprived areas in the county. OMA serves as a central coordinating body for County-funded and County-assisted agencies or offices involved in any of the aforementioned endeavors

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	6	6	6	6	6	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Part-Time and Seasonal	2	2	2	3	3	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Salaries	\$442,249	\$449,514	\$520,160	\$537,061	\$515,826	(\$4,334)	-0.8%	(\$21,235)	-4.0%
General Expenses	14,358	14,129	24,970	24,970	24,970	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Contractual Services	28,063	16,493	31,000	31,000	29,800	(1,200)	-3.9%	(1,200)	-3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$484,669</b>	<b>\$480,136</b>	<b>\$576,130</b>	<b>\$593,031</b>	<b>\$570,596</b>	<b>(\$5,534)</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>(\$22,435)</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>

**Expenses**

- Expenses in the Proposed FY 16 Budget are 3.8% below the current projection and 1.0% lower than the level in the Adopted FY 15 Budget.
- Salaries decrease less than one percent compared to the Adopted FY 15 Budget
  - Nearly all the savings borne from the elimination of the vacant Program Supervisor title are offset by terminal pay resulting from this separation and the addition of a Program Coordinator.
  - The proposed budget accounts for a seasonal clerk added to staff partway through FY 15.
  - Additional staff may help OMA meet stated duties and responsibilities.
- The proposed FY 16 contractual services budget is 3.9% lower than both the FY 15 Adopted Budget and the latest projection.

	Historical		2015		2016	2016 vs. 2015		Proj vs. 2016	
	2013	2014*	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Adopted Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-time Headcount	1,153	1,149	1,137	1,090	1,125	(12)	-1.1%	35	3.2%
Salaries	\$128,119,672	\$131,023,907	\$132,731,000	\$129,826,485	\$128,935,989	(\$3,795,011)	-2.9%	(890,496)	-0.7%
Fringe Benefits	53,462,354	55,725,579	58,450,000	58,184,510	58,805,000	\$355,000	0.6%	620,490	1.1%
Equipment	2,268,748	2,242,527	2,400,000	2,207,482	2,177,303	(\$222,697)	-9.3%	(30,179)	-1.4%
General Expenses	7,225,419	7,553,835	7,800,000	8,085,664	7,632,251	(\$167,749)	-2.2%	(453,413)	-5.6%
Contractual Services	7,338,234	7,117,295	6,945,000	7,791,985	8,047,520	\$1,102,520	15.9%	255,535	3.3%
Utility Cost (Tel. & Other)	1,296,050	1,007,301	906,498	829,500	844,500	(\$61,998)	-6.8%	15,000	1.8%
Utility Cost (LIPA)	3,592,803	4,048,956	3,993,502	3,900,000	3,900,000	(\$93,502)	-2.3%	0	0.0%
Interfund Charges	3,297,730	3,105,587	3,300,000	3,281,100	3,281,100	(\$18,900)	-0.6%	0	0.0%
County Scholarships	51,400	1,149,658	55,000	855,000	55,000	\$0	0.0%	(800,000)	-93.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$206,652,410</b>	<b>\$212,974,645</b>	<b>\$216,581,000</b>	<b>\$214,961,726</b>	<b>\$213,678,663</b>	<b>(\$2,902,337)</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>(\$1,283,063)</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>

\*Unaudited

### Expenses

- Expenses are budgeted to decrease by 1.3%, or \$2.9 million, compared to the Adopted 2015 Budget. There had been some adjustments made to the FY 2014 - 2015 Adopted Budget to reallocate expense lines, however, the bottom line approved by the Legislature remained unchanged.
- Salaries in the adopted budget are declining by \$890,496, or 0.7%, when compared to the FY 2014 - 2015 salary projection, and decreasing by 2.9 %, or almost \$4.0 million, when comparing budget to budget. Salaries make up 60.3% of the FY 2015 - 2016 expense budget. FY 2015 - 2016 budgeted headcount is declining by 12, budget to budget and increasing by 35 when compared to 2015 projected numbers.
  - It is hoped that a provision in the Nassau Community College Federation of Teachers (NCCFT) contract will encourage eligible faculty to retire effective 8/31/2015 through 12/31/2015. A total of 34 NCCFT members will have retired in the calendar year of 2015. The College expects that the workload can be absorbed by the remaining full-time and part-time faculty, especially in light of the downward enrollment trend. Savings are also anticipated if adjunct professors are hired or permanent hires are filled with new hires at lower salaries.
- Included in salaries are the Civil Service Employee Association (CSEA) and the NCCFT contract steps and cost of living adjustments. These increases were agreed upon by the respective unions in 2014.

- Also included in the adopted salary budget is an additional \$260,000 for debt service related costs. In 2014, the County offered CSEA union members retirement incentives in an effort to generate future salary savings. The retirement incentive became effective in the fall of 2014 and resulted in 30 CSEA retirements. By reducing the workforce of senior and higher paid employees, the College anticipates lower salary expense, as reflected in the adopted salary line. The College plans to pay for the termination costs associated with the incentive using bonded funds; \$260,000 represents the principle and interest to be funded by operating expense.
- The College plans to charge some operating salary expense to the Grant and Capital Funds. Four full-time Ordinance positions will be charged to the Capital fund and four full-time Ordinance and one full-time NCCFT positions will be charged to Grants.
- The adopted budget for termination pay of \$1.7 million is in line with the current year adjusted budget and should be sufficient to cover normal attrition levels.
- Fringe benefits are increasing by \$355,000 when comparing budget to budget. This is a result of rising health insurance costs and pension costs from the New York State Retirement System and the Teachers Retirement System. Health insurance costs include a projected health insurance growth rate of 4.5%. For more detail on the Fringe Benefits please refer to the Fringe Benefit section. It should be noted that health insurance rates and retirement contributions are based on the best available current assumptions and estimates. The College does not receive actual rates from the State until after the budget is passed.
- The utility and energy budgets are declining slightly budget to budget.
- Adopted FY 2015 - 2016 contractual services are increasing \$1.1 million budget to budget, and \$255,535 from the current year projection. After the budget was adopted in 2014, the College reallocated some OTPS expenses but kept the bottom line the same. The FY 2015 - 2016 is more reflective of FY 2014 - 2015 projections.



**Salaries**

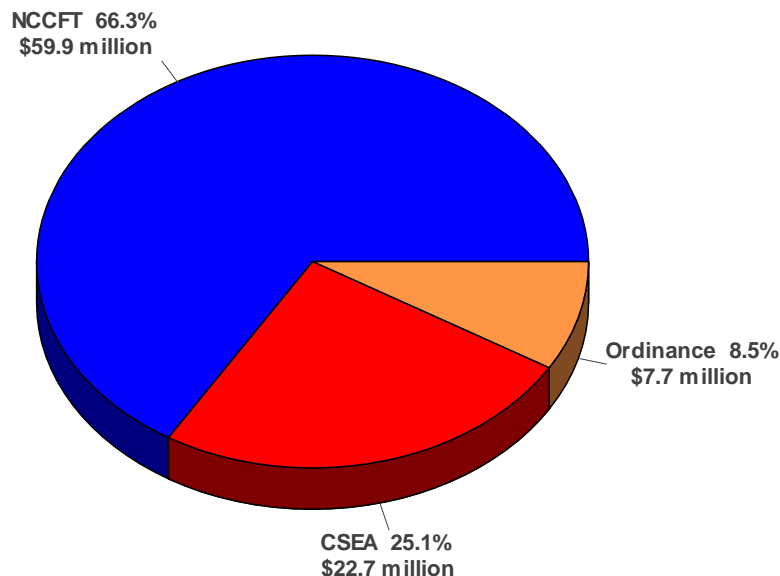
FULL-TIME UNION HEADCOUNT							
Union	On Board Sept 2015		Adopted 15 - 16		Difference		
	F/T	Pers. Svcs	F/T	Pers. Svcs	F/T	Pers. Svcs	\$ % Chg
NCCFT	646	\$58,042,844	676	\$59,123,362	30	\$1,080,518	1.9%
NCCFT-LINCC	14	814,088	14	814,088	0	\$0	0.0%
CSEA	360	21,863,901	364	22,713,557	4	849,656	3.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>\$80,720,833</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>\$82,651,007</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,930,174</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

ORDINANCE POSITIONS	On Board 9/3/2015		Adopted 2015 - 2016		Variance	
SECY TO PRESIDENT	1	\$92,000	1	\$92,000	0	\$0
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	7	545,000	7	545,000	0	0
ASST TO THE DIRECTOR	7	392,328	6	354,328	(1)	(38,000)
ASST TO THE PRES	1	145,000	1	145,000	0	0
ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT	9	1,184,896	8	1,064,896	(1)	(120,000)
ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT	3	403,000	3	403,000	0	0
VICE PRESIDENT	4	684,000	4	664,000	0	(20,000)
PRESIDENT	0	0	2	450,000	2	450,000
ASSOCIATE DEAN	2	179,212	2	179,212	0	0
ASSISTANT DEAN	2	129,915	2	129,915	0	0
DEAN OF INSTRUCTION	5	646,197	5	646,197	0	0
DIRECTOR SPECIAL PROGRAMS	19	2,043,672	19	2,043,672	0	0
DIRECTOR OF HUMAN RESOURCES	2	167,250	2	167,250	0	0
DIRECTOR OF FIN AID/JOB PLAC	1	113,000	1	113,000	0	0
GRANT ADVISOR	2	144,648	2	144,648	0	0
GRANT TECHNICIAN	2	95,000	2	95,000	0	0
DEAN OF STUDENT RLTN	3	376,345	3	376,345	0	0
COLLEGE COMPROLLER	0	0	1	135,000	1	135,000
<b>ORDINANCE TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>\$7,341,463</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>\$7,748,463</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$407,000</b>

\*Excludes chargebacks of \$717,923.

- The charts on the previous page illustrate full-time headcounts for union and ordinance employees. They compare current onboard to FY 2015 - 2016 adopted headcounts. CSEA members were offered a 2015 Voluntary Separation Incentive Program, VSIP, effective August 1, 2015 through September 15, 2015.
- A total of 34 NCCFT members will have retired in the calendar year of 2015 as a result of the special retirement incentive built in to the recent NCCFT contract. There were 29 members who retired on August 31, 2015 and an additional five will retire by December 31, 2015. However, this number may grow by year's end as more people opt into the incentive.
- The contract included a clause for retiring employees taking the incentive which entitled them to 40% of their salaries. This has significantly increased separation expense and has resulted in the average termination cost per employee to double what the County has experienced for CSEA separations.
- The increase of 30 NCCFT members from the current onboard will allow the College to possibly backfill some positions. Any unfilled vacant positions will result in salary savings.
- The union chart shows an increase of four CSEA members in FY 2015 - 2016 and a growth \$1.9 million for all collective bargaining unions. The increase in NCCFT and LINCC salaries reflects contractual increases from the recently negotiated contract with the NCCFT union. Effective September 1, 2015 NCCFT and LINCC members will receive 1.75% COLA and 1.80% half step increment.
- There are currently 70 Ordinance employees on board and the adopted budget assumes 71 for an increase of one. The additional position include the vacant College Comptroller position. As the chart indicates, the President position is currently filled by the acting president. The College does not expect there to be two president positions, but has included the funds in that code as it is unclear what will happen with the current acting president. There are two possible scenarios; first if the acting president is appointed to the position, there will be \$225,000 available in funds; second, if another candidate is confirmed, there will be enough funds to absorb the impact of the acting president being reassigned to a different position. All told, the College will have at its disposal \$407,000 for Ordinance raises, reassignments and to fill vacant positions.
- The graph next page illustrates salary expenses by union in the adopted budget inclusive of chargebacks.

**Adopted FY 2015 - 2016 Full Time Salaries by Union**



**Adjunct Faculty Association Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)**

- The FY 2015 - 2016 adopted salary and fringe budget includes a 2.25% (COLA) increase to account for the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Adjunct Faculty Association (AFA). The MOA commences October 1, 2010 and expires September 30, 2018.
- The table below lists the effective date and amount of each salary increase by academic school year. The effective dates of the salary increases are September 1<sup>st</sup> and cover the period through the following year. It also includes the College’s estimated cost for each salary increase. The College should be able to avoid drawing on the fund balance in FY 2015 – 2016, since the September 1, 2015 increase is built into the adopted budget. However, depending on year end results, the College may have to use fund balance this year.

Effective Date	Salary Increase	Estimated Cost
9/1/2010	0%	\$0
9/1/2011	0%	0
9/1/2012	0%	0
9/1/2013	0%	0
9/1/2014	2.25%	702,000
9/1/2015	2.25%	718,000
9/1/2016	2.25%	734,000
9/1/2017	2.25%	750,000

- The MOA includes several other provisions, that include the following:
- Compensation for nursing instructors who attend training required by outside agencies and guaranteed hours for Adjunct Technical Assistants at the writing center.
  - Within certain contractual parameters, the College retains the right to operate brush up courses in the Continuing Education Department and the right to offer these courses outside the normal course of the semester.
  - The AFA agrees that it will not oppose a permanent injunction order the College is planning to seek in the matter of Nassau Community College v. Charles Loiacono, et al.

**Fringe Benefits**

Nassau Community College Fringe Benefit Expenses							
	2015 Adopted Budget	OLBR Projection	2016 Adopted Budget	2016 vs. 2015	Percent	Prop. vs. Projected	Percent
State Retirement	\$6,660,000	\$7,330,885	\$7,000,000	\$340,000	5.1%	(\$330,885)	-4.5%
Teachers Retirement	3,454,000	4,010,387	3,950,000	496,000	14.4%	(60,387)	-1.5%
Social Security	9,850,000	9,512,774	9,500,000	(350,000)	-3.6%	(12,774)	-0.1%
Health Insurance	19,174,000	18,937,422	19,450,000	276,000	1.4%	512,578	2.7%
TIAA CREF	7,540,000	6,884,639	7,000,000	(540,000)	-7.2%	115,361	1.7%
Optical Plan	122,000	122,000	120,000	(2,000)	-1.6%	(2,000)	-1.6%
Unemployment	325,000	150,000	150,000	(175,000)	-53.8%	0	0.0%
Dental Insurance	650,000	650,000	650,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Medicare Reimbursement	1,435,000	1,435,000	1,485,000	50,000	3.5%	50,000	3.5%
Health Insurance Retirees	7,730,000	7,758,342	8,000,000	270,000	3.5%	241,658	3.1%
Retirees Optical	14,000	14,000	15,000	1,000	7.1%	1,000	7.1%
MTA Mobility Tax	455,000	443,061	445,000	(10,000)	-2.2%	1,939	0.4%
CSEA Legal Fund	66,000	61,000	65,000	(1,000)	-1.5%	4,000	6.6%
Workers Compensation	975,000	875,000	975,000	0	0.0%	100,000	11.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$58,450,000</b>	<b>\$58,184,510</b>	<b>\$58,805,000</b>	<b>\$355,000</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>\$620,490</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

- The FY 2015 - 2016 Adopted Budget for Fringe Benefits is \$58.8 million, which represents 27.5% of the operating budget. The budget is increasing by \$355,000, or 0.6% and appears to be reasonable, however, there are possible risks based on changes that may occur in staffing levels, finalized rate increases for health insurance and retirement costs. For example, the growth rate assumption that the College built into their health insurance budget may be optimistic based on New York State Health Insurance Program (NYSHIP)'s best estimate for FY 2016. The College does not anticipate that there will be any material costs to the budget as a result of the rollout of the Affordable Care Act (ACA).
  - The growth in the fringe benefit budget is primarily due to rises in the Teacher's Retirement System, New York State Local Retirement System (NYSLRS), and Health Insurance costs for Active Employees and Retirees, partially offset by declining Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association - College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA CREF), Social Security contribution and unemployment insurance expenses.

- The FY 2015 - 2016 State Retirement System's adopted budget of \$7.0 million is increasing by \$340,000 budget to budget, however compared to the current projection it is declining by \$330,885, or 4.5%. The decrease compared to the current projection is due to a reduction in salaries and in the pension contribution rate. The contribution rate in the retirement plan that reflects the majority of College employees is declining from 20.4% to 18.9%. The budget is reasonable based on the projected 2016 New York State & Local Retirement System (ERS) bill provided by the New York State Comptroller's Office.
- The \$4.0 million adopted budget for the Teachers Retirement System (TRS) is increasing by \$496,000, or 14.4% compared to the prior year budget, but is reflecting a decrease of 1.5% or \$60,387 compared to the projection. The FY 2015 - 2016 budget is more in line with the current projection. This reduction is based on the TRS Employer Contribution Rate (ECR) estimation of 13.5% versus the 17.5% in FY 2014 - 2015.
- The adopted budget for Health Insurance for Active employees and Retirees is increasing by \$512,578 and \$241,658, respectively, compared to the current year projection. The college budget assumes a health insurance growth rate of 4.5%. This may be an optimistic assumption since New York State's First Quarter Experience Report projects a best estimate growth rate of 7.6% effective January 1, 2016, (which includes eight months of the College fiscal year). If the rate were to finalize at the State's best estimate rate, OLBR projects a possible risk of roughly \$553,000.
- The TIAA-CREF FY 2015 - 2016 budget of \$7.0 million is decreasing by \$540,000 related to the prior year budget, however compared to the projection of \$6.9 million the adopted budget is increasing by \$115,361. The FY 2016 budget is consistent with the current year projection. The College based their assumption on year to date information and historical trends from prior years.
- The Social Security budget of \$9.5 million dropped by \$350,000, or 3.6%, from the current budget and by \$12,774 from the current projection. The social security budget appears realistic since social security costs are a function of salaries and the FY 2015 - 2016 salary budget is declining.
- The unemployment budget is decreasing by \$175,000, or 53.8%, to \$150,000 compared to the prior year budget, but is consistent with the current year projection.

**OTHER THAN PERSONAL SERVICES**

- OTPS spending in FY 2015 - 2016 will be about \$537,674, or 2.1%, more than that of the adopted FY 2014 - 2015. The following chart details the OTPS spending from 2014 to the current Adopted Budget:

Nassau Community College OTPS Budget Comparison FY 2014 - 2016						
	<u>2014</u> <u>Operating</u> <u>Results</u>	<u>2015</u> <u>Adopted</u> <u>Budget</u>	<u>2015</u> <u>Projected</u> <u>Oper. Results</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>Adopted</u> <u>Budget</u>	Variance <u>2015/2016</u>	Variance <u>Proj/Bud</u>
Equipment	\$2,242,527	\$2,400,000	\$2,207,482	\$2,177,303	(\$222,697)	(\$30,179)
General Expenses	7,553,835	7,800,000	8,085,664	7,632,251	(167,749)	(453,413)
Contractual Services	7,117,295	6,945,000	7,791,985	8,047,520	1,102,520	255,535
Utility Costs	5,056,256	4,900,000	4,729,500	4,744,500	(155,500)	15,000
Central Utility Plant Chgs	3,105,587	3,300,000	3,281,100	3,281,100	(18,900)	0
Scholarships	1,149,658	55,000	855,000	55,000	0	(800,000)
	<u>\$26,225,158</u>	<u>\$25,400,000</u>	<u>\$26,950,731</u>	<u>\$25,937,674</u>	<u>\$537,674</u>	<u>(\$1,013,057)</u>

- Historically, the College has adjusted spending for OTPS on an as needed basis. Sometimes OTPS spending shifts at year's end due to surpluses in other areas of the budget to fund needed expenses. The budgeted bottom line however, always remains the same.
- Utility costs are declining in FY 2015 - 2016 by \$155,500 budget to budget but are similar to projected FY 2014 - 2015 results. The College anticipates comparable rates for FY 2015 - 2016.
- The variance of \$1.1 million in the contractual services line aligns the budget closer with the FY 2014 - 2015 projection.
- The scholarship line is remaining flat budget to budget but declining by \$800,000 when compared to 2015 projections. The reduction from the projected is due to the elimination of the scholarship appropriation for the federally funded SAFER grant (Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response). This allocation was intended for one-year only to enable Nassau County's Office of Emergency Management (OEM) to continue to provide services previously covered by the aforementioned grant. The

College absorbed the costs associated with this grant in FY 2014 - 2015 but has advised that if the program is to continue, it will be through the Office of Emergency Management.

- The SAFER grant is designed to encourage individuals to become participants in Nassau County's volunteer fire departments and as fire department emergency medical service (EMS) providers while they attend NCC. In exchange for tuition reimbursement, student/volunteers must maintain volunteer activity and training levels and certain academic objectives during their course of study and must commit to a post-education service obligation of one year for each scholarship they receive.
- In FY 2014 - 2015 the College funded this program with a supplemental appropriation from fund balance.

### **OPPORTUNITIES & RISKS**

- Should circumstances evolve during the budget year that generate shortfalls in any area of the budget, the College will implement additional contingencies such as reductions in OTPS spending. The main areas of concern are retirement savings and health insurance growth. Unfilled vacancies and monies in the salary lines may be needed to offset the shortfalls.

### **Points of Discussion**

It is OLBR's experience that the line items approved by the Legislature are not always that which are posted in the Banner system (the financial system utilized by the College). The College has the authority to reallocate line item budgets as long as the bottom line remains consistent to the approved totals. The shifting of budget authority within and between object codes is acceptable and oftentimes necessary. However, this practice makes budget analysis difficult as line items may change frequently.



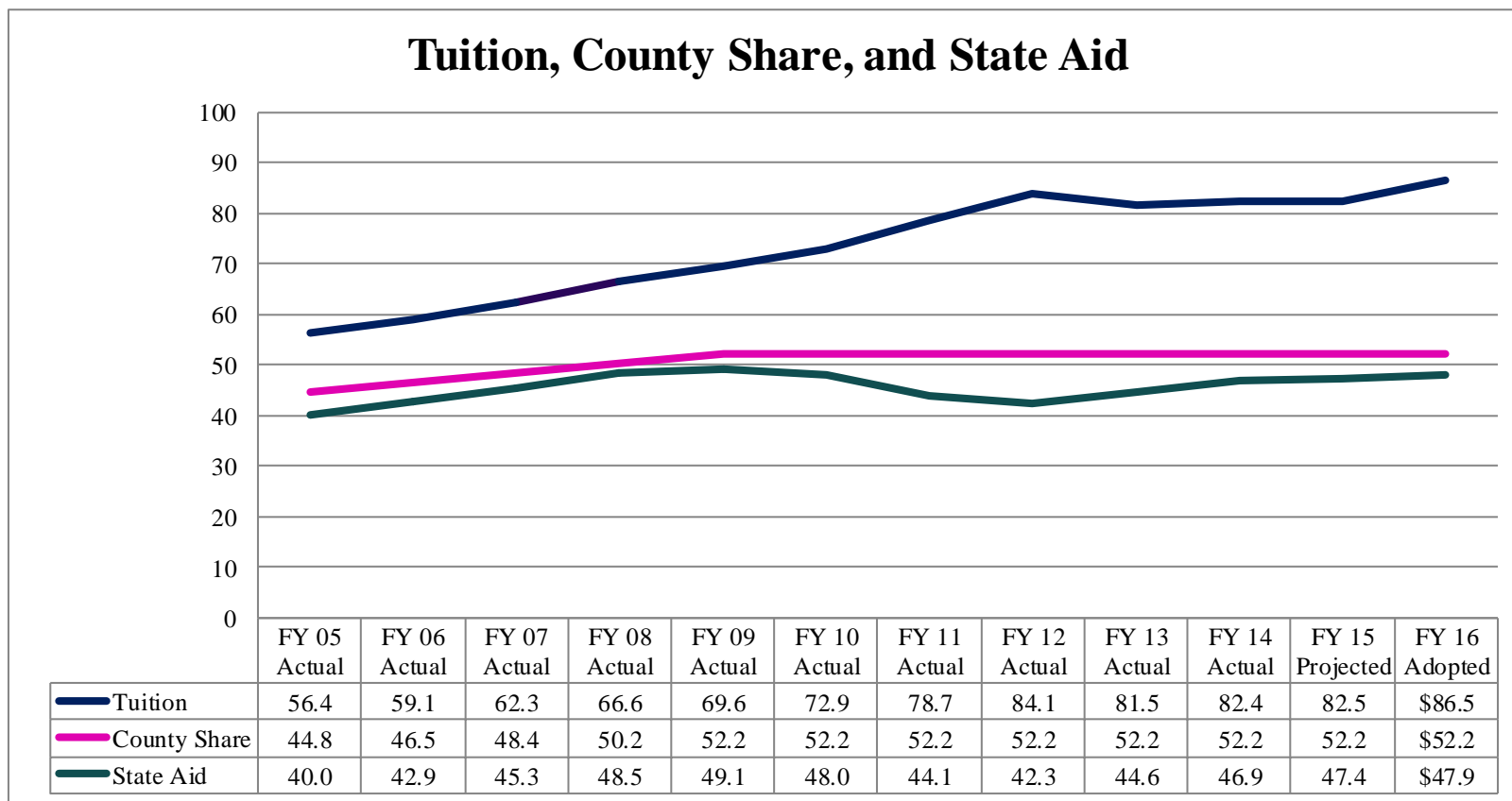
	Historical		2015		2016	2015 vs. 2016		Projected vs. 2016	
	2013	2014*	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Adopted Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Tuition	\$81,469,769	\$82,376,001	\$83,598,615	\$82,452,216	\$86,528,479	\$ 2,929,864.00	3.5%	\$4,076,263	4.9%
Property Tax	52,210,077	52,206,883	52,206,883	52,206,883	52,206,883	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
State Aid	44,621,803	46,909,405	47,356,919	47,433,557	47,923,295	566,376.00	1.2%	489,738.00	1.0%
Rev. Lieu Spons. Share	14,058,715	14,697,445	15,542,010	15,019,969	14,825,356	(716,654.00)	-4.6%	(194,613.00)	-1.3%
Rev. Offset To Expense	4,964,234	3,928,737	4,472,000	4,642,365	4,642,365	170,365.00	3.8%	-	0.0%
Service Fees	7,285,588	7,124,283	7,028,000	6,884,985	6,887,285	(140,715.00)	-2.0%	2,300.00	0.0%
Rents & Recoveries	868,040	565,907	3,838,573	3,838,573	600,000	(3,238,573.00)	-84.4%	(3,238,573.00)	-84.4%
Investment Income	64,618	44,408	65,000	65,000	65,000	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Federal Aid	77,213	0	0	0	0	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Fund Balance Appropriated	1,533,699	4,873,800	2,473,000	2,473,000	0	(2,473,000.00)	-100.0%	(2,473,000.00)	-100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$207,153,756</b>	<b>\$212,726,870</b>	<b>\$216,581,000</b>	<b>\$215,016,548</b>	<b>\$213,678,663</b>	<b>(\$2,902,337)</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>(\$1,337,885)</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>

*\*Unaudited*

## Revenues

- Revenue in the Adopted FY 2015-2016 Budget is 1.3%, or \$2.9 million, lower than in the Adopted FY 2014 - 2015 Budget. Compared to the current academic year projection, revenue is down 0.6%, or \$1.3 million, in FY 2015-2016.
- The County’s share of College revenue, the property tax levy, remains \$52.2 million in the Adopted FY 2015 - 2016 Budget. The property tax levy has been \$52.2 million since FY 2008 - 2009.
- The State made a slight adjustment to the Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) reimbursement rate. As a result, state aid revenue is up 1.0% when compared to the current academic year projection.
- The Adopted FY 2015 - 2016 tuition budget is 4.9%, or \$4.1 million, greater than the current projection. The growth in tuition revenue is attributable to a \$300 increase in the full time annual tuition rate. The FY 2015-2016 tuition budget assumes a 2.0% enrollment decline.
- The College liquidated two unusually large encumbrances in FY 2014 - 2015, but does not expect to have the same opportunity in FY 2015 - 2016. As a result, rents and recoveries revenue in the Adopted Budget is down \$3.2 million, or 84.4%, compared to both the Adopted FY 2014 - 2015 Budget and the current academic year projection.
- The College did not include a fund balance appropriation in its Adopted Budget. The College has budgeted fund balance as a revenue source in each of the last seven fiscal years.

**FY 2005 – 2016**  
(\$ in millions)



- The state aid budget is \$47.9 million in the Adopted Budget, or about 22.4% of the FY 2015 - 2016 revenue budget. Since FY 2008 - 2009, state aid has fluctuated, from a high of \$49.1 million that year to a low of \$42.3 million in FY 2011 - 2012.
- The County share accounts for 24.4% of revenue. The County raised the major funds property tax levy about 3.1% in FY 2015. The College was not included in the adjustment; a similar increase to the College’s levy could have brought in \$1.6 million in additional revenue.
- Tuition in the Adopted Budget is \$86.5 million, or 40.5% of revenue. The tuition rate has risen steadily over the last eight years, offsetting the flat property tax levy and variable State support.

**Tuition**

- Tuition revenue represents about 40.5% of total revenue in the Adopted Budget and is a function of student enrollment and tuition rates. The tuition rate is a revenue source wholly controlled by the College.
- The enrollment and tuition figures over the last ten years can be found in the table to the right. As the table illustrates, enrollment at the College has declined more than two percent each year since FY 2011 - 2012.

Year	FTE Count	% Change	Tuition	% Change
2006	17,642	-3.27%	\$ 3,140	8.28%
2007	18,106	2.63%	3,310	5.41%
2008	18,287	1.00%	3,434	3.75%
2009	18,427	0.77%	3,552	3.44%
2010	19,392	5.24%	3,622	1.97%
2011	19,691	1.54%	3,732	3.04%
2012	19,274	-2.12%	3,990	6.91%
2013	18,759	-2.67%	3,990	0.00%
2014	18,381	-2.02%	4,088	2.46%
2015*	17,764	-3.36%	4,234	3.57%
2016*	17,409	-2.00%	4,534	7.09%

FY2014-2015 and 2015-2016 are projections.

- The College anticipates another 2.0% enrollment decline in FY 2015 - 2016, which the College estimates will negatively impact their budget by \$1.7 million. The College sought a tuition rate increase of 7.1% when it presented its budget to the Legislature. The Legislature adopted the tuition increase, which brought the full time tuition rate to \$4,534 per year.
- According to the College, the rate increase should generate approximately \$5.7 million in revenue. As the table below demonstrates, Nassau’s tuition rate is slightly lower than Suffolk County’s rate and about 5.9% more than Westchester County’s rate.

Yearly Tuition Comparison				
	Current	2016 Adopted	Increase	Diff From Nassau
Suffolk	\$4,390	\$4,570	\$180	\$36
Nassau	4,234	4,534	300	-
Westchester	4,280	4,280	0	-254

### **Property Tax Levy**

- The property tax levy is set at \$52.2 million in the Adopted FY 2015 - 2016 Budget.
- The County's contribution represents 24.4% of revenue.

### **State Aid**

- State aid is expected to grow 1.2% to \$47.9 million in the Adopted budget, compared to the previous year's Adopted Budget.
  - State aid revenue is still well below the high of \$49.1 million in FY 2008 - 2009.
- The State increased the FTE reimbursement rate by \$100 for the upcoming year. The FY 2015 - 2016 rate is set at \$2,597 per FTE.
  - The State has imposed midyear cuts in the past. Further stress would be put on the budget should midyear cuts occur in FY 2015 – 2016.

### **Revenue Lieu Sponsor Share**

- This revenue stream is an assortment of collections, including tuition from international students, students from out of state, and students from New York State without a certificate of residency from their home county. The bulk of this revenue source comes from charging back other counties for educating their residents at NCC.
- The charge back rate for non-resident FTEs is a function of Nassau's property tax contribution, FTE levels, and is subject to a prior year adjustment.
  - Individual non-resident students pay tuition. The County collects the chargeback rate from the non-resident student's home county.
  - In the event a student cannot produce a certificate of residency from their home county, the student is charged double tuition.
- The chargeback rate formula factors in criteria such as operating expenses, enrollment, and fund balance use. The State increased the College's chargeback rate 13.1% in FY 2014 - 2015 to \$3,970 per FTE, up from \$3,510 per FTE in FY 2013 - 2014. The rate growth was driven by the College's reliance on fund balance, declining enrollment, and rising operating costs. The State will set the FY 2015 - 2016 chargeback rates in September. To date, this information has not been released.
- The \$14.8 million budget for this revenue stream breaks out in the following manner: \$12.8 million from charging back to other counties and \$2.1 million from collections of all other non-resident tuition.

**Revenue Offset to Expenses**

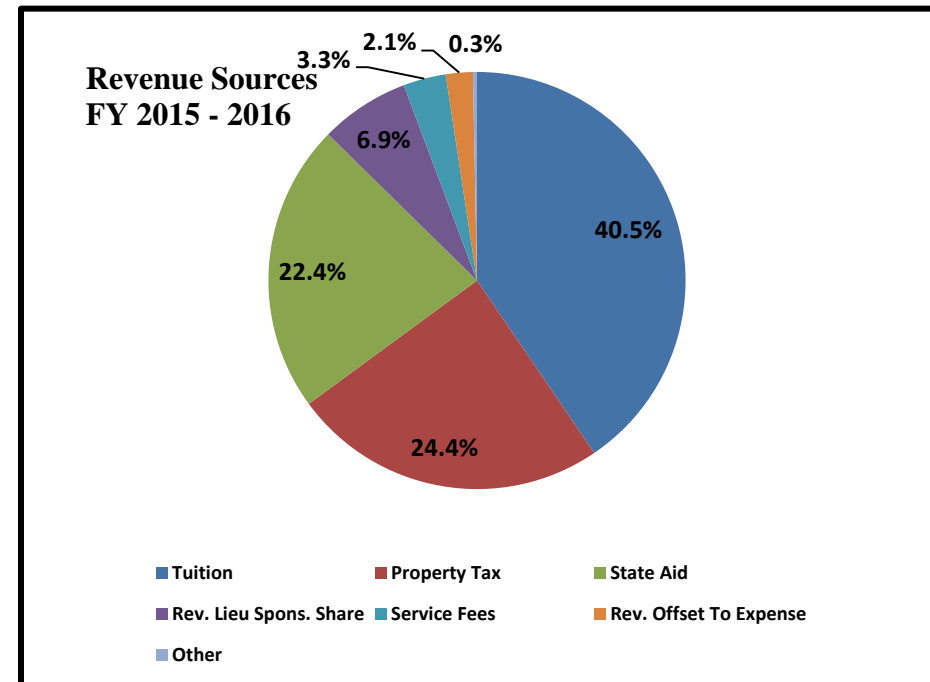
- This revenue source is comprised of commissions, contracts, and course fees to cover special course offerings. These special offerings include continuing education, corporate education, and English as a Second Language (ESL), among other courses.
- The Adopted FY 2015 - 2016 revenue offset to expense budget is \$4.6 million, in line with the current projection and 3.8% higher than the FY 2014 - 2015 Adopted Budget.
- The College reclassified the Immunization Transcript, Late Payment-Tuition, and Late Payment-Tuition Payment Plan fees in the Adopted budget. These fees have been moved into the revenue offset to expense line because they do not affect every student. The absorption of these fees accounts for the 3.8% growth from the Adopted Budget.

**Rents and Recoveries**

- Revenue is generated as a result of liquidating prior year encumbrances. Compared to the current academic year projection, the collection of rents and recoveries plummets 84.4% to \$0.6 million in the Adopted FY 2015 - 2016 Budget.
  - Last year, the College recovered two large credits that had been on their balance sheet for some time. At this time, the College does not have an opportunity of this magnitude in FY 2015 - 2016.
  - The \$0.6 million Adopted Budget is in line with historical results. In FY 2012 - 2013, the College collected \$0.9 million in rents and recoveries. In FY 2013 - 2014, the College liquidated \$0.6 million in prior year encumbrances.

**Investment Income**

- The College Treasurer manages several interest bearing accounts. Additionally, the County Treasurer handles some of this revenue on the College’s behalf. Investments are by their very nature directly affected by market interest rates. Rates have been remarkably low.



**Service Fees**

- The Adopted FY 2015 - 2016 Service Fee Budget is \$6.9 million, in line with the current projection and 2.0% lower than the FY 2014 - 2015 Adopted Budget. There are no new fees in the Adopted budget.
- The College reclassified the Immunization Transcript, Late Payment-Tuition, and Late Payment-Tuition Payment Plan fees in the Adopted Budget. These fees have been moved to the revenue offset to expense line because they do not affect every student. The fee reclassification accounts for the \$140,715 difference budget to budget.

<b>Service Fees</b>						
<b>Adopted FY 2015 vs. Adopted FY 2016</b>						
<b>Service Fee: Source</b>	<b>Fee</b>	<b>FY 14-15</b>		<b>FY 15-16</b>		<b>Variance</b>
		<b>Adopted Budget</b>	<b>Fee</b>	<b>Adopted Budget</b>	<b>Fee</b>	<b>Revenue</b>
Technology	\$40	\$1,447,461	\$40	\$1,453,718	\$0	\$6,257
Student Lab	100	1,732,056	100	1,739,545	0	7,488.59
Application	50	926,833	50	930,840	0	4,006.81
NG Check	20	12,293	20	12,346	0	52.88
Academic Transcript Fees	30	23,224	30	23,323	0	99.44
Late Registration	25	244,387	25	245,443	0	1,055.92
Nursing Evaluation	75	635	75	638	0	2.71
Tuition Pay Plan	40	481,257	40	483,337	0	2,079.82
Change of Program	25	1,930	25	1,938	0	8.30
Consolidated Fee	30	1,050,300	30	1,054,847	0	4,547.34
Convenience Fee	18	362,774	18	364,342	0	1,567.97
Vehicle Registration	45	574,485	45	576,968	0	2,483.33
Immunization Transcript Fee	5	6,217	0	0	0	(6,217.00)
Late Payment- Tuition	25	33,954	0	0	0	(33,954.00)
Late Payment- Tuition Payment Plan	25	130,194	0	0	0	(130,194.00)
<b>Totals</b>		<b>\$7,028,000</b>		<b>\$6,887,285</b>		<b>\$(140,714.89)</b>

**Fund Balance**

- The Board of Trustees established a fund balance policy which states that “an unreserved fund balance of no less than 4.0% of the prior year’s operating budget” must be maintained. The College’s current fund balance is below the Trustees’ threshold. The chart below projects the fund balance through the end of FY 2015 - 2016.
- The College recognizes its dependency on the fund balance. In an attempt to stabilize the fund balance, the College did not include a fund balance appropriation in the Adopted Budget.
  - This choice by the College is the first step towards compliance with the Trustees’ policy. However, this will prove to be a challenge, as the College has drawn on the fund balance in each of the last seven fiscal years.

<b>Fund Balance Reconciliation</b>	
FY 13-14 Unappropriated Fund Balance	<b>\$9,351,770</b>
FY 14-15 Fund Balance Appropriation	(2,473,000)
FY 14-15 Projected Operating Results	(207,922)
Projected FY 14-15 Unappropriated Fund Balance	<b>6,670,848</b>
Adopted FY 15-16 Fund Balance Appropriation	-
Projected FY 15-16 Unappropriated Fund Balance	<b>6,670,848</b>

**Fund Balance, Cont.**

- In the Fiscal Year ending August 31, 2014, New York State Community Colleges held on average 12.70% of budgeted expenditures in an unreserved fund balance.
- At 4.55%, Nassau Community College ranks 26<sup>th</sup> out of 30<sup>th</sup> among Community Colleges in terms of fund balance as a percentage of expenditures. This figure represents an almost 2.5% decline from the prior year percentage of 7.06.
- Not only does Nassau rank worse than average, but it also ranks below both Suffolk and Westchester.
- These rankings are calculated on the \$9.7 million Fund Balance the College reported for the Fiscal Year ending August 31, 2014.

Community College Fund Balance Comparison As of Fiscal Year Ending August 31, 2014			
Community College	Unreserved Fund Balance	Total Expenditures*	Percent of Fund Balance to Expenditures
F-I-T	\$ 62,519,188	\$ 176,650,893	35.39%
Jamestown	9,193,497	34,906,853	26.34%
Niagara	11,992,947	47,252,284	25.38%
Corning	7,675,711	30,639,829	25.05%
North Country	3,227,392	13,358,785	24.16%
Schenectady	5,737,668	28,701,944	19.99%
Genesee	6,630,998	36,424,161	18.20%
Erie	18,228,086	108,850,099	16.75%
Columbia-Greene	2,520,872	16,764,032	15.04%
Fulton-Montgomery	2,557,347	18,593,122	13.75%
<b>Suffolk</b>	<b>25,309,148</b>	<b>191,659,809</b>	<b>13.21%</b>
Herkimer	3,032,409	23,486,247	12.91%
Finger Lakes	5,205,056	40,714,720	12.78%
Mohawk Valley	6,260,673	49,484,264	12.65%
Dutchess	7,202,517	59,739,169	12.06%
Monroe	12,124,769	122,040,678	9.94%
Jefferson	2,356,584	26,077,096	9.04%
Clinton	1,235,402	14,645,136	8.44%
<b>Westchester</b>	<b>9,948,394</b>	<b>118,565,819</b>	<b>8.39%</b>
Cayuga	2,312,149	30,215,908	7.65%
Adirondack	1,811,707	28,124,716	6.44%
Onondaga	4,045,489	74,886,846	5.40%
Broome	2,553,785	49,199,287	5.19%
Hudson Valley	4,382,150	90,441,943	4.85%
Orange County	2,630,556	57,337,086	4.59%
<b>Nassau</b>	<b>9,726,373</b>	<b>213,630,264</b>	<b>4.55%</b>
Tompkins - Cortland	1,376,298	37,877,209	3.63%
Rockland	2,240,946	65,212,783	3.44%
Sullivan	272,416	16,275,407	1.67%
Ulster	255,719	25,648,882	1.00%

\* Expenditures do not include unexpended encumbrances at year end  
Community Colleges report actual expenditures only in their NYS Annual Report



**Opportunities & Risks**

- The College based its Adopted Budget on the assumption that enrollment will decline 2.0% in FY 2015 - 2016. The 2.0% assumption might be inadequate, as enrollment has declined more than two percent each year since FY 2011 - 2012. If enrollment falls more than 2.0%, enrollment sensitive revenues (e.g. tuition, revenue in lieu of sponsor share, service fees, state aid, etc.) would risk meeting their respective targets.
- A risk to the budget materializes should the State slash the reimbursement rate mid-year, an action the State last took in FY 2010.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Rents & Recoveries	\$1,929,550	\$1,689,610	\$1,616,800	\$1,579,592	\$2,164,136	\$547,336	33.9%	\$584,544	37.0%
Dept Revenues	18,035,259	17,722,392	21,137,320	18,324,397	20,815,395	(321,925)	-1.5%	2,490,998	13.6%
Interdept Revenues	66,743	65,667	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
State Aid-Reimb of Exp	0	42,302	0	0	42,302	42,302	*****	42,302	*****
Special Taxes	675,000	2,891,731	3,325,000	3,325,000	3,125,000	(200,000)	-6.0%	(200,000)	-6.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,706,552</b>	<b>\$22,411,701</b>	<b>\$26,079,120</b>	<b>\$23,228,989</b>	<b>\$26,146,833</b>	<b>\$67,713</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>\$2,917,844</b>	<b>12.6%</b>

**Revenues**

- The 2016 Proposed Budget increases in total revenues by \$67,713 or 0.3% in comparison to the FY 15 Adopted Budget. The increase is due to rises in rents and recoveries and state aid, partially offset by decreases in departmental revenues and special taxes.
- The FY 16 Proposed Budget is increasing \$2.9 million or 12.6% compared to OLBR’s projection, mainly due to an increase of \$2.5 million in departmental revenues in anticipation of more revenue in concessions, greens fees and camping fees.
- The FY 16 rents and recoveries line has an increase of \$0.5 million budget to budget. This is due to Landmark Property Units being recorded differently in the Proposed 2016 Budget.

- The FY 16 Proposed Budget expects a decrease in Special Taxes of \$0.2 million or 6.0% in comparison to both the FY 15 Adopted Budget and OLBR’s projection.
  - The decline is due to less Hotel/Motel taxes. Hotel/Motel taxes are recorded in two departments, Treasurer and Parks.
  - The chart below details the 2014 actual, the 2015 projection and the FY 16 Proposed Budget of the Hotel Motel tax.

Hotel/Motel Tax (\$ in milion)			
	2014	2015	2016
	Actual	Projection	Proposed
Treasurer	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9
Parks/Gen	2.9	3.3	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3.8</b>	<b>\$4.2</b>	<b>\$4.0</b>

- This funding is used to promote tourism as well as contracts to improve and advance the marketability of cultural and historical attractions.

**Aquatic Center**  
 The three phases of renovations to the Aquatic Center have now been completed. The finished work includes: the replacement of a UV filter, repairs to the roof (fixing all leakage), locker rooms, stands, hallways and new HVAC units.

**Revenues Cont.**

<b>Golf Operations Departmental Revenue</b>				
<b>Revenue Source</b>	<b>FY 14 Actual</b>	<b>FY 15 Budget</b>	<b>FY 15 Projected</b>	<b>FY 16 Proposed</b>
Greens Fees	\$1,086,524	\$1,370,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,245,000
Caddy Cart Fees	33,888	46,500	33,450	46,500
Minature Golf	22,140	40,000	40,000	40,000
Leisure Pass Fee	151,361	181,000	181,000	181,000
Room Rentals	35	0	0	0
Golf Cart Fees	1,038,381	1,160,000	1,000,000	1,167,500
Driving Range Fees	756,629	970,000	650,000	870,000
Golf Reservation Fees	300,073	395,000	225,000	395,000
Golf No Show Fee	1,094	5,000	1,000	5,000
Redeemable Certificates	122,548	140,000	100,000	145,000
Greens Fees Red Course	1,411,294	1,450,000	1,875,000	1,500,000
Greens Fees White Course	1,302,145	1,700,000	1,850,000	1,600,000
Greens Fees Blue Course	1,243,089	1,600,000	1,800,000	1,500,000
Concessions	26,100	31,500	31,500	31,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,495,301</b>	<b>\$9,089,000</b>	<b>\$8,886,950</b>	<b>\$8,726,500</b>



Red Course, Eisenhower Park

- The above chart captures golf operations that are reflected in departmental revenues.
- FY 16 revenues are budgeted to decrease from the FY 15 Adopted Budget by 4.0%.
- The decline in golf operations is mostly visible in Greens fees and the White and Blue Courses.
- The County’s golf operations are significantly impacted by weather conditions. Extreme heat or wet conditions will impede attendance.

**Revenues Cont.**

Departmental Revenue				
Revenue Source	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Budget	FY 15 Projected	FY 16 Proposed
Misc Receipts	\$705	\$1,600	\$505	\$1,600
Concessions	1,005,016	1,438,500	850,000	1,547,125
Greens Fees	1,086,566	1,370,000	1,100,000	1,245,000
Caddy Cart Fees	33,888	46,500	33,450	46,500
Summer Recreation Prg. Fees Rev.	606,840	750,000	606,245	735,000
Swimming Pools	1,569,671	2,020,000	1,156,460	1,930,000
Ice Rinks	421,837	465,000	341,738	465,000
Old Bethpage Hist Vil	350,248	300,000	298,000	350,000
Museum Of Nat History	40,420	43,300	33,300	41,500
Rental Of Equipment	14,850	15,000	13,000	15,000
Summer Day Camps	23,323	27,420	23,300	26,720
Special Use Permits	143,786	209,700	150,000	177,650
Ice Skate Lessons	36,045	42,000	30,000	42,000
Ice Skate Rental	47,876	52,500	46,000	47,500
Ice Skate Sharpening	672	700	650	700
Ice Skate Lockr Fees	602	400	500	400
Marina Wantagh	444,139	475,000	415,500	500,000
Roller Skate Admissn	1,650	1,000	700	1,500
Beach Parking	373,340	400,000	364,050	405,000
Cabana Rentals	1,812,049	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Miniature Golf	224,280	290,000	254,200	290,000
Commercial Parking	14,381	2,100	2,100	2,100
Camping Fees	667,324	845,500	660,000	846,000
Service Fees	1,173	0	0	0
Special Sports Prog	271,422	275,000	234,049	275,000

➤ The above charts list all revenues included in the FY 16 proposed departmental revenue lines.

Departmental Revenue				
Revenue Source	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Budget	FY 15 Projected	FY 16 Proposed
Open Space Usage Fee	4,220	2,900	2,900	2,900
Aerodrome Field Usage Fee	6,525	10,000	7,000	10,000
Batting Cage Fees	51,885	65,000	55,000	65,000
Lifestyle Programs	35,889	65,000	49,000	50,000
Leisure Pass Fee	573,370	669,000	600,000	669,000
Welwyn Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Launching Ramps	49,276	53,750	43,750	53,750
Tennis Courts	22,602	26,500	26,500	26,500
Room Rentals	60,486	72,050	60,000	72,050
Picnic Reservation Permits	137,520	158,800	145,000	158,800
Swimming Programs	392,777	455,000	400,000	445,000
Athletic Field Fees/Charges	617,396	594,500	494,500	641,000
Non-Resident Fees	133,315	163,400	140,000	147,900
Golf Cart Fees	1,038,381	1,160,000	1,000,000	1,167,500
Driving Range Fees	756,629	970,000	650,000	870,000
Alcohol Permits	27,155	35,850	30,000	35,850
Golf Reservation Fees	300,073	395,000	225,000	395,000
Golf No Show Fee	1,094	5,000	1,000	5,000
Film & Advert Activities	7,900	18,500	5,000	12,000
Redeemable Certificates	124,003	141,850	100,000	146,850
Greens Fees Red Course	1,411,294	1,450,000	1,875,000	1,500,000
Greens Fees White Course	1,302,145	1,700,000	1,850,000	1,600,000
Greens Fees Blue Course	1,243,089	1,600,000	1,800,000	1,500,000
County League Registration	230,193	250,000	150,000	250,000
Non-County League Registration	2,075	0	0	0
Tournament Fees	0	3,000	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,722,395</b>	<b>\$21,137,320</b>	<b>\$18,324,397</b>	<b>\$20,815,395</b>

➤ The total FY 16 departmental revenues budget is \$20.8 million which represents a decrease of 1.5% budget to budget.

**Revenues Cont.**

**Summer Recreation Program**

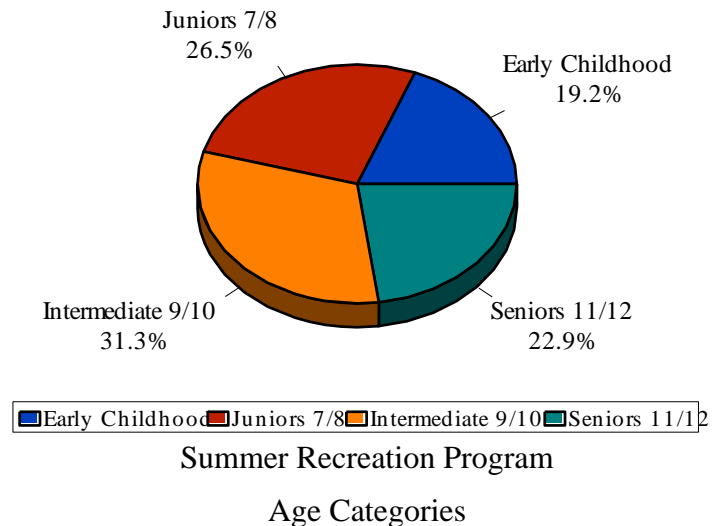


**Nickerson Beach**

- The Summer Recreation Program was launched in 2010. The program hosted children at different County parks. For 2015, the facilities used were Cantiague, Nickerson Beach, Eisenhower and Wantagh Parks.
- The Summer Recreation Program was operational from June 29, to August 6, 2015. There were a total of 999 children who participated in the program for FY 15. The chart below reflects historical and 2015 data.

Summer Recreation Program Age Categories				
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Early Childhood (5-6)	197	239	135	192
Juniors (7-8)	295	317	257	265
Intermediate (9-10)	284	275	319	313
Seniors (11-12)	221	173	177	229
<b>Total</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>999</b>

- The fees consist of \$700 for one child for the 9 a.m. – 3 p.m. session or \$850 for the 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. session. An additional sibling discount was offered: \$50 off for a second child, \$100 for third child, \$150 off for fourth child.
- Children ranging in ages from 5 to 12 were separated in the following categories: early childhood (5–6); juniors (7–8); intermediate (9–10) and seniors (11–12).
- This program generated revenues of \$708,752 through August 7, 2015 and has a FY 16 Proposed Budget of \$735,000.



Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	153	149	156	152	154	(2)	-1.3%	2	1.3%
Part-Time and Seasonal	984	1,126	1,084	1,080	1,096	12	1.1%	16	1.5%
Salaries	\$16,720,778	\$19,931,516	\$16,536,686	\$21,130,997	\$21,230,509	\$4,693,823	28.4%	\$99,512	0.5%
Equipment	453,651	291,933	558,500	558,500	400,000	(158,500)	-28.4%	(158,500)	-28.4%
General Expenses	1,681,183	1,450,354	1,871,250	1,871,250	1,847,975	(23,275)	-1.2%	(23,275)	-1.2%
Contractual Services	3,369,791	5,712,237	7,563,100	7,563,100	7,761,600	198,500	2.6%	198,500	2.6%
Interfund Charges	0	0	148,499	148,499	0	(148,499)	-100.0%	(148,499)	-100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,225,403</b>	<b>\$27,386,040</b>	<b>\$26,678,035</b>	<b>\$31,272,346</b>	<b>\$31,240,084</b>	<b>\$4,562,049</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>(\$32,262)</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>

**Expenses**

- Total FY 16 expenses are increasing by \$4.6 million or 17.1% budget to budget and decreasing by \$32,262 or 0.1% compared to the OLBR projection. From the FY 2015 budget, the proposed budget for salaries and contractual services are increasing.
- Salaries are increasing by \$4.7 million or 28.4% compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget.
  - The full-time budget is increasing by \$186,962, the part-time budget by \$82,328 and the seasonal budget by \$4.0 million. Additional funding for seasonal employees in the proposed FY 16 is reflected on the Labor 1 and Park Workers titles.
  - The salary budget for seasonal positions does not reflect the anticipated synergy savings promised in the UW (United Water) agreement.
  - An increase of \$389,700 in overtime is also contributing to the salary rise.
- Proposed FY 16 general expenses are decreasing by \$23,275 or 1.2% in comparison to both the FY 15 Adopted Budget and projection.
  - The decrease is mainly due to less use of miscellaneous supplies and expenses, postage delivery, and equipment maintenance and rental.
- Contractual Services are increasing by \$198,500 or 2.6% compared to both the 2015 Adopted Budget and projection. This increase is mainly due to a personal services agreement with Smith and DeGroat for Parks rental properties. In the past Smith and DeGroat (which manages Park’s rental properties) would collect rent, deduct expenses, and remit the net revenue to Parks. Starting in 2016 they are going to remit the gross revenue and charge Parks for expenses.

Expenses, Cont.

		Staffing Analysis					
		FY 15	Sept-15	FY 16	FY 16	Exec. vs	Exec. vs
		<u>Adopted</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Executive</u>	<u>15 Adopt</u>	<u>Actual</u>
<b>CC</b>	<b>Full-time Staffing</b>						
	Administration	27	24	28	26	(1)	2
	Technical Services	46	43	45	44	(2)	1
	Recreation Services	38	41	42	41	3	0
	Museums	3	3	3	3	0	0
	Golf Operations	42	41	41	40	(2)	(1)
	<b>Total Full-time</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>CC</b>	<b>Part-time and Seasonal</b>						
	Administration	24	6	20*	13	(11)	7
	Technical Services	125	190	128	129	4	(61)
	Recreation Services	755	711	765	767	12	56
	Museums	59	58	64	64	5	6
	Golf Operations	121	115	123	123	2	8
	<b>Total Part-time and Seasonal</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>

\*There is a difference of 1 part-time position from the 2016 supporting schedule budget due to the miscoding of (XAT, Community Service Representative).

- Full-time headcount for FY 16 is decreasing by two positions when compared to the 2015 Adopted Budget and increasing by two in comparison to the September on board. Part-time and seasonal positions are increasing by 12 in FY 16 as compared to the FY 15 adopted headcount; and by 16 when compared to the current on board.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	2,969	2,970	3,092	3,014	3,105	13	0.4%	91	3.0%
Part-Time and Seasonal	458	448	504	446	502	(2)	-0.4%	56	12.6%
Salaries	\$435,412,863	\$458,588,625	\$461,796,546	\$473,640,697	\$468,903,511	\$7,106,965	1.5%	(4,737,186)	-1.0%
Fringe Benefits	228,969,413	237,275,346	250,756,023	246,246,256	263,154,039	12,398,016	4.9%	16,907,783	6.9%
Workers Compensation	10,072,183	10,654,133	10,788,979	11,248,979	12,556,098	1,767,119	16.4%	1,307,119	11.6%
Equipment	418,910	549,450	1,000,000	1,000,000	850,000	(150,000)	-15.0%	(150,000)	-15.0%
General Expenses	8,234,646	8,734,559	9,052,900	9,052,900	9,200,000	147,100	1.6%	147,100	1.6%
Contractual Services	11,457,359	9,892,790	12,792,797	12,792,797	12,100,000	(692,797)	-5.4%	(692,797)	-5.4%
Utility Costs	3,930,374	4,384,980	4,706,564	4,706,564	4,854,564	148,000	3.1%	148,000	3.1%
Debt Svc. Chargebacks	14,374,590	16,876,009	16,875,858	17,776,691	19,817,181	2,941,323	17.4%	2,040,490	11.5%
Inter-Dept. Charges	44,493,003	42,143,142	41,964,979	41,964,979	43,669,171	1,704,192	4.1%	1,704,192	4.1%
Interfund Charges	31,276	5,816	16,985	16,985	16,985	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Trans To General Fund	0	9,930,016	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Other Suits & Damages	674,438	887,096	1,000,000	0	0	(1,000,000)	-100.0%	0	*****
Contingency Reserve	0	0	5,000,000	0	4,000,000	(1,000,000)	-20.0%	4,000,000	*****
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$758,069,055</b>	<b>\$799,921,962</b>	<b>\$815,751,631</b>	<b>\$818,446,848</b>	<b>\$839,121,549</b>	<b>\$23,369,918</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>\$20,674,701</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

**Expenses**

- Total FY 16 Police Department expenses of \$839.1 million are increasing by \$23.4 million when compared to the FY 15 budget of \$815.8 million and \$20.7 million when compared to OLBR’s FY 15 projection.
- Full-time headcount is growing by 13, or 0.4%, compared to the FY 15 budget and 91 when compared to OLBR’s projection of 3,014.
- Salaries are increasing by \$7.1 million, or 1.5%, to \$468.9 million, budget to budget, and decreasing by \$4.7 million, or 1.0%, compared to OLBR’s FY 15 projection of \$473.6 million.
  - The increase in salaries, budget to budget, is primarily due to the recent contract agreements with the three police unions, the Police Benevolent Association (PBA), Detectives’ Association, Inc. (DAI), the Superior Officers’ Association (SOA) and the Civil



**Expenses, Cont.**

Service Employees Association (CSEA). All the aforementioned eligible union members will receive cost of living adjustments (COLAs) in FY 16. CSEA will also be entitled to step increases. PBA members hired on or after May 1, 2013 shall progress through their applicable salary schedule (move up to their next steps) pursuant to the Collective Bargaining agreement.

- The salary decrease of \$4.7 million between OLBR’s projection and the proposed budget is a function of the current projections containing higher overtime and termination costs.
  - All sworn union members will receive a 3.50% COLA in FY 16. The increases will take effect in September except for members of the CSEA who will receive their adjustments in July.
  - There were a total 46 CSEA employees that took part in the FY 15 VSIP. It has not been determined if the department will backfill these positions.
  - The overtime budget assumes \$53.0 million in funding, \$1.0 million over that of FY 15 but \$11.9 million less than OLBR’s FY 15 projection of approximately \$65.0 million and an estimated \$7.0 million less than OMB’s FY15 projection of \$60.0 million. A more detailed discussion on overtime expense will follow.
  - The growth in full-time headcount in FY 16 by 13, from the Adopted Budget and 91 from the current onboard reflects the department’s plan to continue to hire more staff. The level of uniform personnel had declined until May 2013, when the department hired 34 recruits. Since that time, the department has brought 329 on board with plans to hire up to 200 in October 2015. The hiring will continue in FY 16 when another 189 are expected to be sworn in.
  - The additional police officers will offset the impact of those sworn personnel separating from service in FY 15. The Administration has included funding of \$34.2 million in the proposed budget, sufficient to cover the retirement of 135 police officers. However, the Administration has stated that they plan to bond \$32.8 million for sworn personnel termination costs although NIFA has indicated its reluctance to approve such a plan. It should be noted that the Adopted FY 15 Budget assumed \$25.0 million in bonding for sworn termination expense. The request for that amount was denied by NIFA in FY 15 and it seems ill-advised to expect a different result in FY 16.
- Workers’ Comp is increasing 16.4%, or \$1.8 million, compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget. The rise can be attributed to catastrophic medical payments being paid from operating funds rather than capital. Additionally, there is a higher volume and dollar amount of scheduled loss payments and higher indemnity payments due to an increase in the maximum indemnity rate allowed by the State.

**Expenses, Cont.**

- Adding to the growth in expenses, budget to budget, are increases in general expenses, utility costs, debt service chargebacks and interdepartmental charges.
- Also, the \$4.0 million in contingency reserve reflects the department's budgeting for any unexpected expense.
- Offsetting these increases are reductions in equipment, contractual services and other suits and damages.
- Fringe benefits in the Police Department are increasing by \$12.4 million, or 4.9%, from the FY 15 budget to \$263.2 million in the FY 16 Proposed Budget. The increase is mostly due to rises in health insurance and pension contribution costs.
  - Health insurance expenses for active employees are increasing by \$4.1 million and by \$2.9 million for retirees, resulting in an overall increase of \$7.0 million.
  - The increase in active employees and retirees is due to an increase in the health insurance growth rate. The FY 16 budget is based on a growth rate of roughly 8.9%; this conservative estimate is based on the most recent rate projection of 8.0% by New York State's Department of Employee Benefits.
  - The 2016 Proposed Budget includes \$89.0 million for pension expense obligations. This is an increase of \$4.1 million compared to the 2015 Adopted Budget. The contribution rate for the retirement plan with the majority of Officers is decreasing from 27.6% to 25.1%. The pension bill for the Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS) has decreased from the lower contribution rate and reduced PFRS pensionable salaries, however since the maximum amortization allowed in FY 16 is lower than the previous year, the contribution cost is higher in FY 16 for PFRS.
  - The 2015 Proposed Budget includes \$28.8 million for social security expenses. This is a slight increase of \$200,224, or 0.7% compared to the prior year adopted budget. With an increase in FY 16 budgeted salaries, social security is also expected to rise. Salaries are increasing as a result of the current Collective Bargaining Agreements; sworn officers and CSEA members are entitled to Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) and steps increases through 2017.
    - OLBR believes that the social security budget may be underfunded by roughly \$250,000.

Expenses, Cont.

Overtime

The Police Department overtime expense has been a cause for concern. The FY 16 overtime budget is \$53.0 million, \$1.0 million more than what was budgeted in FY 15, but \$7.0 million less than the Administration's FY 15 projection of \$60.0 million and \$12.0 million less than OLBR's FY 15 projection of \$65.0 million. Past overtime budgets have been woefully underfunded and while it would appear that the retirements of higher salaried, high ranking veteran officers, the influx of lower paid rookie officers and the planned utilization of various grants and Asset Forfeiture funds targeting police initiatives take aim at lowering overtime expense, the allocation for FY 2016 again appears underfunded. The department could possibly utilize some or all of the \$4.0 million in contingency reserve for excess overtime expense. Given historical trends and unchanged blended overtime rates, OLBR projects that overtime expense in FY 2016 will exceed the budget of \$53.0 million.

**Expenses, Cont.**

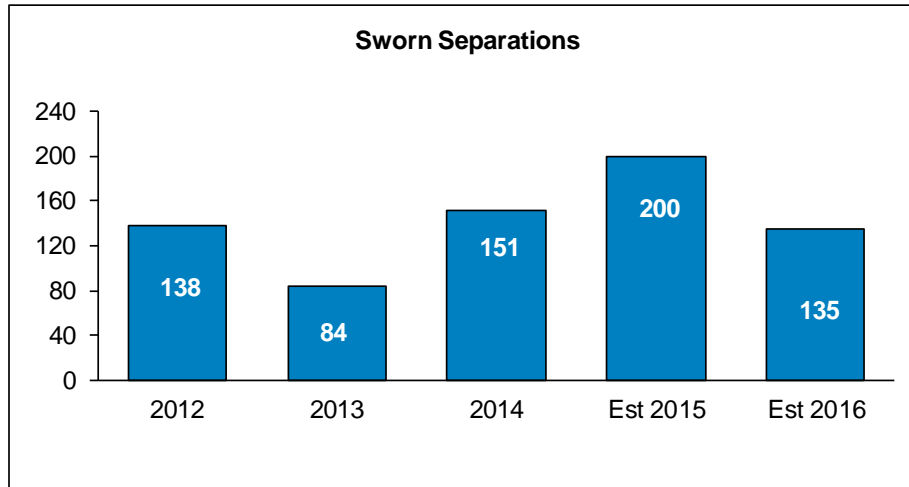
- Included in the FY 16 budget is funding for 2,354 sworn officers (2,350) excluding Chiefs and Deputy Commissioners, remaining flat compared to the budget in FY 15 but 106 more than September actuals.
- The increase in sworn compared to September actuals reflects the department’s planning for an Academy class of up to 200 in October 2015.
- The increase of 15 in CSEA is related to the Police Service Trainee positions.
- There will be very little change in overall part-timers budget to budget except for a slight decline of two.

<b>Full-time Police Department Headcount by Union</b>					
Sworn	2015 Adopted	Sept. Actuals	2016 Executive	2016 vs 2015	2016 vs Actuals
<b>PBA</b>	1,648	1,577	1,648	0	71
<b>DAI</b>	360	343	360	0	17
<b>SOA</b>	342	324	342	0	18
<b>ORD*</b>	4	4	4	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b><u>2,354</u></b>	<b><u>2,248</u></b>	<b><u>2,354</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>106</u></b>
<b><u>Civilian</u></b>					
<b>CSEA</b>	729	759	744	15	(15)
<b>ORD</b>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	(2)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>3,092</u></b>	<b><u>3,014</u></b>	<b><u>3,105</u></b>	<b><u>13</u></b>	<b><u>91</u></b>

\* Includes former members of the SOA bargaining unit.

**Expenses, Cont.**

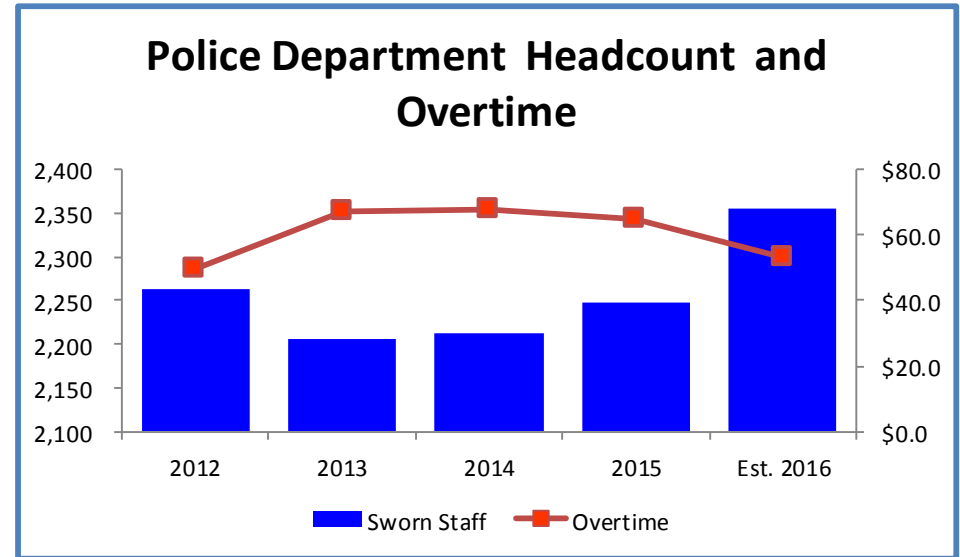
intended number of classes through FY 16 may not be enough.



- FY 12 and FY 13 retirements were 138 and 84, respectively, FY 14 was 151 and the estimate for FY 15 is 200.
- The above chart illustrates that sworn retirements have been trending high. Currently, 40.6% of the sworn force is eligible to retire and the department has budgeted for 135 members to leave service in FY 16. The Administration has allocated \$34.2 million for termination expense in the proposed budget which will be adequate if, in fact, only 135 retire.
- The budget assumes COLAs for all unions in the proposed budget. It appears that funding for these increases is sufficient in FY 16.
- The planned Academy classes for the latter part of FY 15 (up to 200) and the FY 16 (189) should make headway in offsetting some of the recent retirements. However, if the historical trend of retirements continues in FY 16, the

**Expenses, Cont.**

- The following chart shows annual overtime costs in relation to Sept 1<sup>st</sup> headcount by year. It should be noted that the FY 12 overtime actuals reflect the \$14.8 million credit in FEMA funds that the County received as a result of Hurricane Sandy.
- The trend line seems to indicate a correlation between sworn headcount and overtime. Uniform personnel had declined significantly.
- Current uniform strength of 2,248 should increase by the end of FY 15. It is estimated that approximately 200 sworn officers will retire in FY 15 and with 125 sworn already separated from service an additional 75 or so will leave. The classes of up to 200 recruits to be hired in the latter part of FY 15 and the 189 to come on board in FY 16 will offset these retirements.
- Due to the six to seven month training period, the future new classes are not expected to have an impact on overtime until the second half of FY 16.
- The FY 16 budget has funding for 2,354 uniform personnel which, after all recruits are fully deployed, could make some headway in managing overtime.



**Police Headquarters, Expenses**

<b>Police Headquarters Expenses</b>						
(\$'s in millions)						
<b>Control Center</b>	<b>Historical</b>		<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>Exec. vs. Adopted</b>	
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Adopted Budget</b>	<b>Executive Budget</b>	<b>Var.</b>	<b>%</b>
Full-Time Headcount	1,583	1,542	1,584	1,504	(80)	-5.1%
Part-Time and Seasonal	59	51	64	52	(12)	-18.8%
Salaries	\$216.7	\$232.7	\$230.4	\$229.7	(\$0.7)	-0.3%
Fringe Benefits	116.9	123.0	132.8	138.1	5.3	4.0%
Workers Compensation	3.6	3.5	3.2	4.8	1.6	51.0%
Equipment	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	25.0%
General Expenses	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.9	(0.1)	-1.3%
Contractual Services	10.9	9.5	11.9	11.5	(0.4)	-3.1%
Utility Costs	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.5	0.1	4.4%
Debt Svc. Chargebacks	12.3	14.7	14.6	17.6	2.9	20.0%
Inter-Dept. Charges	21.8	21.6	21.6	22.9	1.3	5.9%
Interfund Charges	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Trans To General Fund	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****
Other Suits & Damages	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	(0.3)	-100.0%
Contingency Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	*****
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$388.6</b>	<b>\$422.5</b>	<b>\$422.5</b>	<b>\$436.5</b>	<b>\$14.1</b>	<b>3.3%</b>

- Headquarters expenses are increasing by \$14.1 million, or 3.3%, compared to the 2015 Adopted Budget. The largest growth comes in fringe benefits and contingency reserve with smaller increases in workers' compensation, utilities, debt services chargebacks and interdepartmental charges offset by small decreases in salaries, general expenses, contractual services and other suits & damages.
- The decline in salaries is associated with the lower headcount, budget to budget, in the Headquarters Fund.
- The overtime allocation for Headquarters is \$480,000 more compared to that of FY 15 although OLBR considers the additional allocation insufficient for overtime demands.
- Terminal leave is growing \$5.7 million budget to budget. The Administration plans to bond for this expense in FY 16, the request for which OLBR believes will be denied. If the budgeted number of separations occur, the funding for termination costs should be adequate. The allocation will be insufficient if a greater number of separations take place.
- Fringe benefits are increasing by \$5.3 million which is mostly due to rises in health insurance for active and retired employees and pension contribution.
- Workers' compensation is going up by \$1.6 million as a result of the medical payments being paid from operating funds rather than capital. Additionally, there is a higher volume and dollar amount of scheduled loss payments and higher indemnity payments due to an increase in the maximum indemnity rate allowed by the State.

**Police Headquarters, Expenses, Cont.**

- The budget includes \$4,000,000 in contingency reserve. The Administration plans to utilize these funds for unexpected expenses in FY 16.
- Additionally, debt service chargebacks are growing by \$2.9 million due some new Police Department capital projects.
- Interdepartmental charges are increasing by \$1.3 million primarily as a result to a \$1.6 million growth in indirect charges offset by reductions in printing graphics and mail service, information technology charges, building occupancy charges and telecommunications charges.
- Other suits & damages has been eliminated from the FY 16 proposed budget. In FY 15, \$250,000 was allocated for this line.
- Utilities are growing in FY 15 mainly due to a \$148,000 increase in telephone charges.
- The contractual services line is declining by \$368,497 due to a decline of \$906,197 in miscellaneous contractual services and a \$28,500 reduction in sanitary & solid waste disposal offset by increases in radio & communication for \$533,700 and \$32,500 in police union legal fees.
- General expenses are declining by \$52,900 as a result of reductions in medical supplies and expenses and motor vehicle supplies and parts offset by increases of clothing and uniform supplies and miscellaneous supplies and expenses.



**Police District Expenses**

<b>Police District Expenses</b>						
(\$'s in millions)						
Control Center	Historical		2015	2016	Exec. Vs. Adpt	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	Executive Budget	Var.	%
Full-Time Headcount	1,386	1,428	1,508	1,601	93	6.2%
Part-Time and Seasonal	399	397	440	450	10	2.3%
Salaries	\$218.7	\$225.8	\$231.4	\$239.2	\$7.8	3.4%
Fringe Benefits	112.0	114.3	118.0	125.1	7.1	6.0%
Workers Compensation	6.5	7.2	7.6	7.7	0.1	1.7%
Equipment	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	(0.3)	-41.7%
General Expenses	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	0.2	3.9%
Contractual Services	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.6	(0.3)	-35.1%
Utility Costs	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0%
Debt Svc. Chargebacks	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	0.0	0.6%
Inter-Dept. Charges	22.7	20.5	20.3	20.8	0.4	2.1%
Interfund Charges	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****
Other Suits & Damages	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	(0.8)	-100.0%
Contingency Reserve	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	(5.0)	-100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$369.4</b>	<b>\$377.4</b>	<b>\$393.3</b>	<b>\$402.6</b>	<b>\$9.3</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

retirements occur. Additional separations will be problematic.

- Overall workers' compensation costs will increase by approximately \$131,619 due to higher volume and dollar amounts of scheduled loss and indemnity payments.
- The FY 15 contingency budget of \$5.0 million is now budgeted in the Police Headquarters Fund at \$4.0 million in FY 16. In addition, the \$750,000 in other suits & damages will be funded through the Litigation Fund.
- Small increases in general expenses of \$200,000, and interdepartmental charges for \$427,031 are offset by a reduction in contractual services of \$324,300.

- District expenses are increasing by \$9.3 million when comparing budget to budget.
- The \$7.8 million growth in salaries is related to contractual steps and COLAs and additional staff when compared to the FY 15 budget.
- The allocation for overtime in FY 16 is \$560,000 more than FY 15. As discussed in the overtime section, the slight increase over the FY 15 overtime budget does not seem enough to cover the demands of the department.
- The terminal leave budget will see an increase of \$3.5 million in FY 16 compared to the \$10.0 million that was allocated in FY 15. This will be enough should the budgeted

Revenues

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Fund Balance	\$0	\$6,200,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0	(\$5,000,000)	-100.0%	-\$5,000,000	-100.0%
Permits & Licenses	6,164,181	4,950,095	5,028,500	4,728,500	4,628,500	(400,000)	-8.0%	-100,000	-2.1%
Fines & Forfeitures	1,289,238	1,535,860	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,000,000	(750,000)	-42.9%	(750,000)	-42.9%
Invest Income	28,171	31,302	288,700	288,700	32,300	(256,400)	-88.8%	(256,400)	-88.8%
Rents & Recoveries	567,078	713,628	66,140	91,140	66,140	0	0.0%	(25,000)	-27.4%
Dept Revenues	27,024,499	26,935,180	30,265,500	27,465,500	27,502,500	(2,763,000)	-9.1%	37,000	0.1%
Interdept Revenues	10,140,782	13,820,577	12,746,849	12,746,849	13,157,836	410,987	3.2%	410,987	3.2%
Interfund Charges Rev	414,242	468,400	25,007,300	0	32,794,298	7,786,998	31.1%	32,794,298	*****
Fed Aid-Reimb Of Exp	992,012	1,021,776	1,064,600	1,064,600	1,064,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Aid-Reimb Of Exp	641,476	878,712	589,000	589,000	589,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Property Tax	672,416,160	709,637,861	710,044,042	711,857,364	734,132,875	24,088,833	3.4%	22,275,511	3.1%
Special Taxes	24,193,230	23,733,270	23,901,000	23,901,000	24,153,500	252,500	1.1%	252,500	1.1%
Interfund Transfer	18,415,815	11,250,000	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$762,286,884</b>	<b>\$801,176,661</b>	<b>\$815,751,631</b>	<b>\$789,482,653</b>	<b>\$839,121,549</b>	<b>\$23,369,918</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>\$49,638,896</b>	<b>6.3%</b>

- Revenues in FY 16 are rising by \$23.4 million, or 2.9%, when compared to FY 15. The revenue budget will grow to \$839.1 million.
- Most of the increase reflects the \$24.1 million property tax increase for both funds. Police funds make up 86.0% of the Major Funds property tax levy.
- Additionally, there is an increase of \$7.8 million in interfund charges revenue. In FY 15, the Administration assumed \$25.0 million in revenue for bonding sworn termination costs which is still pending NIFA approval. That amount has increased to \$32.8 million in the proposed budget.
- Offsetting the property tax increase and the interfund revenue increases are reductions in fund balance, permits & licenses, fines & forfeitures and investment income.
- In addition, departmental revenues are declining by \$2.8 million due to reductions in tow truck fees, ambulance fees and ambulance fee collections.

**Police Headquarters Revenues**

Police Headquarters Revenues						
(\$'s in millions)						
Control Center	Historical		2015	2016	Exec. Vs. Adpt	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	Executive Budget	Var.	%
Permits & Licenses	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	(0.4)	-44.4%
Invest Income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Rents & Recoveries	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
Dept Revenues	24.6	24.5	26.7	25.1	(1.6)	-5.9%
Interdept Revenues	9.9	13.5	12.2	12.8	0.6	4.8%
Interfund Charges Rev	0.3	0.2	15.0	19.3	4.2	28.3%
Fed Aid-Reimb Of Exp	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0%
Interfund TS	18.4	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****
State Aid-Reimb Of Exp	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0%
Property Tax	313.7	348.3	342.1	353.0	11.0	3.2%
Special Taxes	24.2	23.7	23.9	24.2	0.3	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$394.1</b>	<b>\$424.2</b>	<b>\$422.5</b>	<b>\$436.5</b>	<b>\$14.1</b>	<b>3.3%</b>

- The Headquarters revenue budget is increasing in FY 16 by \$14.1 million, or 3.3%. Driving the change is an \$11.0 million increase in property tax.
- The interfund charges revenue line is going up \$4.2 million reflecting the Administration’s intent to bond for terminal leave payouts. The revenue will be generated from bond proceeds. However, OLBR flags this as a \$4.2 million risk.

- Pistol permit revenue will decline by \$400,000. Due to the multiyear nature cycle of the permit cycle, many renewals are did not occur in FY 15 generating a deficit.
- Interdepartmental revenues are growing due to the \$600,000.
- Departmental revenue is declining as the Department lowered revenues in ambulance fees, ambulance fee collections and voluntary fingerprint card fees. It should be noted that the department has struggled to achieve revenue targets in departmental revenues for the past few years.
- The department had planned to aggressively pursue insurance companies for payment in 2015 to meet the budget of \$1.0 million. The implementation of the new contract has not been as successful as anticipated and collections are well below budget. OLBR projects FY 15 collections to be approximately \$700,000 short of the target. In FY 16 collections have been lowered to a more reasonable \$200,000.

Departmental Revenues				
Revenue Source	FY 14 Actual	FY 15 Budget	FY 15 Projected	FY 16 Proposed
Misc Receipts	\$77,797	\$174,300	\$174,300	174,300
Fees	36,130	300,000	300,000	50,000
Parking Meter-Fees	170,897	60,000	60,000	60,000
Ambulance Fees	23,945,549	25,000,000	22,900,000	24,500,000
Ambulance Fee Collections	142,414	1,000,000	300,000	200,000
Detective Div Fees	11,490	16,200	16,200	16,200
Games of Chance	961	2,000	2,000	2,000
Voluntary Fingerprint Card Fees	85,511	130,000	130,000	100,000
	<b>\$24,470,749</b>	<b>\$26,682,500</b>	<b>\$23,882,500</b>	<b>\$25,102,500</b>

**Police District Revenues**

<b>Police District Revenues</b>						
(\$'s in millions)						
Control Center	Historical		2015	2016	Adopted	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	Executive Budget	Var.	%
Fund Balance	0.0	6.2	5.0	\$0.0	(\$5.0)	-100.0%
Permits & Licenses	5.3	4.5	4.1	4.1	\$0.0	0.0%
Fines & Forfeits	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.0	(\$0.8)	-42.9%
Invest Income	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	(\$0.3)	-94.5%
Rents & Recoveries	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	\$0.0	*****
Dept Revenues	2.4	2.5	3.6	2.4	(\$1.2)	-33.0%
Interdept Revenues	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	(\$0.2)	-29.8%
Interfund Charges Rev	0.1	0.2	10.0	13.5	\$3.5	35.4%
Fed Aid-Reimb Of Exp	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	\$0.0	*****
Property Tax	358.7	361.3	368.0	381.1	\$13.1	3.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$368.2</b>	<b>\$376.9</b>	<b>\$393.3</b>	<b>\$402.6</b>	<b>\$9.3</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

- District revenues are growing by \$9.3 million, or 2.4%, from the Adopted FY 15 Budget.
- Most of the growth is due to \$13.1 million increase in property tax.
- The other factor driving the increase in revenues is due to the \$3.5 million hike in interfund charges revenue. As in the Headquarters Fund, this revenue is derived from bond proceeds and should be considered a risk.

- Offsetting these increases are reductions in fund balance, fines & forfeitures, investment income, departmental revenues and interdepartmental revenues.
- In FY 15, the department budgeted \$5.0 million in fund balance but has no plans to do so in FY 16.
- Fines and forfeitures are declining by \$750,000 as the Department expects alarm permit fines to be lower than the prior year budget or \$1.0 million. It should be noted that the department collected \$1.5 million in 2014.
- The FY 12 contract for a new tow truck franchise which is to give the vendor exclusive rights to tow vehicles that have been in accidents or in need of repair had never been implemented. Although the Department sought Legislative approval, that revenue has been reduced in the FY 16 budget.

<b>Departmental Revenues</b>				
(\$'s in thousands)				
Revenue Source	FY 14	FY15	FY 15	FY 16
	Actual	Budget	Projected	Proposed
Fees	\$382.5	\$250.0	\$250.0	\$300.0
Tow Truck Franchise Fee	\$474.6	\$1,733.0	\$733.0	\$500.0
Village Fees	\$1,607.3	\$1,600.0	\$1,600.0	\$1,600.0
	<b>\$2,464.4</b>	<b>\$3,583.0</b>	<b>\$2,583.0</b>	<b>\$2,400.0</b>

## Multi-Year Plan

- The following chart on the next page shows a significant growth in salaries from FY 16 to FY 19 in the District Fund. The expense growth in the Headquarters Fund is more modest. Both funds however are expected to have deficits in the out years which may require additional property taxes to balance.
- The combined fringe benefits line for the Police Department is increasing by \$39.2 million, or 14.9%, to \$302.4 million from FY 16 to FY 19 due mostly to increased health insurance, pension and social security costs.
- Health insurance is increasing by \$19.5 million by FY 19. The MYP baseline inflator used to project out-year health insurance costs for active employees is 5.48% from 2017 through 2019. The inflator for retirees is 4.44% for 2017 through 2019 for retired employees.
- Including the amortization amounts, pension expenses are increasing by \$15.2 million by FY 19. Based on the 2017 projected pension bill for the Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS), the contribution rate for the retirement plan with the majority of Officers is decreasing from 25.1% to 24.8%. However due to the installment payments from the previous year's borrowing that are added to the annual pension bill and a reduction in the maximum amortization allowed, the contribution cost for PFRS is higher in FY 17, compared to FY 16. The Multi-Year Plan is based on amortizing the pension expense in the remaining out years.
- Social security expenses are increasing by \$3.0 million or 10.4% by FY 19. With an increase in budgeted salaries from 2017-2019, social security is also expected to rise. OLBR believes that the social security budget for the Police Department may be underfunded by roughly \$500,000.
- OTPS expenditures are expected to remain essentially flat after 2016 keeping with the Administration's policy of purchasing none but essential items.
- As the following charts illustrate, the Administration estimates revenue to drop off significantly as a result of its intention not to carry bonding for termination costs into the out-years.
- The charts indicate a steady climb in the gap between expenses and revenues in both funds into the out-years mainly due to increases in salaries and fringe benefits.
- With no planned increase in revenue for the out-years, funding for the salary increases is problematic. The charts demonstrate the Administration's baseline and gap for the out-years, prior to any gap-closing measures.

<b>POLICE HEADQUARTERS FUND</b>					
(\$'s in Millions)					
<u>2016</u>					
		<u>Proposed</u>	<u>2017 Plan</u>	<u>2018 Plan</u>	<u>2019Plan</u>
<b>EXPENSE</b>					
AA	Salaries	\$229.7	\$235.5	\$236.7	\$236.3
AB	Fringe Benefits	138.1	144.4	151.1	158.5
	Other Expense	68.7	64.7	64.6	65.1
<b>Expense Total</b>		<b>\$436.5</b>	<b>\$444.6</b>	<b>\$452.4</b>	<b>\$459.8</b>
<b>Revenue</b>					
TL	Property Tax	\$353.0	\$352.6	\$344.3	\$343.5
	Other Revenue	83.5	64.3	64.3	64.3
<b>Revenue Total</b>		<b>\$436.5</b>	<b>\$416.9</b>	<b>\$408.5</b>	<b>\$407.8</b>
<b>Gap</b>		<b><u>\$0.0</u></b>	<b><u>(\$27.7)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$43.9)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$52.1)</u></b>

<b>POLICE DISTRICT FUND</b>					
(\$'s in Millions)					
<u>2016</u>					
		<u>Proposed</u>	<u>2017 Plan</u>	<u>2018 Plan</u>	<u>2019Plan</u>
<b>EXPENSE</b>					
AA	Salaries	\$239.2	\$268.4	\$278.9	\$289.5
AB	Fringe Benefits	125.1	131.1	137.2	143.9
	Other Expense	38.3	38.4	38.4	38.5
<b>Expense Total</b>		<b>\$402.6</b>	<b>\$437.8</b>	<b>\$454.5</b>	<b>\$471.9</b>
<b>Revenue</b>					
TL	Property Tax	\$381.1	\$381.1	\$381.1	\$381.1
	Other Revenue	21.5	8.9	8.9	8.9
<b>Revenue Total</b>		<b>\$402.6</b>	<b>\$390.0</b>	<b>\$390.0</b>	<b>\$390.0</b>
<b>Gap</b>		<b><u>\$0.0</u></b>	<b><u>(\$47.8)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$64.5)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$81.9)</u></b>

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	193	190	190	184	189	(1)	-0.5%	5	2.7%
Part-Time and Seasonal	15	14	14	12	11	(3)	-21.4%	(1)	-8.3%
Salaries	\$15,944,982	\$15,689,359	\$17,226,241	\$16,296,675	\$17,307,483	\$81,242	0.5%	\$1,010,808	6.2%
Equipment	25,320	28,691	30,900	30,900	32,900	2,000	6.5%	2,000	6.5%
General Expenses	228,207	282,685	290,700	290,700	310,550	19,850	6.8%	19,850	6.8%
Contractual Services	441,007	493,303	503,325	503,325	559,100	55,775	11.1%	55,775	11.1%
Utility Costs	450	0	500	500	500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Inter-Dept. Charges	1,958,128	1,402,752	1,124,541	1,124,541	1,171,335	46,794	4.2%	46,794	4.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$18,598,093</b>	<b>\$17,896,791</b>	<b>\$19,176,207</b>	<b>\$18,246,641</b>	<b>\$19,381,868</b>	<b>\$205,661</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>\$1,135,227</b>	<b>6.2%</b>

**Expenses**

- The proposed FY 16 expense budget is \$19.4 million, an increase of \$205,661, or 1.1%, budget to budget and a rise of \$1.1 million compared to OLBR’s projection.
- The FY 16 salaries budget is growing by \$81,242, which is minimal. Compared to the September actual, the increase is \$1.0 million. This surge is due to the vacancy savings, the effects of the current labor agreement and a rise in terminal leave offset by staff participating in the County’s Volunteer Separation Incentive Program (VSIP) that was offered to Civil Service Employee Association (CSEA) members.
- The budget funds 189 full-time positions and 11 part-time titles in FY 16 which represents a decrease of one full-time and three part-time positions compared to the prior year’s adopted budget.
- The FY 16 budget for other than personal expenses (OTPS) consists of equipment, general expenses, contractual services and utility costs.
  - The equipment and general expenses are budgeted at \$32,900 and \$310,550 respectively, which represent increases of \$2,000 and \$19,850, correspondingly. Areas with increases include communication equipment, clothing and uniform supplies and extradition costs.
  - The FY 16 contractual expense budget of \$559,100 is the largest portion of the Department’s OTPS budget; it grows by \$55,775. This is primarily attributed to the budget increase for electronic monitoring expenses.

**Expenses, Cont.**

- The interdepartmental charges for FY 16 grow by \$46,794, or 4.2% compared the prior year budget. The change is inclusive of adjustments in building occupancy, information technology, the juvenile detention center offset by reductions of gasoline and indirect charges.

**Electronic Monitoring (EM)**

Many of the offenders supervised by the Probation (PB) Department have significant issues with substance abuse. One of the conditions of probation requires offenders to "submit to periodic testing to determine whether alcohol and/or controlled substances are being used." These tests typically include the collection of breath and urine samples. With increasing frequency, the department is utilizing the Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor (SCRAM) ankle bracelets that allow Probation Officers to remotely monitor offenders' blood alcohol levels 24/7 through the use of transdermal sensors. PB also uses the same devices to enforce curfews and house arrests, which is part of the department's Recidivist Alcohol Probationer Program (RAPP) for repeat DWI offenders. The Probation Department believes that SCRAM is an important and effective tool that will continue to assist with the improvement of offender accountability and community safety.

*Source: Department of Probation*

**Juvenile Justice Reform**

Since January 2012, the County's ongoing juvenile justice reform efforts have expanded to include 16 and 17-years old adolescents charged with non-violent criminal acts, for which the most appropriate system response may not be criminal sanctions. As of September 2015, more than 2,500 at risk youth have been screened for the Adolescent Diversion Program (ADP). New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) analysis indicates that the program has produced similar rates of recidivism for these offenders while reducing the average length of time to disposition for lower risk youth from 212 to 51 days, thereby saving system resources for higher risk youth who require services the most. Nassau's ADP has become a model for the proposed Raise the Age Legislation, which would significantly change how the justice system responds to adolescent offenders statewide.

*Source: Department of Probation*



Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Rents & Recoveries	\$33,502	\$106,143	\$0	\$672	\$0	\$0	*****	(\$672)	-100.0%
Dept Revenues	1,811,618	1,544,910	1,674,000	1,674,000	1,542,200	(131,800)	-7.9%	(131,800)	-7.9%
Fed Aid-Reimb of Exp	202,123	183,625	16,000	116,906	16,000	0	0.0%	(100,906)	-86.3%
State Aid-Reimb of Exp	4,778,773	5,209,459	5,207,877	5,207,877	4,992,877	(215,000)	-4.1%	(215,000)	-4.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,826,016</b>	<b>\$7,044,137</b>	<b>\$6,897,877</b>	<b>\$6,999,455</b>	<b>\$6,551,077</b>	<b>(\$346,800)</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	<b>(\$448,378)</b>	<b>-6.4%</b>

**Revenues**

- The revenue budget for the Proposed 2016 Budget is declining by \$346,800, or 5.0% from budget to budget and decreasing \$448,378, or 6.4% compared to current projections. This is attributed to declines in departmental revenue and state aid budgets.
- The FY 16 departmental revenue is \$1.5 million, a reduction of \$131,800 from the prior year’s budget and OLBR’s projection. The decrease is driven by declining caseloads and collection rates.
- The 2016 Proposed Budget allocates \$16,000 for federal aid which is consistent with the FY 15 budget. This represents funding received from the United States Marshals Service Regional Fugitive Task Force (USMS RFTF), which defrays costs associated with joint law enforcement operations between the USMS and the County’s Probation Department.
  - OLBR’s projection compared to the FY 16 proposal reflects a decrease of 100,906 which relates to funding from the Governor’s Traffic Safety Committee (GTSC) Alcohol Interlock Device Grant. The department does not include this revenue in the budget because it must be renewed annually and is not guaranteed.
- The Department’s state aid budget of \$5.0 million is declining by \$215,000, this is associated with the Juvenile Detention Center (JDC) expecting reduced reimbursements from the state. The JDC represents 48.8% of this budget code.
  - The JDC is authorized by New York State’s Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) to operate eight secure detention beds, with an additional eight beds in reserve. The reserve beds are available to absorb juvenile census population spikes for which Nassau would receive reimbursement at a rate established by OCFS.

**Revenues, Cont.**

ACTIVITY INDICATORS					
INDICATOR	ACTUAL 2013	ACTUAL 2014	ESTIMATED 2015	PROJECTED 2016	% CHANGE
Investigations- Criminal Division	3,650	3,300	3,150	3,100	-1.6%
Supervision - Criminal Division	7,100	6,844	6,000	5,850	-2.5%
Pre-Trial/Intake- Criminal Division	12,500	11,100	10,500	10,500	0.0%
Alcohol Interlock Monitoring (AIM)**	850	839	600	600	0.0%
Juvenile Intake - Juvenile Delinquents	450	333	375	375	0.0%
Juvenile Supervision - Juvenile Delinquents	76	55	60	60	0.0%
Juvenile Supervision - (PINS)*	7	2	3	3	0.0%
Investigations Family Division	250	216	210	210	0.0%
<b>Total Caseloads</b>	<b>24,883</b>	<b>22,689</b>	<b>20,898</b>	<b>20,698</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>
* Persons in need of Supervision					
** New Program - Leandra's Law- ignition interlock for DWI offenders					
<b>Source: Probation Department</b>					

- The majority of the activity indicators are expected to remain flat for FY 16 except for the Investigations and Supervision Criminal Divisions. The decreases of 1.6 % and 2.5% correspondingly are declining due to trends related to fewer arrests and case workloads.

Leandra's Law

Following the implementation of Leandra's Law (August 2010), which requires installation of an ignition interlock device (IID) in the vehicles of all convicted drunk drivers. Probation observed an increase in the number of offenders being sentenced to conditional discharges (unsupervised probation) rather than traditional (supervised) probation. Concurrently, the number of offenders sentenced to probation for drunk driving declined. The Court appears to have embraced conditional discharges in combination with Interlock monitoring (the population served by Probation's Alcohol Interlock Monitoring (AIM) Program) as an appropriate sanction for relatively low risk drunk drivers who previously may have been sentenced to probation. This allows the Court and Probation to focus more of its resources on the higher risk drunk drivers who are still sentenced to community supervision.

*Source: Department of Probation*

The Office of Public Administrator acts under and with the authorization of the New York State Surrogate’s Court Procedure Act (SPCA), Article 12, Sections 1201-1219. The Office of the Public Administrator (PA) is entrusted with the management and disposition of property on behalf of Nassau County residents who die intestate or whose wills name either unqualified or unwilling individuals to assume the responsibility of executing that will.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	6	6	6	6	6	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Salaries	\$484,853	\$499,395	\$475,249	\$466,414	\$485,777	\$10,528	2.2%	\$19,363	4.2%
General Expenses	2,147	2,660	9,250	9,250	3,422	(5,828)	-63.0%	(5,828)	-63.0%
Contractual Services	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$494,300</b>	<b>\$509,355</b>	<b>\$491,799</b>	<b>\$482,964</b>	<b>\$496,499</b>	<b>\$4,700</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>\$13,535</b>	<b>2.8%</b>

**Expense**

- Expenses in the Public Administrator’s proposed budget are up 1.0% from the FY 15 Adopted Budget and 2.6% compared to the current projection. The slight growth is concentrated in the salary expense line, as the department’s CSEA employees are budgeted to receive contractual salary increases in FY 16. Salary expense is up 2.2% budget to budget and 4.2% compared to the latest projection. The growth in salary expense is offset by a 63% reduction in the department’s general expense budget.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Dept Revenues	\$543,302	\$1,067,163	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%

**Revenue**

- The Public Administrator’s fees are based on a percentage of the gross assets of the estates that the office administers. Revenue can vary in a given year based on the number of estates the County administers.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	410	413	401	479	458	57	14.2%	(21)	-4.4%
Part-Time and Seasonal	47	59	70	60	60	(10)	-14.3%	0	0.0%
Salaries	\$28,917,904	\$29,544,991	\$31,173,048	\$33,452,628	\$35,560,130	\$4,387,082	14.1%	\$2,107,502	6.3%
Workers Compensation	1,871,344	1,531,342	1,593,444	1,593,444	2,141,359	547,915	34.4%	547,915	34.4%
Equipment	56,791	74,324	109,763	109,763	87,168	(22,595)	-20.6%	(22,595)	-20.6%
General Expenses	6,475,948	6,893,908	6,867,531	9,067,531	8,751,213	1,883,682	27.4%	(316,318)	-3.5%
Contractual Services	123,181,710	126,727,713	132,151,546	133,754,731	134,222,045	2,070,499	1.6%	467,314	0.3%
Utility Costs	27,062,336	28,766,331	30,251,793	29,751,793	29,063,292	(1,188,501)	-3.9%	(688,501)	-2.3%
Var Direct Expenses	0	0	0	250,000	250,000	250,000	*** **	0	0.0%
Inter-Dept. Charges	9,081,458	9,081,458	12,626,675	12,626,675	14,384,892	1,758,217	13.9%	1,758,217	13.9%
Interfund Charges	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,654,476	(345,524)	-17.3%	(345,524)	-17.3%
Mass Transportation	42,517,105	42,785,669	43,371,263	43,371,263	43,803,242	431,979	1.0%	431,979	1.0%
Bus Route	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Coliseum Repair	2,391,499	0	100,000	197,963	0	(100,000)	-100.0%	(197,963)	-100.0%
Rent	12,792,583	14,923,608	13,994,246	14,094,246	14,360,564	366,318	2.6%	266,318	1.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$254,423,678</b>	<b>\$260,404,343</b>	<b>\$274,314,309</b>	<b>\$280,345,037</b>	<b>\$284,353,381</b>	<b>\$10,039,072</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>\$4,008,344</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

\*Expense chart consolidates the Department of Public Works, Office of Real Estate Services and Planning.

**Expenses**

- The expense chart above reflects the consolidated Department of Public Works (DPW) which includes Planning and Real Estate Services. Planning was incorporated in the FY 12. The Office of Real Estate Services was integrated in FY 13.
- DPW’s proposed FY 16 expense budget is increasing by \$10.0 million, or 3.7% from the FY 15 Adopted Budget.
- The 2016 Proposed Budget contains 57 more full-time heads and 10 less part-time/seasonal workers when compared to FY 15.
- Salaries are increasing by \$4.4 million or 14.1% which is primarily due to the additional full-time staff, salary increases, longevity and overtime costs.
  - Salaries include COLAs and step increases from the current agreement with the CSEA union.
  - The full-time titles in FY 16 that experienced an uptick versus the FY 15 Adopted Budget of 10 positions include: Eqpt Operator II, Eqpt Operator III and Plant Maint Mech I.

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**Expenses, Cont.**

- According to the Administration, 76 full-time employees were transferred to DPW from SSW this year as a result of the United Water agreement.
- Workers' compensation costs are growing by \$0.5 million as a result of additional medical expenses, higher indemnity rates and greater dpay. Also, catastrophic medical payments are now being paid with operating funds.
- General expenses costs are increasing by \$1.9 million or 27.4%. The two largest increases are for traffic and highway supplies and Genuine Parts Company (GPC) parts/materials/supplies purchases of \$1.4 million and \$0.9 million respectively.
  - The traffic and highway expenditure is mostly for sand and salt for inclement weather conditions and GPC is for vehicular equipment and/or parts.
- Contractual services are increasing by \$2.1 million or 1.6%. The largest increase is for the Veolia contact, followed by building and maintenance services, tank testing repair & compliance and traffic management center. There are some savings within miscellaneous contractual services.
- Utility costs are decreasing by \$1.2 million or 3.9% versus the FY 15 Adopted Budget. The components are \$2.5 million savings for GDF SUEZ Energy (formerly known as Trigen Nassau Energy Corporation) being offset by larger expenditures of \$0.7 million for light, power, water and \$0.5 million for water.
  - As per the ordinance, to extend the lease with Nassau District Energy, brought before the County Legislature this summer, \$950,000 of utility savings is guaranteed. Additional savings can be obtained if benchmarks are achieved.
- The var direct expenses of \$0.3 million, new in FY 16, will fund the LI Regional Planning Council.
- The inter-department charges are increased by \$1.8 million, or 13.9%. The largest growth, \$1.3 million, pertains to indirect charges. This charge is allocated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).
- The interfund charge, specifically SSW charges, is budgeted at \$1.7 million in the proposed budget which is a decrease of \$0.3 million from FY 15. This charge allocated SSW employees costs, for those who will perform work for DPW, back to Public Works.
- Mass transportation costs are increasing by \$0.4 million to \$43.8 million specifically due to the LIRR station maintenance costs when compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget.
- Rent is increasing by \$0.4 million in FY 16 which is the net result of an increase in overall rental costs being offset by the elimination of coliseum repair expenses in the proposed budget.

Expenses, Cont.

Expenses by Control Center						
(\$'s in millions)						
Control Center	Historical		2015	2016	Exec. vs. Adopted	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	Exec. Budget	Var.	%
Public Works 00 Administration	\$20.0	\$19.5	\$22.8	\$25.3	\$2.5	10.9%
Public Works 01 Division of Engineering	171.2	172.9	181.6	181.9	0.3	0.2%
Public Works 02 Division of Operations	57.1	61.8	23.9	28.4	4.5	18.9%
Public Works 03 Fleet Management	6.3	6.1	7.2	9.0	1.8	24.7%
Public Works 06 Facilities Management	0.0	0.0	38.8	39.8	1.0	2.5%
<b>Public Works Total</b>	<b>254.6</b>	<b>260.4</b>	<b>274.3</b>	<b>284.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
Real Estate 10 Real Estate Service	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****
<b>Total</b>	<b>254.4</b>	<b>260.4</b>	<b>274.3</b>	<b>284.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>3.7%</b>

\*In FY15, PWGEN0200 was relocated to PW06.

- In totality, the FY 16 expense budget is increasing by \$10.0 million or 3.7% versus the FY 15 budget.
  - The FY 13 historical data shows transactions were posted to Real Estate.
- The Administration Control Center is increasing by \$2.5 million in FY 16. All expense categories are increasing. Cost escalations of \$0.5 million or greater occurred within worker's compensation, building & maintenance services within contractual service and inter departmental charges. The building & maintenance services line is new in FY 16. The County has changed its accounting methods to more accurately show the expenses associated with the Veterans Housing properties which was previously administered by an outside company.
- The Division of Engineering Control Center is increasing by \$0.3 million in FY 16. This control center's budget grew in all expenditures except for equipment which decreased minimally and salaries, which decreased \$1.7 million due to 19 less full-time positions. Costs that rose were \$0.4 million more for LIRR station maintenance within mass transportation, \$0.3 million more for water within utility costs, and \$0.2 million for SSW charges within interfund charges.
- The Division of Operations Control Center increased by \$4.5 million in FY 16. The largest rises are in salaries, for an additional 39 full-time titles, followed by indirect charges within the inter departmental charges line and general expenses.

**Expenses, Cont.**

- The Fleet Management Control Center experienced an increase of \$1.8 million. The three largest increases are within general expenses, salaries and contractual services. General expense items that experienced growths of \$0.4 million or greater are traffic and highway supplies & expenses as well as GPC parts materials/supplies purchases. Salaries increased by \$0.5 million primarily due to nine additional full-time positions. In FY 16, Contractual services included a \$0.4 million budget for tank testing repair and compliance.
- The Facilities Management Control Center is increasing by \$1.0 million. The main driving factor for the growth is salaries with 27 more full-time positions in FY 16. This increase is partially offset by declines in utility costs, contractual services and interfund charges.
  - This control center was introduced in FY 15 and consists of three responsibility centers, Support Services, Trade Shops and Facilities Administration which were previously included in the Division of Operations.

<b>Department of Public Works</b>	
<b>PWGEN0325</b>	
<b>2016</b>	
<b>Exec.</b>	
<b>FM Ambulances</b>	<b>Budget</b>
<b>Expenses</b>	
AA - Salaries, Wages & Fees	75,000
DD - General Expenses	400,000
DE - Contractual Services	67,427
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 542,427</b>

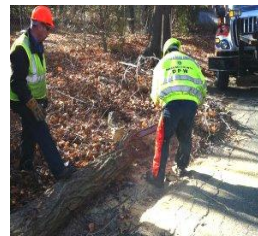
- In FY 16, DPW’s Fleet Management added a new responsibility center, PWGEN0325 FM Ambulances, which was previously in the Police Department.
  - Expenditures total \$0.5 million of which \$0.4 million is for ambulance parts.



**Expenses, Cont.**

<b>DPW 2016 Proposed Budget Contractual Services Expense</b>					
(\$'s in millions)					
	<u>Historical</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>Exec. vs. Adopted</u>	
	2014	Adopted Budget	Exec. Budget	Var.	%
Contractual Services - Veolia	\$117,148,884	\$123,838,517	\$125,322,802	\$1,484,285	1.2%
Miscellaneous Contractual Serv	5,440,124	3,817,085	3,339,729	(477,356)	-12.5%
Legal	24,500	0	22,026	22,026	*****
Engineering	0	25,500	0	(25,500)	-100.0%
Custodial	39,902	0	0	0	*****
Sanitary Solid Waste Disposal	69,395	25,000	23,150	(1,850)	-7.4%
Street Light & Signal Maintenance	3,116,000	2,934,300	2,837,749	(96,551)	-3.3%
Medical/Psychiatric Services	24,561	31,100	30,118	(982)	-3.2%
Laundry Services	0	41,200	58,437	17,237	41.8%
Building & Maintenance Svcs	211,874	0	501,915	501,915	*****
Lease Purchase	0	100	90	(10)	-10.0%
GPC Warehouse Management	198,000	280,000	307,423	27,423	9.8%
Traffic Management Center	0	865,744	1,087,827	222,083	25.7%
Rodent Control Services	260,000	100,000	92,600	(7,400)	-7.4%
Construction & Demolition Debris Removal	74,969	112,000	103,712	(8,288)	-7.4%
Software Contracts	9,936	81,000	71,922	(9,078)	-11.2%
Professional Services	14,569	0	17,981	17,981	*****
Tank Testing Repair & Compliance	95,000	0	404,564	404,564	*****
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$126,727,713</b>	<b>\$132,151,546</b>	<b>\$134,222,045</b>	<b>\$2,070,499</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

- Contractual services are increasing \$2.1 million in FY 16 of which Transdev Services, Inc. (formerly Veolia Transportation Services, Inc.) is the largest variance. This is due to the increased cost associated with operating the system.
- The miscellaneous contractual services expense is decreasing by \$0.5 million which is primarily due to moving costs directly to Storm Water Services instead of being reimbursed through the chargeback method. Also, the FY 16 budget does not continue funding of \$0.2 million for Camera Maintenance within the Division of Operations.





**Expenses, Cont.**

		<u>FY 15</u>	<u>Sept-15</u>	<u>FY 16</u>	<u>FY 16</u>	<u>Exec. vs</u>	<u>Exec. vs</u>
		<u>Adopted</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Executive</u>	<u>Adopted 15</u>	<u>Actual 15</u>
<b>CC Full-time Staffing</b>							
00	Division of Administration	33	37	38	34	1	(3)
01	Division of Engineering	101	96	85	82	(19)	(14)
02	Division of Operations	126	166	165	165	39	(1)
03	Fleet Management	30	40	39	39	9	(1)
06	Facilities Management	111	140	142	138	27	(2)
<b>Total Full-time</b>		<b>401</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>(21)</b>
<b>CC Part-time and Seasonal</b>							
00	Division of Administration	15	2	2	2	(13)	0
01	Division of Engineering	16	11	11	11	(5)	0
02	Division of Operations	11	4	4	4	(7)	0
03	Fleet Management	3	2	2	2	(1)	0
06	Facilities Management	25	41	41	41	16	0
<b>Total Part-time and Seasonal</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>0</b>

- The FY 16 full-time headcount is set to increase by 57 positions when compared to the FY 15 budget but is decreasing by 21 against the current workforce which includes reassigned SSW employees.
- The FY 16 Proposed Budget for part-time and seasonal employees is decreasing by 10 positions when compared to the FY 15 budget.

**Full-Time Headcount**

The FY 16 Proposed Budget contains savings from initiatives in two controls centers.

The details are:

Control Center	Headcount	Salary Savings
Division of Engineering	(3)	\$(361,590)
Facilities Management	(4)	\$(482,119)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>\$(843,709)</b>

**Expenses, Cont.**

**Transit Bus Expenses**

- The history and the proposed FY 16 mass transportation expenses are detailed below.
- The other expense line is used to fund the Pt. Lookout/LIDO Long Beach bus route.

<b>Mass Transportation Funding</b>				
<b>Mass Transportation (MM)</b>	<b>FY 14 Actual</b>	<b>FY 15 Budget</b>	<b>Executive FY 16</b>	<b>2015 - 2016 % Change</b>
630 Metropolitan Suburban Bus Authority	\$1,930,000	\$1,930,000	\$1,930,000	0.0%
631 LIRR Station Maintenance	28,752,377	29,183,663	29,614,950	1.5%
632 MTA-LIRR Operating Assistance	11,493,792	11,583,000	11,583,792	0.0%
635 Handicapped Transportation System	609,500	609,600	609,500	0.0%
636 Intermodal Center Subsidy	0	65,000	65,000	0.0%
	<b>42,785,669</b>	<b>43,371,263</b>	<b>43,803,242</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>Other Expenses (OO)</b>				
6H Lido Beach Bus Route	75,000	75,000	75,000	0.0%
<b>Mass Transportation and Lido Beach</b>	<b>\$42,860,669</b>	<b>\$43,446,263</b>	<b>\$43,878,242</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

- The Mass Transportation Funding chart details the County expenses related to bus and rail transportation.
- The Metropolitan Suburban Bus Authority and Handicapped Transportation System subsidies are the two historic payments of \$2.5 million made to support Nassau’s bus system. They are required so that the County may receive grant monies.
  - The LIRR Station Maintenance payment is contractually set, and increases each year by the CPI.
  - The MTA-LIRR Operating Assistance is payable annually. All Counties located within the Metropolitan Commuter District pay this assistance.
  - The Lido Beach Bus Route payment is made annually. This amount continues to remain unchanged.



**Transdev Services, Inc.**

<b>Transdev (formerly Veolia) Bus Contract</b>				
<b>Expense</b>	<b>2014 Actual</b>	<b>2015 Adopted Budget</b>	<b>2015 OLBR Projection</b>	<b>2016 Exec Budget</b>
<b>Sub-Object</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Contractual Services-Veolia	117.1	123.8	125.3	125.3
<b>Revenue</b>				
<b>Sub-Object</b>				
Bus Fare Box	46.3	51.4	46.5	51.0
Bus Advertising	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
Non-Op Revenue	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7
Federal Trans Authority Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State Trans from Cap Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
County Trans from Cap Match	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Transfer from Capital Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FTA	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Reimbursed Expend	0.7	0.7	4.5	0.7
STOA Grant	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8
	<b>115.9</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>121.6</b>
<b>County Subsidies to Veolia</b>				
<b>Sub-Object</b>				
MSBA	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Handitransp Syst (504)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>

- The County is set up to act as a pass through for the NICE Bus system. Contractual disbursement payments are made to Transdev for operating the transit system from all corresponding bus revenues paid to Nassau County.

- The budgeted County expense is \$2.5 million which represents the two subsidy payments historically made to the bus system. However, the County may have to make up any shortfalls between expenses and revenues.
- Total NICE bus related revenues are growing by \$0.8 million when compared to OLBR's projections which is due to a \$4.6 million increase in fare box revenues offset by a decrease of \$3.8 million in reimbursed expend.
  - NICE is contemplating a fare increase of \$0.25 for cash customers as well as Go Mobile app users.
- The \$62.8 million state aid amount reflects the State Transportation Operating Assistance (STOA) grant which is remaining flat in FY 16.
  - The grant monies are a function of the ridership level and the quality/type of services provided. Documentation is provided to New York State each year and allocation is predicated on service levels voted on by the senate and the assembly.

**MTA Litigations**

- There is a lawsuit with the MTA regarding termination costs associated with ending the relationship with MTA/Long Island Bus on December 31, 2011. The County's motion to dismiss the lawsuit was granted in August 2013 in the Supreme County in New York County (Manhattan). The MTA has filed a notice of appeal which was decided in the County's favor. MTA lost in the appellate courts.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Permits & Licenses	\$561,077	\$603,677	\$621,400	\$621,400	\$1,077,000	\$455,600	73.3%	\$455,600	73.3%
Fines & Forfeits	0	480	10,000	10,000	1,000	(9,000)	-90.0%	(9,000)	-90.0%
Rents & Recoveries	10,756,313	9,819,242	9,521,589	13,026,089	11,117,202	1,595,613	16.8%	(1,908,887)	-14.7%
Rev Offset To Expense	0	155,611	300,000	300,000	300,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dept Revenues	47,256,956	48,424,215	53,432,704	47,887,774	53,420,367	(12,337)	0.0%	5,532,593	11.6%
Cap Backcharges	(290,789)	0	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Interdept Revenues	18,541,783	18,554,863	19,947,925	19,947,925	18,418,904	(1,529,021)	-7.7%	(1,529,021)	-7.7%
Due from Other Gov't	195,987	0	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Interfund Charges Rev	5,733,827	5,319,838	7,042,183	7,042,183	6,315,070	(727,113)	-10.3%	(727,113)	-10.3%
Fed Aid-Reimb of Exp	6,659,648	5,880,684	6,367,595	6,367,595	6,635,000	267,405	4.2%	267,405	4.2%
State Aid-Reimb of Exp	62,281,325	63,759,273	63,659,000	67,485,323	63,789,000	130,000	0.2%	(3,696,323)	-5.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$151,696,127</b>	<b>\$152,517,883</b>	<b>\$160,902,396</b>	<b>\$162,688,289</b>	<b>\$161,073,543</b>	<b>\$171,147</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>(\$1,614,746)</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>

\*Revenue chart consolidates the Department of Public Works, Office of Real Estate Services and Planning.

## Revenues

- The revenue chart above reflects the consolidated Department of Public Works which includes Planning and Real Estate Services.
- DPW's proposed revenue budget is increasing minimally from the FY 15 budget.
- Rents and recoveries revenue is increasing by \$1.6 million or 16.8%. The growth is mainly a result of higher sale of county property, construction period rent for the coliseum and rental of the Mitchell Field property offset by the elimination of historical coliseum revenues.
- Departmental revenues are decreasing minimally.
- Interdepartment revenues are decreasing by \$1.5 million. This charge is allocated by the Office of Management and Budget.
- Federal aid is increasing by \$0.3 million, to \$6.6 million, which is specifically in the NYS Pass thru Federal funds.
- State aid is increase by \$0.1 million to \$63.8 million. The largest component of this line is the State Operating Assistance (STOA) grant. The amount of STOA grant Nassau County will be receiving is not known until New York State's budget is finalized and approved, typically sometime in April.

**Revenues, Cont.**

Departmental Revenues				
	2014	2015	2015	2016
	Actual	Budget	Projected	Proposed
Misc Receipts	\$71,573	\$102,000	\$ 37,547	\$5,000
Fees	357,231	142,000	142,000	176,000
Concessions	868,420	860,000	366,539	920,000
Subdivision Plan Review (R080A)	(107,920)	4,500	2,250	1,000
239F Plan Review	0	0	0	250,000
Non-Stormwater Discharges-Storm	8,350	1,000	500	5,000
Inspector Services Backcharge	38,309	35,000	35,000	40,000
Plans	76,530	50,000	0	75,000
Bus Farebox	46,275,704	51,375,704	46,451,308	51,039,867
Bus Advertising	493,393	500,000	500,000	0
Non-Operating Revenue	17,955	100,000	200,000	700,000
Subdivision Inspection Fees	30,437	36,000	0	50,000
Reimb Expenses IGT	27,530	24,000	24,000	30,000
Rule Book Sales	3,485	3,500	0	3,500
Film & Advert Activities	48,900	44,000	0	50,000
Subdivision Plan Review (R9868)	100,905	75,000	17,368	75,000
239-K Review	113,413	80,000	111,263	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$48,424,215</b>	<b>\$53,432,704</b>	<b>\$47,887,774</b>	<b>\$53,420,367</b>

- The table above illustrates departmental revenues for DPW.
- The proposed FY 16 departmental revenues are falling slightly when compared to FY 15.
  - The fare box revenue is reduced by \$0.3 million from FY 15.
  - NICE bus is contemplating raising the cash ticket and Go Mobile app fare by \$0.25 per ticket to \$2.75 which is already paid by Metro Card customers.

Rents & Recoveries				
	2014	2015	2016	2015 vs.
	Actual	Adopted	Proposed	2014
Recvry Prior Yr Appr	\$1,263,115	\$300,000	\$300,000	0.0%
Rent County Property	75,807	716,485	783,793	9.4%
Sale County Property	2,032,114	3,673,000	5,000,000	36.1%
Coliseum Utilities	2,209,003	1,090,434	0	-100.0%
Coliseum Rental	382,367	148,226	0	-100.0%
Coliseum Concessions	528,491	200,000	0	-100.0%
Rental Mitchell Field Properties	2,435,826	2,390,287	3,833,409	60.4%
Coliseum Advertising Revenue	76,618	87,500	0	-100.0%
Marriott Lighthouse Heating & Chilling	348,091	437,000	0	-100.0%
Coliseum Parking Revenue	397,789	214,077	0	-100.0%
Approvals Period Rent	0	264,580	0	-100.0%
Construction Period Rent For Coliseum	0	0	1,200,000	0.0%
Grt Fd Recov For Prior Periods - AA Exp	70,022	0	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,819,242</b>	<b>\$9,521,589</b>	<b>\$11,117,202</b>	<b>16.8%</b>

- The rents & recoveries line is where the County budgets for rent and sales of County property, Mitchell Field Properties rental payments and construction period rent for the coliseum.
  - Prior year recoveries are remaining flat at \$0.3 million.
  - The rental of County property has minimal growth of \$67,308.
  - The sale of County property is increasing by \$1.3 million. The Administration expects to sell properties located in Freeport, Roslyn and Westbury.

**Revenues, Cont.**

- The rental Mitchell Field property is seeing an increase of \$1.4 million which is due to a change in accounting methods to show the revenues associated with the Veterans Housing properties. The previous method used an outside company who collected the revenues and paid expenses and subsequently forward any proceeds due to us.
- Construction period rent for the coliseum is revenue that the County will receive from the coliseum during its rehabilitation.



The Office of Records Management, under the supervision of the County Clerk, administers and maintains the central records and document storage facility for numerous County departments. The department ensures that documents on file comply with mandated retention schedules and are available for retrieval by originating agencies. The office provides production capability for microfilming services. The office also assists other departments with document destruction in accordance with New York State Records Retention guidelines.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	12	12	12	11	12	0	0.0%	1	9.1%
Part-Time and Seasonal	8	6	21	4	21	0	0.0%	17	425.0%
Salaries	\$734,271	\$706,921	\$888,915	\$861,627	\$933,480	\$44,565	5.0%	\$71,853	8.3%
Equipment	4,972	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Expenses	157,837	136,351	160,500	160,500	160,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Contractual Services	118,036	119,913	125,000	125,000	125,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,015,116</b>	<b>\$963,185</b>	<b>\$1,179,415</b>	<b>\$1,152,127</b>	<b>\$1,223,980</b>	<b>\$44,565</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>\$71,853</b>	<b>6.2%</b>

**Expenses**

- The Proposed FY 16 Budget is increasing by \$44,565 or 3.8% from the FY 15 Adopted Budget and is increasing 6.2% from OLBR’s current projection. This is directly related to salaries.
- Salaries are increasing due to Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) and step increases from the recently negotiated Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) agreement.
  - The Proposed FY 2016 Budget includes a 3.5% COLA effective July 2016 and a step increase on September 1, 2016.
- FY 16 headcount in comparison to the FY 15 projection reflects adding one full-time, and 17 part-time and seasonal vacant positions. These titles include eight Clerk I seasonal and nine Clerk I part-time positions. The full-time addition is a Photo Machine Operator 1.
- All other expense lines are being held constant compared to the adopted and projected FY 15 level.
  - The DD line is made up of office supplies, copier paper, and other miscellaneous expenses.
  - Examples of items that make up the contractual services budget are mandated archival document storage, filming equipment maintenance and support, document scanning and document destruction services.

## Finance Authority and District

The Nassau County Sewer and Storm Finance Authority (the Authority) and a consolidated County-Wide Sewer & Storm Water District (the District) were established in 2003 to work collectively to carry out the County's sewer and storm water functions in a fiscally prudent and efficient manner. The Authority serves as a monetary instrument only, whose role is to refinance outstanding sewer and storm water resources debt issued by the County and to finance future County sewer and storm water resources projects within a \$350 million cap. In 2004, the County and the Authority entered into a financing agreement setting forth the financial relationships of the entities. The law required the County to transition to three zones of assessment at the end of 2013: sewage collection and disposal services, sewage disposal services, and storm water resources services. The three zones of assessment went into effect in 2014.

## Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority Expenses

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Contractual Services	\$171,804	\$191,343	\$920,000	\$920,000	\$900,000	(\$20,000)	-2.2%	(\$20,000)	-2.2%
Interest	7,309,831	7,095,990	6,574,725	6,574,725	7,651,295	1,076,570	16.4%	1,076,570	16.4%
Principal	7,955,000	25,160,000	5,755,000	5,755,000	10,205,000	4,450,000	77.3%	4,450,000	77.3%
Trans Out To SSW	73,789,428	119,036,713	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Trans To SSW For Debt Svc	27,061,769	28,710,572	110,068,845	110,068,845	104,559,275	(5,509,570)	-5.0%	(5,509,570)	-5.0%
Expense of Loans	0	1,419,057	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Trans To Debt Service Fund	42,428,304	44,217,347	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Trans out for SFA Bond Escrow Agent	0	129,534,855	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$158,716,137</b>	<b>\$355,365,877</b>	<b>\$123,318,570</b>	<b>\$123,318,570</b>	<b>\$123,315,570</b>	<b>(\$3,000)</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>(\$3,000)</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

- The FY 16 expenses for the Sewer & Storm Water Finance Authority (SFA) are decreasing minimally compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget and projections.
- SFA retains sufficient funding to pay its operating expenses and debt service costs and transfers the remainder to the District.
- The Authority, in November 2014, refinanced all outstanding 2004B Bonds, 2008A Bonds and financed certain capital improvements for the County sewer system.
- In FY 16, interest and principal expenses are increasing by \$1.1 and \$4.5 million, respectively from the FY 15 Adopted Budget.
- The FY 16 transfer to the Sewer and Storm Water Resources District of \$104.6 million is decreasing by \$5.5 million as compared to the FY 15 budget.
- This is the amount transferred to the District after the Authority's debt service payments and expenses are settled.



**Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority Revenues**

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Invest Income	\$6,818	\$3,269	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$2,000	(\$3,000)	-60.0%	(\$3,000)	-60.0%
Dept Revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Debt Svc From Capital	0	28,503,669	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Fed Aid-Reimb of Exp	1,107,722	0	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Interfund Transfers	42,428,304	44,217,347	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Property Tax	117,274,942	117,270,940	123,313,570	123,313,570	123,313,570	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Authorized Capital Borrowing	0	157,200,000	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$160,817,786</b>	<b>\$347,195,225</b>	<b>\$123,318,570</b>	<b>\$123,318,570</b>	<b>\$123,315,570</b>	<b>(\$3,000)</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>(\$3,000)</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

- Investment income is decreasing by \$3,000 to \$2,000 in FY 16.
- Property taxes are remaining flat in FY 16 as compared to FY 15.



Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority Update

<b>Sewer and Storm Water Financing Authority Revised 2016 Proposed Budget</b>			
<b>Expense</b>	<b>2014 Actual</b>	<b>2015 Projected</b>	<b>Proposed Corrected 2016 Budget</b>
DE-Contractual Services	\$191,343	\$35,000	\$900,000
FF-Interest	7,095,990	6,703,499	7,651,295
GG-Principal	25,160,000	2,940,000	10,205,000
88-Debt Issuance Costs	1,419,057	0	0
LQ-Transfer to Escrow	129,534,855	0	0
LS60S-Transfer Out to SSW-Capital	37,783,010	0	0
LS60S-Transfer Out to SSW	109,964,275	109,929,479	104,110,150
<b>Expense Total</b>	<b>\$311,148,530</b>	<b>\$119,607,978</b>	<b>\$122,866,445</b>
<b>Revenue</b>			
BE-Invest Income	\$3,271	\$2,200	\$2,000
BH-Dept Revenue (Federal Aid)	0	0	0
R9-Refunded Bond Proceeds	157,200,000	0	0
R1-Bond Premiums	28,503,669	0	0
TL-Property Tax	117,270,940	123,313,570	122,864,445
<b>Revenue Total</b>	<b>\$302,977,880</b>	<b>\$123,315,770</b>	<b>\$122,866,445</b>

- The table above illustrates the numbers that the Administration will present to the Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority later this month. These are likely to be the Final Adopted numbers once technical adjustments are made.

**Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority Revenues, Cont.**

Sewer and Storm Water Financing Authority Multi Year Plan (MYP) (\$'s in millions)				
Expense	2016 Proposed	2017 Proposed	2018 Proposed	2019 Proposed
Contractual Services	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9
Interest	7.7	7.2	6.7	6.1
Principal	10.2	10.3	10.8	11.4
Trans Out To SSW For Debt Service	104.6	104.9	104.9	104.9
<b>Expense Total</b>	<b>\$123.3</b>	<b>\$123.3</b>	<b>\$123.3</b>	<b>\$123.3</b>
Revenue	2016 Proposed	2017 Proposed	2018 Proposed	2019 Proposed
Invest Income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Property Tax	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.3
<b>Revenue Total</b>	<b>\$123.3</b>	<b>\$123.3</b>	<b>\$123.3</b>	<b>\$123.3</b>

- The table above indicates the Administration’s MYP baseline for the Authority.



Perimeter Flood Protection – East Park Reconstruction



Perimeter Flood Protection – stockpile of top soil

- The table, which is in millions, does not show the investment income of \$2,000 in each year, 2016 through 2019, of the MYP.
- Total expenses and revenues are projected to remain flat at \$123.3 million through 2019.
- Contractual Services will remain flat.
- Interest is expected to decrease in the out-years while the principal is slated to grow.
  - The Administration refinanced debt last year.
- The Sewer Finance Authority’s MYP indicates property taxes are remaining consistent.

**Sewer and Storm Water Resource District Expenses**

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	270	286	273	157	171	(102)	-37.4%	14	8.9%
Part-Time and Seasonal	1	1	0	1	1	1	*****	0	0.0%
Salaries	\$18,201,634	\$19,328,151	\$15,748,742	\$14,238,314	\$11,809,725	(\$3,939,017)	-25.0%	(\$2,428,589)	-17.1%
Fringe Benefits	11,249,934	11,899,140	12,458,997	11,090,515	9,481,686	(2,977,311)	-23.9%	(1,608,829)	-14.5%
Equipment	150,702	4,267	202,000	202,000	36,761	(165,239)	-81.8%	(165,239)	-81.8%
General Expenses	15,050,376	10,754,820	849,000	849,000	767,741	(81,259)	-9.6%	(81,259)	-9.6%
Contractual Services	29,683,615	28,821,454	58,472,000	58,472,000	60,088,000	1,616,000	2.8%	1,616,000	2.8%
Utility Costs	11,241,800	8,007,104	7,622,799	8,613,763	7,700,000	77,201	1.0%	(913,763)	-10.6%
Interest	4,989,371	4,425,051	6,873,137	6,873,137	6,332,938	(540,199)	-7.9%	(540,199)	-7.9%
Principal	14,935,767	13,882,130	11,672,663	11,672,663	10,363,806	(1,308,857)	-11.2%	(1,308,857)	-11.2%
Interfund Charges	30,084,981	36,098,520	34,444,189	34,444,189	29,900,624	(4,543,565)	-13.2%	(4,543,565)	-13.2%
Other Suits & Damages	0	250,000	538,500	538,500	538,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$135,588,181</b>	<b>\$133,470,639</b>	<b>\$148,882,027</b>	<b>\$146,994,081</b>	<b>\$137,019,781</b>	<b>(\$11,862,246)</b>	<b>-8.0%</b>	<b>(\$9,974,300)</b>	<b>-6.8%</b>

- The FY 16 expenditures are decreasing by \$11.9 million, or 8.0%, as compared to the FY 15 budget.
- Salaries are declining by \$4.0 million due to a decrease of 102 full-time positions when compared to the FY 15 budget.
- Fringe benefits are decreasing by \$3.0 million primarily due to lower pension costs, health insurance and capital backcharge costs related to the reduced headcount.
- The contractual services line is increasing by \$1.6 million in FY 16 when compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget primarily driven by professional services.
- Interest and principal are expected to decrease by \$0.5 million and \$1.3 million respectively from the FY 15 Adopted Budget.
- Interfund Charges are decreasing by \$4.5 million which is primarily attributed to indirect cost chargebacks as a result of headcount movement from SSW to DPW, being offset by higher capital debt service charges.

**Sewer and Storm Water Resource District Expenses, Cont.****United Water**

Nassau County entered into an agreement with United Water to provide for the Operations and Maintenance of the County's Sewer System. The Administration believes that savings can be achieved from having a private operator run the sewer system. Contracted and synergy savings are expected from this agreement. The contracted savings to be generated by the agreement are mainly based on labor savings, utility costs, and efficiencies created by capital improvements. The Administration has promised that the change in operations will not result in layoffs but will necessitate some employees be moved to other departments within the County.

United Water will either hire or utilize County employees assigned to the system for which United Water will pay through the rents and recoveries line.

The following chart itemizes the budget lines impacted by the United Water agreement.

Sewer and Storm Water Personnel, General, Contractual and Utility Expenses									
	Historical					2015	2016	Exec. vs. Adopted	
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	Exec. Budget	Var.	%
Salaries, Wages & Fees	\$17,345,270	\$18,987,703	\$17,632,617	\$18,201,634	\$19,328,151	\$15,748,742	\$11,809,725	-3,939,017	-25.0%
Fringe Benefits	8,752,309	10,231,853	10,396,177	11,249,934	11,899,140	12,458,997	9,481,686	-2,977,311	-23.9%
General Expenses	10,174,987	10,717,350	12,340,469	15,050,376	10,754,820	849,000	767,741	-81,259	-9.6%
Contractual Services	21,315,604	20,051,865	26,138,571	29,683,615	28,821,454	58,472,000	60,088,000	1,616,000	2.8%
Utility Costs	10,011,491	7,642,996	9,476,974	11,241,801	8,007,104	7,622,799	7,700,000	77,201	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$67,599,661</b>	<b>\$67,631,767</b>	<b>\$75,984,808</b>	<b>\$85,427,360</b>	<b>\$78,810,670</b>	<b>\$95,151,538</b>	<b>\$89,847,152</b>	<b>-\$5,304,386</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>
<b>United Water annual guaranteed savings</b>						<b>\$10,000,000</b>	<b>\$10,000,000</b>		
<b>Net costs to reflect guaranteed savings</b>						<b>\$85,151,538</b>	<b>\$79,847,152</b>		

- The table above contains the historical, budget and proposed expenditures associated with personnel, general, contractual and utility costs.
  - The 2010 and 2011 actuals were captured for normalcy as 2012 and 2013 contain Superstorm Sandy related expenses. Superstorm Sandy hit New York on October 29, 2012

**Sewer and Storm Water Resource District Expenses, Cont.**

Full-Time SSW Staffing Analysis								
		FY 15	Sept-15	FY 16	FY 16	Exec. vs	Exec. vs	
		Adopted	Actual	Request	Executive	15 Adopt	Actual	
<b>RC</b>	<b>RC Description</b>	<b>SSW County Employees</b>						
6000	Sewer Revenue / Fringe / Misc. Acc	3	0	0	0	(3)	0	
6110	Sewage Disposal Bay Park	89	17	21	21	(68)	4	
6120	Sewage Disposal Cedar Creek	57	9	11	11	(46)	2	
6130	Glen Cove Sewage Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6140	Sewage Disposal Services Lawrence	5	3	3	3	(2)	0	
6150	Sewage Disposal Services Cedarhurst	3	3	3	3	0	0	
6200	Sewage Collection Svcs	1	0	0	0	(1)	0	
6210	Sewage Maint Services Bay Park	49	4	4	4	(45)	0	
6220	Sewage Maint Services Cedar Creek	66	8	8	8	(58)	0	
6300	Storm Water Services	0	0	16	16	16	16	
	<b>Total SSW County Employees</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>(207)</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>RC</b>	<b>RC Description</b>	<b>SSW Leased United Water Employees</b>						
7000	Sewer Revenue / Fringe - Oper Cont	0	1	1	1	1	0	
7110	Sewage Disposal Services - Oper Cont	0	40	42	37	37	(3)	
7120	Sewage Disposal Services - Oper Cont	0	23	23	23	23	0	
7140	Sewage Disp / Lawrence - Oper Cont	0	1	1	1	1	0	
7210	Sewage Maint Services - Oper Cont	0	20	20	18	18	(2)	
7220	Sewage Maint Services - Oper Cont	0	28	28	25	25	(3)	
	<b>Total SSW Leased Employees</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>(8)</b>	
<b>SSW Total (County &amp; Lease FT Employees)</b>		<b>273</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>-102</b>	<b>14</b>	

- The table above shows the difference between SSW County employees and SSW employees leased to United Water.
- In the proposed FY16, there are 66 traditional sewer employees while 105 personnel are hired out which equates to 38.6% and 61.4% respectively.

**Sewer and Storm Water Resource District Revenues**

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Fund Balance	\$25,557,955	\$3,620,614	\$5,240,289	\$14,508,457	\$2,022,030	(\$3,218,259)	-61.4%	(\$12,486,427)	-86.1%
Permits & Licenses	905,571	959,520	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	50,000	4.5%	50,000	4.5%
Invest Income	108,106	89,964	110,000	110,000	32,000	(78,000)	-70.9%	(78,000)	-70.9%
Rents & Recoveries	3,826,840	10,194,619	13,166,000	15,166,000	10,725,000	(2,441,000)	-18.5%	(4,441,000)	-29.3%
Rev Offset To Expense	0	0	180,000	180,000	0	(180,000)	-100.0%	(180,000)	-100.0%
Dept Revenues	1,694,904	1,798,706	14,317,000	1,717,000	14,277,000	(40,000)	-0.3%	12,560,000	731.5%
Debt Svc From Capital	522,931	5,266,186	300,000	300,000	300,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Interfund Charges Rev	0	0	2,148,499	2,148,499	1,654,476	(494,023)	-23.0%	(494,023)	-23.0%
Fed Aid-Reimb of Exp	(112,043)	1,578,879	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Interfund Transfers	100,851,197	109,964,275	110,068,845	110,068,845	104,559,275	(5,509,570)	-5.0%	(5,509,570)	-5.0%
State Aid-Reimb of Exp	(18,675)	0	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
Due from Other Gov't	2,251,394	(2,124)	2,251,394	1,695,280	2,300,000	48,606	2.2%	604,720	35.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$135,588,181</b>	<b>\$133,470,639</b>	<b>\$148,882,027</b>	<b>\$146,994,081</b>	<b>\$137,019,781</b>	<b>(\$11,862,246)</b>	<b>-8.0%</b>	<b>(\$9,974,300)</b>	<b>-6.8%</b>

- The FY 16 overall revenue for the District is decreasing by \$11.9 million, or 8.0% from the FY 15 Adopted Budget.
- The FY 16 fund balance is budgeted at \$2.0 million which is a decrease of \$3.2 million from FY15. OLBR's FY 15 projection is \$14.5 million. The Administration estimates the usage will be \$12.5 million.
  - The 2013 and 2014 historical fund balance usage represents the opening fund balance minus the net of revenues and expenses.
    - There is a \$0.9 million discrepancy in the FY 14 fund balance between the CAFR of \$3.6 million and the Administration of \$2.7 million.
- The investment income is declining by \$78,000 from the FY 15 Adopted Budget.
- The rents and recoveries line is decreasing by \$2.4 million from the FY 15 Adopted Budget. FY 16 will, for the second year in a row, contain \$10.0 million for enterprise fund recoveries as a result of the United Water contract.
- Last year's adopted revenue offset to expense of \$180,000 for insurance recoveries was not budgeted for in FY 16. No such income to-date, through August 2015, has been recorded in the County's financial system.

**Sewer and Storm Water Resource District Revenues, Cont.**

- Departmental revenues are decreasing minimally, budget to budget.
  - The FY 16 user fee is \$12.6 million. However, to-date no fees have been collected due to ongoing litigation and a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO). As such, OLBR's projection does not include this revenue.
  - The \$40,000 budget to budget decrease is a result of lower miscellaneous receipts and fee being offset by higher contractual services.
- Interfund charges revenue is decreasing by \$0.5 million in FY 16 from FY 15 which is a direct result of less billable employees in SSW.
- The due from other govts revenue line is increasing in FY 16 from FY 15 by \$48,606. This is comprised of \$41,661 and \$6,945 in reimbursement for Cedarhurst for Lawrence respectively. Revenues had remained consistent from 2012 to 2015.





**Sewer and Storm Water District, Multi-Year Plan**

Sewer and Storm Water Resource District				
Multi Year Plan				
(\$'s in millions)				
EXPENSE	2016 Proposed	2017 Proposed	2018 Proposed	2019 Proposed
Salaries, Wages & Fees	\$11.8	\$12.3	\$12.7	\$12.8
Fringe Benefits	9.5	9.8	10.3	10.8
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Expenses	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Contractual Services	60.1	61.9	63.7	65.7
Utility Costs	7.7	7.9	8.5	8.9
Interest	6.3	5.8	5.3	4.8
Principal	10.4	9.5	9.7	10.1
Interfd Chgs - Interfund Charges	29.9	39.4	43.7	49.6
Other Expenses	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>EXPENSE TOTAL</b>	<b>\$137.0</b>	<b>\$148.1</b>	<b>\$155.3</b>	<b>\$164.1</b>
REVENUE				
Fund Balance	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Permits & Licenses	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Invest Income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rents & Recoveries	10.7	10.7	10.7	12.6
Dept Revenues	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
D/S From Cap Debt Service From Capital	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Due Fr Govts - Due From Other Govts	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Interfund Charges Revenue	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Federal Aid Reimbursement Of Expenses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interfd Tsfs - Interfund Transfers	104.6	104.9	104.9	104.9
<b>REVENUE TOTAL</b>	<b>\$137.0</b>	<b>\$135.3</b>	<b>\$135.4</b>	<b>\$137.3</b>

- The table above details the Administration’s baseline for the MYP for the District. According to the Plan, the District is expecting costs to increase in the out-years while proceeds will remain generally unchanged.
- The salaries line is scheduled to increase by 4.6% in 2017, 2.5% in 2018 and 1.1% in 2019.
- The equipment expense is budgeted at \$36,761 in 2016, \$36,982 in 2017, 2018 and 2019.
- The United Water agreement, in the contractual services budget, assumes a 3.0% increase in each of the out-years.

- Utility costs are increasing 3.1% in 2017, 6.6% in 2017 and 4.8% in 2019.
- The interfund charges are expected to increase due to greater capital debt service charges.
  - The capital debt increases are \$9.5 million in 2017, \$4.3 million in 2018 and \$5.9 million in 2018. The increase may be attributed to the Administrations’ plan to bond for sewer related projects in each of the out-years of the plan.
- Investment income is remaining flat at \$32,000 for all years of the MYP.
- Departmental revenues, primarily driven by the user fee, are flat in the out-years. However, to-date fees have not been collected due to litigation.
  - The Administration has included gap measures in case revenues do not come to fruition.
- Permits & licenses, debt service from capital and interfund charges revenues are remaining flat.



Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	11	11	9	10	10	1	11.1%	0	0.0%
Part-Time and Seasonal	0	0	0	1	1	1	*****	0	0.0%
Salaries	\$908,683	\$928,133	\$948,209	\$851,387	\$881,815	(\$66,394)	-7.0%	\$30,428	3.6%
General Expenses	10,097	19,566	18,950	18,950	19,750	800	4.2%	800	4.2%
Contractual Services	1,495	1,495	37,100	37,100	187,800	150,700	406.2%	150,700	406.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$920,276</b>	<b>\$949,194</b>	<b>\$1,004,259</b>	<b>\$907,437</b>	<b>\$1,089,365</b>	<b>\$85,106</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>\$181,928</b>	<b>20.0%</b>

**Expenses**

- The total proposed expense budget is increasing by \$85,106, or 8.5%, when compared to the FY 15 budget.
- Salaries are decreasing by \$66,394 which is a net result of a title movements, savings from initiatives and payroll adjustment fluctuations.
  - Staff is increasing by one full-time and one part-time position when compared to the FY 15 budget but is flat to the current workforce.
- The general expenses line is increasing minimally, by \$800, for departmental supplies.
- The contractual services line is growing by \$150,700 due to the cost related with the County’s new web-based procurement system.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Rents & Recoveries	\$403,665	\$387,291	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$350,000	\$150,000	75.0%	\$150,000	75.0%
Dept Revenues	15,407	18,379	528,500	308,292	300,500	(228,000)	-43.1%	(7,792)	-2.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$419,072</b>	<b>\$405,670</b>	<b>\$728,500</b>	<b>\$508,292</b>	<b>\$650,500</b>	<b>(\$78,000)</b>	<b>-10.7%</b>	<b>\$142,208</b>	<b>28.0%</b>

**Revenues**

- The total proposed revenue is decreasing by \$78,000, or 10.7%, when compared to the FY 15 budget.
- The rents and recoveries line is increasing by \$150,000 which is the net result of a \$300,000 increase in on line auctions being offset by \$150,000 decrease in the sale of county property.
- The departmental revenues line is decreasing by \$228,000 to \$300,500 for the on-line vendor registration/subscription. The new estimated revenue of \$300,000 is based on a registration fees to average \$25,000 a month which is in-line with OLBR’s projection.

The mission of the Department of Social Services (DSS) is to provide supportive services and financial assistance to eligible individuals and families in Nassau County, consistent with federal and state law.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	641	617	616	604	613	(3)	-0.5%	9	1.5%
Part-Time and Seasonal	67	62	85	62	85	0	0.0%	23	37.1%
Salaries	\$41,985,324	\$43,995,651	\$45,865,399	\$44,524,585	\$47,857,892	\$1,992,493	4.3%	\$3,333,307	7.5%
Equipment	150,838	302,097	24,000	24,000	24,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Expenses	783,375	707,852	768,150	768,150	772,829	4,679	0.6%	4,679	0.6%
Contractual Services	8,195,161	8,080,822	7,944,143	7,868,143	7,631,404	(312,739)	-3.9%	(236,739)	-3.0%
Inter-Dept. Charges	18,034,124	17,108,499	18,057,551	18,057,551	16,683,623	(1,373,928)	-7.6%	(1,373,928)	-7.6%
Recipient Grants	60,658,383	59,475,076	60,550,000	60,550,000	62,000,000	1,450,000	2.4%	1,450,000	2.4%
Purchased Services	64,511,946	65,746,404	68,402,576	66,823,392	65,851,121	(2,551,455)	-3.7%	(972,271)	-1.5%
Emerg Vendor Payments	57,010,945	50,311,614	52,755,000	49,380,000	50,980,000	(1,775,000)	-3.4%	1,600,000	3.2%
Medicaid	254,850,679	248,230,297	252,255,731	236,240,624	240,233,215	(12,022,516)	-4.8%	3,992,591	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$506,180,776</b>	<b>\$493,958,313</b>	<b>\$506,622,550</b>	<b>\$484,236,445</b>	<b>\$492,034,084</b>	<b>(\$14,588,466)</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>\$7,797,639</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

**Expenses**

- Expenses decline 2.9%, or \$14.6 million, in the Department of Social Services’ (DSS) proposed expense budget from the level found in the Adopted FY 15 Budget. Salaries and recipient grants grow in the proposal by \$2.0 million and \$1.5 million respectively, but are more than offset by a \$12.0 million reduction in the Medicaid budget.
- The proposed expense budget is about 1.6% above OLBR’s latest projection. Rising salary, recipient grants, emergency vendor payments, and Medicaid costs are largely responsible for the \$7.8 million variance. Reductions to the purchased services, interdepartmental charges, and contractual services budgets help balance out proposed expense growth.
- Salaries increase \$2.0 million budget to budget. The salary growth stems from Cost of Living (COLA) and step adjustments in the current Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) for Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA) members. The FY 16 budget includes a 3.5% COLA effective July 2016 and a step increase on September 1, 2016.
  - The step and COLA increases are being offset in part by the inclusion of \$0.8 million in payroll savings from initiatives, with a corresponding headcount credit of eight full time positions.
  - Fourteen CSEA members elected to participate in the FY 15 Voluntary Separation Incentive Program (VSIP).

**Expenses, cont.**

- The proposed salary budget is 7.5% above the latest projection. The variance is attributable not only to step and COLA increases but also the inclusion of funding for nine full-time and 23 part-time positions who are not currently onboard.
- Both equipment and general expenses in the proposed budget are about flat compared to both the FY 15 budget and the latest projection.
- Inter-departmental charges drop 7.6% in the FY 16 proposal. Reduced workers’ compensation, telecommunication, services from other departments (e.g. Police Department, etc.), and other indirect charges are counterbalanced by a \$1.5 million increase to information technology charges.
- The proposed Medicaid budget is 4.8%, or \$12.0 million, less than the Medicaid budget adopted for FY 15. The FY 14-15 State budget included two provisions that helped lower the County’s Medicaid costs by \$16.0 million in FY 15. DSS expects about 75% of the FY 15 savings to endure in FY 16. The County will actually see Medicaid costs rise 1.7%, or \$4.0 million compared to OLBR’s most recent projection.
- A brief summary of DSS’s major programs is included at the end of the expense section.

Expenses by Control Center						
(\$'s in millions)						
Control Center	Historical		2015	2016	Exec. vs. Adopted	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	Exec. Budget	Var.	%
Administration	23.9	22.9	23.9	22.6	-1.3	-5.5%
Burials	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	-9.1%
Child. Foster Homes - IVE	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0%
Children in Foster Homes	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0%
Children in Institutions	14.7	10.3	10.8	10.0	-0.8	-7.0%
Division of Services	18.9	20.4	21.5	22.8	1.3	6.3%
Educ Handicapped Child	16.4	17.0	16.5	16.8	0.3	1.5%
Family Assistance	\$27.9	\$26.7	\$27.5	\$27.0	-\$0.5	-1.8%
HEAP	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	66.7%
Juvenile Delinquents	7.4	3.0	4.5	2.5	-2.0	-44.4%
Medicaid MMIS	254.9	248.2	252.3	240.2	-12.0	-4.8%
Non Secure Detention	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0%
Public Financial Assis.	26.3	26.9	27.3	27.6	0.3	1.0%
Safety Net Assistance	38.2	39.5	39.5	41.9	2.4	5.9%
Subsidized Adoptions	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	-0.1	-2.0%
Title XX	64.5	65.7	68.4	65.9	-2.6	-3.7%
Training Schools	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.0	0.3	4.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>506.2</b>	<b>494.0</b>	<b>506.6</b>	<b>492.0</b>	<b>-14.6</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>

- The proposed budget decreases the Administration Control Center’s expenses by about 5.5% from the budget adopted for FY 15. DSS’s inter-departmental charges are housed in this control center.
- Proposed Medicaid MMIS Control Center expenses are down \$12.0 million budget to budget. The department expects that the State FY 15-16 budget will renew several provisions that reduced the County’s Medicaid obligation in County FY 15.
- The \$2.4 million increase in the Safety Net Assistance (SNA) Control Center’s expense budget reflects the expected growth in SNA cases in FY 16.
- The County’s Institutional Foster Care caseload fell 31.7% from January 2014 to June 2015. As a result, expenses in the Juvenile Delinquents Control Center have been adjusted down 44.4%.

**Expenses, cont.**

**Direct Assistance**

- Recipient grants, purchased services, and emergency vendor payments account for about 36.3% of DSS’s proposed expense budget. These costs are associated with a number of Social Service programs, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and Safety Net Assistance (SNA). As the table below demonstrates, direct assistance expense is decreasing by \$2.9 million budget to budget. A discussion of each category follows the table.

Expense	Direct Assistance		Variance
	2015 Adopted Budget	2016 Proposed Budget	
Recipient Grants	\$60,550,000	\$62,000,000	\$1,450,000
Purchased Services	68,402,576	65,851,121	(2,551,455)
Emergency Vendor Payments	52,755,000	50,980,000	(1,775,000)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$181,707,576</b>	<b>\$178,831,121</b>	<b>(\$2,876,455)</b>

- A large part of recipient grant funding is used to make payments to DSS clients eligible for TANF and SNA benefits. Recipient grant expenses in the FY 16 proposal are up 2.4%, or \$1.5 million, from the budget adopted for FY 15. SNA is a state program for individuals in need of assistance whose eligibility for TANF has expired. SNA caseloads were up 1.5% in August 2015 compared to August 2014, while TANF caseloads have declined 4.1% during this time. According to the Administration, the \$1.5 million increase is to accommodate expected caseload growth in the SNA program as clients exhaust their eligibility for TANF.
- Emergency vendor payments are made to cover a variety of services rendered to eligible DSS clients. Among these services are shelter care, utility, maintenance, and institutional services. In the proposed FY 16 budget, emergency vendor payments fall by 3.4%, or \$1.8 million, from the budget adopted for FY 15. Compared to OLBR’s current projection, the proposed budget for emergency vendor payments is up 3.2%, or \$1.6 million. The growth in the proposal is attributable to additional funding for special education and shelter care.
  - According to DSS, Institutional Foster Care cases are down over 40% over the last twenty four months. As a result, the department has pared down related expenses. For instance, the smaller foster care caseload allowed DSS to reduce its room and board expense by \$2.5 million from the Adopted FY 15 Budget.

**Expenses, cont.**

**Direct Assistance, cont.**

- Purchased services are 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 other preventive services. There is 3.7%, or \$2.6 million, less funding for purchased services in the proposed budget than the Adopted FY 15 Budget. The budget for purchased services is 1.5%, or \$1.0 million below OLBR’s latest projection.
- At \$59.4 million, daycare expenses account for the majority of the proposed purchases services budget. The FY 16 proposal is \$1.5 million lower than FY 15 daycare budget and \$1.0 million lower than the latest projection. As the chart below demonstrates, rising caseload demand had pressured the overall purchased services budget dating back to FY 11. Over the last few years, DSS had imposed several measures to bring daycare costs under control, such as adjusting the eligibility requirement from 275% of the federal poverty level to 200%. According to the Administration, the eligibility requirement adjustment has finally paid dividends. The improving economy also factored into the lower recertification level. DSS expects that daycare cases will continue to decline in FY 16.

Year	Children in Daycare Count as of August 31	Adopted Daycare Services Budget	Year End Expense*
FY2011	5,113	\$50,050,000	\$55,100,336
FY2012	6,139	49,656,400	58,618,658
FY2013	5,659	52,000,000	57,433,441
FY2014	5,893	53,500,000	58,459,627
FY2015	5,560	\$60,904,184	\$59,500,000
<i>*FY15 is the current year end projection</i>			

- The annual purchased services budgetary result greatly depends on daycare caseloads. However, in FY 16, an arbitration decision will require the County to end a longstanding preventive services contract with the Family and Children’s Association (FCA), a \$1.2 million decrease from the Adopted FY 15 Budget.
- The CSEA filed a grievance against the County in 2012 claiming that DSS failed to follow procedure when contracting with the FCA for mental health and parent coaching services for troubled youth and their families.

**Expenses, cont.**

- In FY 15, an arbitrator agreed with the union’s position and ordered DSS to give this work to CSEA members starting in the second quarter of FY 16. As the staffing analysis demonstrates, this decision’s impact emanates far beyond purchased services.

**Medicaid**

- The proposed Medicaid budget is 1.7%, or \$4.0 million, more than OLBR’s current projection. As can be seen in the table below, Medicaid costs are down \$12.0 million, or 4.8%, budget to budget. The State’s FY 15-16 budget had two provisions that saved the County about \$16.0 million on its Medicaid obligation in County FY 15.
  - In FY 15, the State reduced the County’s quarterly indigent care adjustment (ICA) payment for an annual savings of \$1.7 million. Proposed indigent care costs are down \$1.7 million as the State has informed the County that this expense will not increase in FY 16.
  - In FY 15, the State reduced the County’s weekly Medicaid cap share payment for an annual savings of \$14.3 million. As this provision was instituted on the State’s fiscal calendar, these savings are assured for the first quarter of the County’s fiscal year.
  - Although the County expects this provision to be renewed in the State FY 16-17 budget, the department received an additional \$4.0 million in Medicaid funding to soften the blow of an unanticipated increase in Medicaid costs. There is the potential for a \$4.0 million opportunity to the budget if the State renews the Medicaid cap share program in its upcoming budget.

Medicaid Expenses			
Expense	2015	2016	Variance
	Adopted Budget	Proposed Budget	
County Share	\$237,595,991	\$227,304,701	(\$10,291,290)
Health Insurance Premiums	1,300,000	1,300,000	0
Indigent Care	13,159,740	11,428,514	(1,731,226)
Nurshing Home Care	60,000	60,000	0
Physicians' Services	122,000	122,000	0
Transportation	18,000	18,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$252,255,731</b>	<b>\$240,233,215</b>	<b>(\$12,022,516)</b>

**Expenses, Cont.**

- The proposed budget has a full time headcount of 613 employees. This headcount is nine more than the September 1, 2015 actual and 3 fewer than the Adopted FY 15 Budget.
- The FY 16 proposal includes an eight head count, \$809,252 “savings from initiative” credit in the salary budget. The savings are concentrated in the Medical Assistance Responsibility Center (4 heads at \$404,626), the Administration Responsibility Center (2 heads at \$202,313, and the Child Protective Services Responsibility Center (2 heads at \$202,313).
  - The department has stated that they’ll leave funded positions vacant, leverage staff turnover, and rely on the new, lower salary schedule for CSEA members to achieve these savings.
- The department created several new responsibility centers to generate more accurate budget reports. One example they cite is that Disabled Client Assistance Program (DCAP) staff were moved from the Accounting Responsibility Center to the new Disabled Client Assistance Responsibility Center. These workers remain in their existing units, perform the same work, but are accounted for in a new responsibility center.
- As mentioned previously, DSS must end its contract with the FCA to comply with an arbitration award. The Administration is mapping out a plan with the stakeholders to transfer this work to DSS. If a resolution is not reached, the department plans to hire and train new caseworkers to provide counseling for troubled youth and their families. To facilitate accurate reporting, these positions will be moved from the Children’s Services and Child Protective Services Responsibility Centers into the new Child Preventive Services Responsibility Center.

Staffing Analysis - Full Time						
	FY 15	Sept-15	FY 16	FY 16	Exec. vs	Exec. vs
	Adopted	Actual	Request	Executive	15 Adopted	Actual
<b>10 Administration</b>						
Administration	11	10	10	8	(3)	(2)
Legal	4	3	3	3	(1)	0
Staff Development	5	5	5	5	0	0
Support Services	27	26	28	29	2	3
Systems Administration	15	13	13	13	(2)	0
<b>Total for Control Center</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>20 Public Financial Assistance</b>						
Accounting	36	33	21	21	(15)	(12)
Cmty. Rtls. & Hsng.	11	16	17	17	6	1
Disabled Client Assistance	0	0	11	11	11	11
Employment Program	3	4	10	9	6	5
Food Stamps	14	20	24	22	8	2
Investigations and Recoveries	0	0	12	12	12	12
Medical Assistance	45	43	43	37	(8)	(6)
Medical Services	7	7	7	7	0	0
Public Assistance	112	101	100	92	(20)	(9)
Support Collection Unit	47	45	46	46	(1)	1
Supporting Services	12	11	11	11	(1)	0
<b>Total for Control Center</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>30 Services</b>						
Adult Protective Services	27	29	29	29	2	0
Child Preventive Services	0	0	62	55	55	55
Child Protective Services	136	139	113	103	(33)	(36)
Children's Services	77	74	61	58	(19)	(16)
Day Care Services	23	24	24	24	1	0
Information Resource Referral	3	0	0	0	(3)	0
Provider Services	1	1	1	1	0	0
<b>Total for Control Center</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total Full Time</b>	<b><u>616</u></b>	<b><u>604</u></b>	<b><u>651</u></b>	<b><u>613</u></b>	<b><u>(3)</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>



**Expenses, Cont.**

- The proposed budget has a part time headcount of 85 employees. This headcount is 23 more than the September 1, 2015 actual and on par with the Adopted FY 15 Budget.
- The proposal eliminates four part-time Clerk I positions from the Administration Control Center. An additional part-time Multi-Keyboard Operator I title is included in this control center’s proposed headcount.
- Headcount in the Services Control Center is flat budget to budget. The proposed headcount in the Public Financial Assistance Control Center is three more than the level adopted in FY 15.
- As mentioned in the full-time staff analysis, the Disabled Client Assistance Program (DCAP) has been spun out of Accounting Responsibility Center and housed in its own responsibility center. The part time Physician, Registered Nurse I, Clerk I, and Clerk I, Bilingual positions have been moved to the DCAP Responsibility Center.
- The proposed part-time headcount is 23 positions more than the current actual of 62. As the chart below indicates, part-time headcount has been well below budget dating back to FY 12. A budget opportunity materializes if the FY 16 part-time headcount ends the year closer to recent actuals instead of the proposed budget.

Year	Headcount on September 1	Budgeted Head Count
FY 12	79	103
FY 13	67	101
FY 14	62	101
FY 15	62	85

Staffing Analysis - Part Time						
	FY15 Adopted	Sept-15 Actual	FY16 Request	FY16 Executive	Exec. vs 15 Adopted	Exec. vs Actual
<b>10 Administration</b>						
Support Services	7	6	4	4	(3)	(2)
Systems Administration	3	2	3	3	0	1
<b>Total for Control Center</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(1)</b>
<b>20 Public Financial Assistance</b>						
Accounting	8	4	4	4	(4)	0
Community Relations & Housing	2	1	2	2	0	1
Disabled Client Assistance Program (DCAP)	0	0	4	4	4	4
Employment Program	0	1	1	1	1	0
Food Stamps	6	2	5	5	(1)	3
Medical Assistance	7	4	7	7	0	3
Medical Services	1	0	1	1	0	1
Public Assistance	8	9	8	8	0	(1)
Support Collection Unit	3	2	4	4	1	2
Support Services	0	1	2	2	2	1
<b>Total for Control Center</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>30 Services</b>						
Child Protective Services	28	23	31	31	3	8
Children's Services	8	5	6	6	(2)	1
Day Care Services	4	2	3	3	(1)	1
<b>Total for Control Center</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total Part Time</b>	<b><u>85</u></b>	<b><u>62</u></b>	<b><u>85</u></b>	<b><u>85</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>23</u></b>

**Expenses, Cont.**

- In the proposed budget, contractual expenses fall 3.9%, or \$312,734, from the level in the Adopted FY 15 Budget. Changes to the following contracts will lead to reduced contractual spending in FY 16:
  - The County eliminated its contract \$431,749 with FECS for the work employment program (WEP). The department will administer this program in house as the vendor has gone out of business.
  - The contract with NUMC has been eliminated from the proposal as DSS no longer relies on the hospital for disability determinations.
  - The proposal restores \$150,000 in funding to the scanning contract. That contract had been reduced as part of the FY 15 budget.
  - The State has assumed the expense for the software maintenance agreement with Salient Medicaid Fraud & Abuse.

Contractual Services	FY 15 Adopted Budget	FY 16 Proposed Budget	Difference
<b>Administration Responsibility Center</b>			
LI Council of Churches	\$50,000	\$60,000	\$10,000
Long Island Cares	25,000	25,000	-
Island Harvest	25,000	25,000	-
American Record Management Systems	175,000	175,000	-
Staff Training	10,000	10,000	-
Scanning	700,000	850,000	150,000
Car Leasing	15,000	36,400	21,400
Youth Summer Lunch Program	15,973	10,000	(5,973)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,015,973</b>	<b>\$1,191,400</b>	<b>\$175,427</b>
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Responsibility Center</b>			
The Safe Center, L.I., Domestic Violence TANF	\$5,752	\$5,752	-
Circulo De La Hispanidad Homeless	5,752	5,752	-
NUMC-Disability Determinations	22,913	-	(22,913)
EAC-HEAP & WRAP	416,149	424,475	8,326
Summit Security Services	775,428	790,950	15,522
Family Type Homes for Adults	40,000	40,000	-
Car Leasing	25,000	-	(25,000)
Volunteer Luncheon	2,100	2,100	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,293,094</b>	<b>\$1,269,029</b>	<b>(\$24,065)</b>
<b>Medical Assistance Responsibility Center</b>			
Salient Medicaid Fraud & Abuse	\$51,600	\$0	(51,600)
IPRO	270,000	270,000	-
Logisticare	440,400	440,400	-
NUMC-Nurses (PCA/DCAP)	2,110,000	2,110,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,872,000</b>	<b>\$2,820,400</b>	<b>(\$51,600)</b>
<b>Employment Responsibility Center</b>			
EAC - Concillation Services	\$119,917	\$122,235	2,318
FECS	431,749	-	(431,749)
EOC	591,410	603,250	11,840
NADAP	931,666	950,300	18,634
Career Arc Group/ TweetMyJobs.com	111,000	111,000	-
SMG- Job Fair	45,000	45,000	-
Employment Services	15,000	15,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,245,742</b>	<b>\$1,846,785</b>	<b>(\$398,957)</b>
<b>Child Support Responsibility Center</b>			
YMS Management Associates	\$125,000	\$125,000	-
EAC - Project Support	150,000	153,000	3,000
Laboratory Corporation of America	24,000	24,000	-
Ultimate Process Server	90,000	90,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$389,000</b>	<b>\$392,000</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>
<b>Services to Children Responsibility Center</b>			
Ultimate Process Server	\$10,000	\$10,000	-
Child Care Council of Nassau	85,000	86,700	1,700
Car Leasing	18,334	-	(18,334)
Foster Children Services/ Events	15,000	15,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$128,334</b>	<b>\$111,700</b>	<b>(\$16,634)</b>
<b>Total Contractual Expense</b>	<b>\$7,944,143</b>	<b>\$7,631,314</b>	<b>(\$312,829)</b>

**Expenses, Cont.****Recipient Grants - TANF and Safety Net**

According to the Federal Government's Office of Family Assistance, states may use Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funding "to provide assistance to needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes; to reduce dependency by promoting job preparation, work and marriage; to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families." States receive a block grant allocation and are required to maintain a historical level of spending known as maintenance of effort. TANF recipients have a 60-month limit on these benefits.

Those individuals ineligible for other assistance programs can apply for New York State's Safety Net program (SNA). SNA was started to serve other individuals/groups ineligible for federal assistance, such as single adults, childless couples, children living apart from any adult relative, aliens eligible for temporary assistance but ineligible for federal reimbursement, families of persons abusing drugs or alcohol, or families of persons refusing drug/alcohol screening, assessment and/or treatment. Additionally, persons exceeding the 60-month limit on TANF assistance are also eligible for SNA. Benefits are provided as cash for 24 months. After 24 months benefits may continue as non-cash payment (vendor check or voucher).

TANF (\$20.5 million) and SNA (\$34.4 million) constitute the bulk of the proposed FY 16 Recipient Grant budget.

**Expenses, Cont.**

**Emergency Vendor Payments**

Emergency vendor payments are made to cover a variety of services rendered to eligible DSS clients, including shelter care, utility, maintenance, and institutional services. Expenses cover such items as room and board, and education.

**Medicaid**

Medicaid is a jointly-funded, federal-state health insurance program for certain low-income and needy people, including children, the aged, blind, and/or disabled, and people who are eligible to receive federally assisted income maintenance payments.

Medicaid payments are used to pay for nursing homes, hospital bills, prescription medicine, doctors, dentists, medical transportation, etc. Although states are required to pay for a core set of benefits, they can choose to offer such optional benefits as prescription drugs and dental care.

**Purchased Services**

Purchased services are payments made to independent agencies that provide DSS clients with a variety of services such as day care, foster care, preventive services, as well as adult and child protective services. Child care is provided not only for individuals on temporary assistance but also to those working families who meet income subsidy guidelines.

Title XX Homemaker Services provide cooking, shopping, and cleaning services to eligible individuals with limited resources

**Revenues**

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Rents & Recoveries	\$3,405,017	\$15,841,722	\$1,900,000	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	(\$1,400,000)	-73.7%	(\$500,000)	-50.0%
Dept Revenues	15,804,371	16,914,699	14,988,920	14,988,920	16,583,040	1,594,120	10.6%	1,594,120	10.6%
Interdept Revenues	179,194	169,857	203,771	203,771	203,157	(614)	-0.3%	(614)	-0.3%
Fed Aid-Reimb of Exp	98,943,851	109,099,153	111,743,088	109,100,000	111,359,009	(384,079)	-0.3%	2,259,009	2.1%
State Aid-Reimb of Exp	54,787,837	54,289,992	54,916,614	54,322,593	54,781,867	(134,747)	-0.2%	459,274	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$173,120,270</b>	<b>\$196,315,423</b>	<b>\$183,752,393</b>	<b>\$179,615,284</b>	<b>\$183,427,073</b>	<b>(\$325,320)</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>\$3,811,789</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

- Federal and state aid account for 90.6% of Social Services' proposed revenue budget.
- The proposed budget has about 0.2%, or \$0.3 million, less revenue than the Adopted FY 15 Budget. Compared to OLBR's current projection, there is 2.1%, or \$3.8 million, more revenue in the proposed budget. When compared to the projection, increased departmental revenues and federal and state aid more than offset a \$0.5 million decrease in proceeds from rents & recoveries.
- Proceeds from rents & recoveries in the proposed budget are 73.7% lower than the FY 15 budget. The department plans to liquidate fewer encumbrances in FY 16.
- Proposed departmental revenue is up 10.6%, or \$1.6 million, when compared not only to the FY 15 Adopted Budget but also OLBR's latest projection. According to the Administration, the increase stems from an uptick in school district and client collections in TANF, SNA, and programs for handicapped children. The following are two departmental revenue examples:
  - School districts in Nassau County pay 36.4% of the total cost of room and board for handicapped children they place in institutions. DSS covers this cost initially and bills the individual school districts for their share.
  - The department's Resource and Recovery Unit actively pursues money owed to DSS by TANF and Medicaid recipients through estate liens and lottery interceptions, among other programs.
- Each year, the State reimburses the County for its administration of specific social programs. For example, the State reimburses the County for 29% of SNA-related expenditures. There is 0.2% less state aid reimbursement in the FY 16 budget than in the Adopted FY 15 Budget. The proposed state aid budget is slightly above the latest projection. As mentioned in the expense section, the Administration expects the SNA caseload to rise in FY 16 as DSS clients exhaust their eligibility for TANF.

**Revenues, continued.**

- The federal government also reimburses the County for its administration of specific social programs. For instance, the County is reimbursed for 100% of its TANF-related expenditures. The FY 16 proposal includes 0.3% less federal aid than the Adopted FY 15 Budget. Federal aid in the proposed budget is up \$2.3 million over OLBR’s most recent projection. Programs with expenses that are eligible for federal reimbursement have experienced a decline in caseloads. For example, TANF caseloads are down about 4.1% from August 2014 to August 2015.

**Governmental Aid**

- Excluding Medicaid expenses, federal and state aid defrays 65.7% of DSS’s proposed expense. Last year, federal and state aid reimbursement accounted for 65.2% of Social Services’ adopted expense budget (excluding Medicaid expenses). Proposed expenses are 2.9% below the level adopted in the FY 15 budget.

FY 16 FEDERAL AND STATE AID BUDGET AS % OF EXPENSE BY CONTROL CENTER						
	Control Center	Expenses	Federal Aid	State Aid	\$ Federal/ State Funded	% Federal/ State Funded
10	Administration	\$22,553,240	\$10,623,623	\$5,870,493	\$16,494,116	73.1%
72	Burials	250,000	0	2,000	2,000	0.8%
63	Children In Foster Homes (Non IV-E)	1,901,100	625,000	300,000	925,000	48.7%
69	Children In Foster Homes (IV-E)	755,000	362,500	200,000	562,500	74.5%
62	Children In Institutions PINS/DSS	10,000,000	5,150,000	2,660,500	7,810,500	78.1%
30	Division Of Services	22,799,343	9,801,368	8,420,632	18,222,000	79.9%
53	Education of Handicapped Children	16,750,000	0	3,086,000	3,086,000	18.4%
75	Home Energy Assistance Program	500,000	500,000	0	500,000	100.0%
65	Juvenile Delinquents	2,500,000	1,250,000	550,000	1,800,000	72.0%
68	Non Secure Detention	575,000	0	250,000	250,000	43.5%
20	Public Financial Assistance	27,616,291	18,136,518	9,175,242	27,311,760	98.9%
52	Real Estate Expense	874	0	0	0	0.0%
61	Safety Net	41,850,000	0	10,817,000	10,817,000	25.8%
70	Subsidized Adoptions	4,900,000	1,900,000	1,800,000	3,700,000	75.5%
60	Family Assistance (TANF)	27,000,000	23,710,000	4,250,000	27,960,000	103.6%
76	Title XX/CCBG	65,850,021	39,000,000	7,000,000	46,000,000	69.9%
66	Training Schools	6,000,000	0	0	0	0.0%
	Sub-Total	<b>251,800,869</b>	<b>111,059,009</b>	<b>54,381,867</b>	<b>165,440,876</b>	<b>65.7%</b>
73	Medicaid Mmis	240,233,215	300,000	400,000	700,000	0.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$492,034,084</b>	<b>\$111,359,009</b>	<b>\$54,781,867</b>	<b>\$166,140,876</b>	<b>33.8%</b>

**Special Master**

- In its Review of Fiscal Year 2014, OLBR reported that DSS was under the oversight of U.S. District Court Judge Sandra Feuerstein and her appointee, Special Master Grace Moran. Two public advocates, the National Center for Economic Justice (NCEJ) and the Empire Justice Center (EJC), had filed suit in 2010 alleging that the County does not process public benefit applications (i.e. Medicaid, TANF,SNAP- food stamps, etc.) in a timely manner. The County position throughout this matter is that it has been “substantially compliant”, a concept that accounts for the variety of factors that can impact the timeliness of a given application. Judge Feuerstein agreed with DSS and appointed Special Master Grace Moran in February 2013 to monitor the department to improve on its application compliance issues. The initial monitoring period was supposed to last for 90 days, but Special Master Moran requested an extension after analyzing DSS’s improvement plan. Special Master Moran believed the department’s plan would take time to mature but would ultimately produce results.
- In the Review of Fiscal Year 2015, OLBR reported on the progress that DSS had made in the implementation of its improvement plan. According to the department, DSS is currently at or above compliance levels with all program application deadlines. The Special Master has sent a letter to the Federal Magistrate commending the County on its efforts. The Federal Magistrate’s final review is pending.

Local Law 18-2014 established the Taxi and Limousine Board and the Taxi and Limousine Commission (TLC) to oversee and regulate the for-hire vehicle industry in Nassau County. The Taxi and Limousine Board recommends rules and regulations it deems necessary for the proper oversight of the for-hire vehicle industry. The TLC adopts only those recommendations that provide suitable oversight of the industry. To that end, the TLC conducts enforcement and compliance operations with the various licensing jurisdictions and police departments throughout the County.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	0	0	0	2	9	9	*****	7	350.0%
Salaries	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$189,530	\$397,524	\$397,524	*****	\$207,994	109.7%
Equipment	0	0	0	2,000	4,000	4,000	*****	2,000	100.0%
General Expenses	0	0	0	10,000	20,000	20,000	*****	10,000	100.0%
Contractual Services	0	0	0	100,000	200,000	200,000	*****	100,000	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$301,530</b>	<b>\$621,524</b>	<b>\$621,524</b>	<b>*****</b>	<b>\$319,994</b>	<b>106.1%</b>

**Expenses**

- The TLC began operating part-way through FY 15. The Legislature executed several board transfers to give the Commission the following operating budget in FY 15: \$500,000 for salaries, \$2,000 for equipment, \$10,000 for general expenses, and \$100,000 for contractual services.
- Compared to the modified FY 15 budget, salaries are down 20.5%, or \$102,476. The TLC’s initial salary budget included funding for Taxi and Limousine Investigator Trainees.
  - The Commission currently has two staffers, one Commissioner and one Community Service Representative.
  - The TLC is proceeding with the hiring process now that the Civil Service Commission has finalized the Investigator Trainees hiring list.
- Compared to the latest projection, the proposed salary budget is up 109.7%, or \$207,994. The proposal earmarks \$237,524 for seven Investigator Trainees.
- The proposal doubles TLC’s initial equipment, general expense, and contractual service allocations. These increases are meant to accommodate a full year of operation.



Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Permits & Licenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$361,500	\$361,500	*****	\$361,500	*****
Fines & Forfeits	0	0	0	0	285,000	285,000	*****	285,000	*****
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$646,500</b>	<b>\$646,500</b>	<b>*****</b>	<b>\$646,500</b>	<b>*****</b>

**Revenues**

- Historically, the Office of Consumer Affairs (OCA) has regulated the County’s for-hire vehicle industry. Historically, the OCA collected about \$350,000 to \$400,000 in permit and fine revenue each year.
  - The OCA collected about \$250,000 to \$300,000 in Taxi and Limousine Registration and Licenses fees annually.
  - The OCA issued about \$100,000 in taxi and limousine fines each year.
- The proposed revenue target is 61.6%, or \$246,500, over traditional returns of \$400,000. Most of the proposed growth is in fines and forfeiture revenue. The OCA had few personnel resources to handle the regulation of this dynamic industry. The TLC should meet its target because its staff is solely charged with oversight of the for-hire vehicle industry.
- Proposed Taxi and Limousine Registration fees climb to \$361,500 from \$250,000, the level adopted for the OCA’s FY 15 budget. As of September 30, 2015, the TLC and the OCA have jointly collected \$205,960 in registration fees. In FY 14, the OCA collected \$273,905. According to the Commission, registrations expire on a rolling basis. The TLC’s personnel resources should give it an advantage over the OCA in managed registration and renewal applications. The proposed target is roughly \$61,500 to \$111,500 more than the historical average.
- Historically, the OCA issued about \$100,000 in fines stemming from taxi and limousine violations. The proposed budget increases the fine revenue target by \$185,000, to \$285,000. According to the TLC, OCA averaged about 325 violations per year over the last two years. To date, the TLC/OCA hybrid has issued about 250 violations in FY 15.
  - The OCA traditionally engaged in scheduled enforcement actions. For example, the OCA would work with other licensing jurisdictions and various police departments to step up enforcement during High School Prom season.
  - The TLC plans to conduct enforcement action on a near daily basis once it is fully staffed.

**Revenues, cont.**

- The chart below lists the TLC’s fee and fine schedule.

Taxi and Limousine Fees Schedule	
Initial Registration	\$300
Renewal	\$250
Exemption	\$5
Driver's License	\$100

Taxi and Limousine Fine Schedule	
First Offense	\$300 to \$1,500
Second	\$600 to \$1,500
Third/Subsequent	\$600 and \$3,500

- Currently, the TLC charges a \$5 exemption fee to certain livery vehicles (e.g. licensed by another municipality in County, ambulette services, etc.).
  - The County could realize an opportunity if it removed the exemption for certain for-hire vehicles.
- According to the TLC, the fine schedule will be refined. The public comment phase for adopting new rules and regulations is underway.
- In the Multi-Year Plan (MYP), fine and forfeiture revenue rises to \$2.3 million. The TLC is confident that it can meet the numbers projected in the out-years once it is fully operational. More seasoned staff, and an amended fine schedule, would help the TLC meet the \$2.3 million fine target in FY 17 through FY 19.
- In the MYP, permits and licenses remain flat at \$361,500 through FY 19.
- The TLC is working to harmonize enforcement across the County. While cities, towns, and villages have the power to regulate internal affairs, the TLC can engage in joint enforcement and investigations. In FY 15, the TLC has worked to better regulate the for-hire vehicle industry with the villages of Freeport and Hempstead and the Towns of Hempstead and North Hempstead.

**TRAFFIC & PARKING VIOLATIONS AGENCY**

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Fines & Forfeits	\$57,736,926	\$82,064,702	\$98,698,400	\$54,046,876	\$62,979,058	(\$35,719,342)	-36.2%	\$8,932,182	16.5%
Rents & Recoveries	83,789	258,994	35,000	35,000	35,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dept Revenues	2,240	0	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$57,822,955</b>	<b>\$82,323,695</b>	<b>\$98,733,400</b>	<b>\$54,081,876</b>	<b>\$63,014,058</b>	<b>(\$35,719,342)</b>	<b>-36.2%</b>	<b>\$8,932,182</b>	<b>16.5%</b>

**Revenues**

- The proposed revenue budget for FY 16 is \$63.0 million, a decline of \$35.7 million, or 36.2% from the Adopted 2015 Budget. This is primarily due to the repeal of Nassau County’s School Zone Speed Safety Program known as the Speed Camera Program (SCP) and the related administrative fee, resulting in a \$40.3 million reduction offset by additional fees built-in to the FY 16 budget proposal. Compared to the OLBR projection, revenues grow by \$8.9 million, or 16.5%.
- The Administration introduced legislation on September 21, 2015 to increase the administrative fees, also known as the “driver responsibility fee (DRF).” The fee will increase from \$30 to \$45, effective immediately upon legislative approval. The additional charge of \$15 per ticket could generate revenue in FY 15.
- For clarification purposes, TPVA has provided scenarios when the administrative fee may or may not be applied.
  - A DRF is not assessed when a not guilty disposition is found where a trial was held and the defendant is found not guilty, or in cases where the ticket is found to be defective.
  - Any violation where required equipment was repaired within 24 hours shall be dismissed and no driver responsibility fee is imposed.
  - All other dismissals, such as failure to produce a license, or dismissals as a courtesy by the court, are assessed with the DRF.
- Within the fines and forfeits budget are parking and traffic fine revenue of \$23.7 million and Red Light Camera revenue of \$39.3 million, which include administrative fees.
  - The FY 16 fines portion of the revenue is flat at \$15.5 million; however the corresponding administrative fee of \$8.2 million is increasing by \$2.4 million budget to budget.
  - The RLC share of revenue is \$20.7 million and the related administrative fee is \$18.6 million. The RLC revenue is declining by \$2.5 million, which is offset by an increasing administrative fee of \$4.7 million, for a total impact of \$2.2 million from FY 15.

**Revenues Cont.**

- The department currently has 253 operational red light cameras and expects to have 270 cameras installed and functional by year-end. The FY 16 proposal is based on the 270 cameras in addition to a \$7.1 million growth related to the aforementioned driver responsibility fee increase.
- OLBR believes that an additional \$1.6 million could be achieved in FY 15 if the fee increase gets approved by the Legislature.

Fines and Forfeits	2015 Adopted	2016 Proposed	Prop 2016 vs. Adpt FY15
R0603-Fines	\$15,500,000	15,500,000	-
R0630-Administrative Fee	5,800,000	8,157,608	2,357,608
<b>Fines Subtotal</b>	<b>21,300,000</b>	<b>23,657,608</b>	<b>2,357,608</b>
R0626-Red Light Camera (RLC)	23,214,000	20,695,500	(2,518,500)
R0629-RLC Administrative Fee	13,928,400	18,625,950	4,697,550
<b>RLC Subtotal</b>	<b>37,142,400</b>	<b>39,321,450</b>	<b>2,179,050</b>
R0631-Speed Camera (SC)	25,160,000	0	(25,160,000)
R0632-SC Administrative Fee	15,096,000	0	(15,096,000)
<b>SC Subtotal</b>	<b>40,256,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(40,256,000)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>98,698,400</b>	<b>62,979,058</b>	<b>(35,719,342)</b>



- The Administration is budgeting \$35,000 for rents and recoveries in the Proposed 2016 Budget, which represents the revenue recovery account. This is consistent with the Adopted 2015 Budget and OLBR’s projection.

TPVA Tickets Received YTD						
Issuing Agencies	August 2014 YTD		August 2015 YTD		% Difference	
	Parking	Traffic	Parking	Traffic	Parking	Traffic
Nassau County Police	44,908	49,676	51,858	66,823	15.5%	34.5%
All Other Agencies	17,867	23,314	17,682	24,206	-1.0%	3.8%
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>62,775</b>	<b>72,990</b>	<b>69,540</b>	<b>91,029</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>24.7%</b>

- The chart above shows parking and traffic tickets issued through August 2015 compared to the same period in FY 14; parking and traffic tickets are increasing by 10.8% and 24.7%, respectively.
- Through August 2015, the Nassau County Police Department generated a year over year growth of 15.5% for parking and 34.5% for traffic tickets.

**Revenues, Cont.**

<b>Traffic and Parking Violations Agency Fines &amp; Forfeits - Multi Year Plan</b>				
Revenue Sources	2016 Proposed	2017 Plan	2018 Plan	2019 Plan
Fines	15,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000
TV Fines Administrative Fee	8,157,608	8,157,608	8,157,608	8,157,608
Red Light Camera (RLC)	20,695,500	20,281,590	20,281,590	20,281,590
RLC Administrative Fee	18,625,950	18,625,950	18,625,950	18,625,950
<b>Total Fines &amp; Forfeits Revenue</b>	<b>\$62,979,058</b>	<b>\$64,565,148</b>	<b>\$64,565,148</b>	<b>\$64,565,148</b>

- The Multi Year Plan (MYP) in the schedule above depicts TPVA’s revenue through 2019. The plan reflects a budget increase from \$63.0 million to \$64.6 million, a growth of \$1.6 million, or 2.5 %.
- The fines portion of revenue is increasing by \$2.0 million from 2016 through 2019, which OLBR has identified as a risk based on historical trends. The fines administrative fee of \$8.2 million is flat in the outer years. The RLC revenue is declining by roughly \$400,000 to \$20.3 million in the out years and the related administrative fee revenue is unchanged at \$18.6 million.

**TRAFFIC & PARKING VIOLATIONS AGENCY**

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	43	47	47	47	47	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Part-Time and Seasonal	28	40	63	38	40	(23)	-36.5%	2	5.3%
Salaries	\$2,680,088	\$3,113,412	\$4,318,830	\$3,648,325	\$3,928,770	(\$390,060)	-9.0%	\$280,445	7.7%
Equipment	1,854	6,513	9,100	9,100	9,700	600	6.6%	600	6.6%
General Expenses	191,707	176,211	231,450	231,450	220,020	(11,430)	-4.9%	(11,430)	-4.9%
Contractual Services	9,955,520	18,874,163	22,007,370	12,446,570	10,175,250	(11,832,120)	-53.8%	(2,271,320)	-18.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,829,169</b>	<b>\$22,170,299</b>	<b>\$26,566,750</b>	<b>\$16,335,445</b>	<b>\$14,333,740</b>	<b>(\$12,233,010)</b>	<b>-46.0%</b>	<b>(\$2,001,705)</b>	<b>-12.3%</b>

**Expenses**

- The proposed FY 16 expense budget is decreasing by \$12.2 million compared to the Adopted FY 15 Budget and declining by 12.3%, or \$2.0 million compared to OLBR’s projection. This is primarily attributed to the decline in contractual services costs.
- The FY 16 proposed salaries are decreasing by \$390,060 budget to budget; however, the salaries are increasing by \$280,445 based on OLBR’s projection.
  - The changes are directly correlated to the elimination of the Speed Camera Program. Overtime costs decreased by \$270,000 and part-time staff reduced by 23 positions. The decreases would be higher but they are partially offset by the impact of the current labor agreement. The department’s full-time headcount is unchanged at 47 positions.
- The FY 16 general expenses are budgeted at \$220,020. The reduction of \$11,430 is mainly attributed to decreases of miscellaneous supplies & expenses offset by expense increases for copying, blueprint supplies & expenses and office expense services.
- The contractual services budget allocates \$10.2 million for FY 16, this is an \$11.8 million, or 53.8% drop from the prior year.
  - The majority of this decrease is related to the repeal of the SCP. TPVA’s contracted term with American Traffic Solutions who oversaw the program was 38%, or approximately \$9.6 million of revenue. The other \$2.2 million decrease relates to the following:
    - A reduction of \$1.3 million is linked to the RLC program, which is twofold; a drop of roughly \$957,000 due to the reduced RLC budget for FY 16 and a further decrease of \$364,000 for the renegotiated terms of the contract with the vendor.
    - A reduction of third party collection vendors of \$750,000.

**Expenses Cont.**

- The reduction of 250,000 for the printing and mailing costs that is associated with TPVA's Compucourt system that is not expected to come to fruition in FY 16.
- The overall contractual expenses are offset by an increase of \$40,000 for expenditures relating to Judicial Hearing Officers and Court Stenographers.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Int Penalty On Tax	\$32,809,567	\$30,977,920	\$29,100,000	\$32,790,425	\$31,900,000	\$2,800,000	9.6%	(\$890,425)	-2.7%
Fines & Forfeits	8,980	12,718	17,000	10,000	10,000	(7,000)	-41.2%	0	0.0%
Invest Income	1,929,330	1,514,856	1,830,000	1,330,949	947,000	(883,000)	-48.3%	(383,949)	-28.8%
Rents & Recoveries	40,698	66,894	20,000	20,000	0	(20,000)	-100.0%	(20,000)	-100.0%
Dept Revenues	815,572	493,444	625,000	625,000	626,620	1,620	0.3%	1,620	0.3%
Debt Svc From Capital	0	0	100,000,000	100,000,000	60,000,000	(40,000,000)	-40.0%	(40,000,000)	-40.0%
Special Taxes	3,243,793	3,066,339	2,998,000	2,998,000	1,890,000	(1,108,000)	-37.0%	(1,108,000)	-37.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$38,847,940</b>	<b>\$36,132,170</b>	<b>\$134,590,000</b>	<b>\$137,774,374</b>	<b>\$95,373,620</b>	<b>(\$39,216,380)</b>	<b>-29.1%</b>	<b>(\$42,400,754)</b>	<b>-30.8%</b>

**Revenues**

- Revenues in the Proposed FY 16 Budget decreased by \$39.2 million, or -29.1%, from the Adopted FY 15 Budget. The decrease is primarily due to \$40.0 million less of bond proceeds earmarked to pay for tax certiorari claims.
- Also contributing to the budget to budget decline is a \$1.1 million fall in special taxes. The decline is due to the loss of entertainment tax collections at the Coliseum while it is renovated.
- Offsetting the declines is a \$2.8 million budget to budget increase in interest penalty on tax revenues. Interest penalty on tax revenue encompasses all collections for interest on taxes, tax sale expense, penalty on delinquent taxes, differential lien interest, tax lien advertising fees, and listing fees for tax delinquent properties.
  - The FY 16 proposed budget increase is in line with the current projection.

**Investment Income**  
 Investment income is generated as the County invests excess cash in certificate of deposits, money markets and time deposits. Investment income in the FY 16 proposal is declining \$883,000 from the Adopted FY 15 Budget. OLBR views the FY 16 budget as conservative.

The 2016 – 2019 Multi-Year Plan (MYP) holds investment income at the 2016 level.

- Proposed fines & forfeiture collections have been adjusted down to \$10,000 from \$17,000. The FY 16 budget is in line with the FY 15 projection.



## Revenues, Cont.

- The FY 16 Proposed departmental revenues line is in line with the Adopted FY 15 Budget. Departmental revenue includes cash bail, cash bail that is abandoned, court and trust fees, and other miscellaneous receipts. The department expects to meet budget for FY 15.
- The special taxes budget is comprised of revenues generated by the hotel/motel tax, the entertainment tax, and the Belmont Admission tax. There is a 37.0%, or \$1.1 million, budget to budget decrease in special tax revenues.
- Hotel/motel collections are budgeted at \$900,000 in the proposed FY 16 unchanged when compared to the Adopted FY 15 Budget. The FY 16 budget is in-line with actual collections in 2014 (\$892,322) and in 2013 (\$934,852). Refer to the Parks section for more information on the hotel/motel tax.
- The entertainment tax is a surcharge on tickets sold at venues in the County with seating capacities of 2,500 seats or more. It is shown on four sub object lines, general, Coliseum, NY Islander, and beach concerts.
  - The department is anticipating that total entertainment tax proceeds will be \$902,000 in FY 16, a \$1.1 million decline from the FY 15 Adopted Budget. The decline largely reflects the loss of the Nassau Coliseum revenues while it is under construction.
  - Offsetting the FY 16 \$1.0 million Coliseum entertainment tax loss is the \$1.2 million construction period rent for Coliseum included in the Department of Public Works' FY 16 proposed budget.
- The \$1.0 million Coliseum entertainment tax revenue is included from 2017 to 2019.
- The FY 16 general entertainment tax is budgeted at \$102,000, down from \$210,000 in FY 15. Revenue from beach concerts is included at \$800,000 in FY 16, unchanged from FY 15.
- The Belmont tax is a tax collected upon admission to Belmont Park. The tax is equivalent to 3% of the admission price.
  - Nassau County retains 75% of the collections, as three quarters of the park is located within Nassau County. New York City collects the remaining 25% of revenues.
  - The FY 16 proposal includes \$88,000 in collections for this tax, equal to the Adopted FY 15 Budget.
  - The FY 16 budget seems conservative given that as of August 2015 the County has already collected \$104,592 and in 2014 collections were \$102,095.



By Devin L. Miller at Belmont Park - Essex, NY - Jan 1, 2009 - Photo: A.Solo/Getty Images

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	30	28	31	27	27	(4)	-12.9%	0	0.0%
Part-Time and Seasonal	2	2	1	2	3	2	200.0%	1	50.0%
Salaries	\$1,991,981	\$2,048,307	\$2,145,051	\$1,970,913	\$2,170,443	\$25,392	1.2%	\$199,530	10.1%
Equipment	0	8,918	8,800	8,800	2,000	(6,800)	-77.3%	(6,800)	-77.3%
General Expenses	272,701	260,894	393,300	393,300	415,600	22,300	5.7%	22,300	5.7%
Contractual Services	159,844	167,595	257,000	257,000	240,400	(16,600)	-6.5%	(16,600)	-6.5%
Other Suits & Damages	6,321,043	4,006,585	100,000,000	100,000,000	70,000,000	(30,000,000)	-30.0%	(30,000,000)	-30.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,745,569</b>	<b>\$6,492,298</b>	<b>\$102,804,151</b>	<b>\$102,630,013</b>	<b>\$72,828,443</b>	<b>(\$29,975,708)</b>	<b>-29.2%</b>	<b>(\$29,801,570)</b>	<b>-29.0%</b>

**Expenses**

- Expenses in the FY 16 Proposed Budget are roughly \$30.0 million, or 29.2%, less than in the Adopted FY 15 Budget. Expenses in the FY 16 proposal are \$29.8 million, or 29.0%, less than OLBR’s projection.
- The decrease is largely driven by the \$30 million expenditure reduction related to tax certiorari settlement payments. The Administration plans to pay \$70.0 million. Since only \$60.0 million is planned to be borrowed, \$10.0 million of “paygo” funds will be used to cover property tax refund costs.
- The proposed salary budget is increasing 1.2%, or \$25,392, from the Adopted FY 15 Budget. The increase is a function of reduced full-time headcount offset by increased part-time and seasonal headcount, higher terminal leave payments, and contractually set COLAs and steps.
- In FY 16 headcount was not adjusted for attrition savings from initiative, but a \$32,469 salary offset was included.

- The FY 16 proposal eliminates one full-time Cashier I, three full-time Claims Settlement Agents I and two full-time Claims Settlement Agents II. These reductions are offset by the elimination of the attritional saving headcount adjustment.
- The part-time and seasonal headcount is increasing by two. The FY 16 Proposed Budget funds a new Clerk I seasonal and a Claims Settlement Agent III part-time.
- The FY 16 Proposed budget reflects a \$6,800 equipment decrease compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget. The decrease is a function of reduced information technology expenses coupled with the elimination of funding for safety & security equipment.
- The proposed general expenses budget is rising 5.7%, or \$22,300, from the budget adopted for FY 15. The increase in is driven by greater tax lien sale advertising costs.
- The proposed budget for contractual services is declining 6.5%, or \$16,600, when compared to budget adopted for FY 15. The decrease is attributable to reduced miscellaneous and financial contractual services.

**On-Line Tax Lien Auction Revenues**

The Administration has introduced to the Legislature both an ordinance and a local law which seek to modernize and improve the County's tax lien procedures in order to maximize the collection of unpaid property tax and promote fairness and transparency. The Treasurer would be able to auction tax liens over the internet. Additionally, the legislation seeks to raise the fees associated with the sale of tax liens to recoup the County's costs.

These revenues were not included in the FY 16 Proposed Budget and Multi-Year Financial Plan (MYP). They are reflected as a gap closing initiative, on-line tax lien auction revenues, in the MYP. The gap closing amounts are \$2.0 million from 2017 to 2019.

The Veterans Services Agency advocates for the benefits and needs of U.S. veterans. Its authority was established through Article 17, Section 359 of New York State law. The Agency files claims on behalf of veterans and dependents with the U.S. Veterans Administration and provides advice and guidance in connection with those claims. Such claims include service-connected compensation, widow’s benefits, educational benefits, hospitalization and dental care, along with mortgages and tax exemptions on real property.

Expense	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
Full-Time Headcount	7	7	7	7	7	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Salaries	\$328,018	\$394,331	\$471,048	\$449,434	\$455,847	(\$15,201)	-3.2%	\$6,413	1.4%
General Expenses	5,926	8,614	16,200	16,200	16,200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Contractual Services	0	0	700	700	700	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Inter-Dept. Charges	217,227	128	0	0	0	0	*****	0	*****
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$551,172</b>	<b>\$403,072</b>	<b>\$487,948</b>	<b>\$466,334</b>	<b>\$472,747</b>	<b>(\$15,201)</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>\$6,413</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

**Expenses**

- Proposed expenses are down 3.1% budget to budget. Compared to the latest projection, proposed expenses are up 1.4%, or \$6,413.
- Salary expenses are 3.2% lower in the proposal than in the Adopted FY 15 Budget. Proposed salary expenses are 1.4% higher than OLBR’s current projection.
  - The Agency hired a Veterans Counselor I on a new salary schedule in April 2015. As a result, the department was able to lower its salary expense by roughly 3.2% compared to the FY 15 Adopted Budget.
- Proposed general and contractual expenses are consistent with the budget adopted for FY 15 and the latest projection.

Revenue	Historical		2015		2016	Exec. vs. Adopted		Exec. vs. Projected	
	2013	2014	Adopted Budget	OLBR Projected	Executive Budget	Variance	Percent	Variance	Percent
State Aid-Reimb of Exp	59,703	0	32,899	59,703	59,703	26,804	81.5%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$59,703</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$32,899</b>	<b>\$59,703</b>	<b>\$59,703</b>	<b>\$26,804</b>	<b>81.5%</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**Revenues**

- Although the proposed state aid budget is 81.5% higher than the Adopted FY 15 state aid Budget, it is in line with OLBR’s latest projection. The department received \$59,703 in State reimbursement as of August 30, 2015.

