



NASSAU COUNTY
LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

**Financial Statements
And Supplementary Information
(Together with Independent Auditors' Report)**

December 31, 2021

and

**Single Audit Reports and Schedule as Required by the
Office of Management and Budget
Uniform Guidance**

Year Ended December 31, 2021



COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

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FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Bruce Blakeman, Nassau County Executive,
the Honorable Elaine Phillips, Nassau County Comptroller
and the Members of the Legislature of the County of Nassau, New York

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Nassau, New York (the "County"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position, and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund, Police District Fund, and Sewer and Storm Water District Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of certain component units of the County as disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements, which represent approximately 2%, 17% and 1%, respectively, of the assets, net position, and revenues of the governmental activities, and approximately 99%, 99%, 96%, respectively of the assets, net position and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units. Those statements were audited by other auditors, whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for such component units, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAS") and the standard applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matters

Control Period

As discussed in Notes 1 and 2 to the financial statements, the County is under a control period as imposed by the Nassau County Interim Finance Authority ("NIFA"). Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Uncertainty Regarding Going Concern

The report of the independent auditor of Nassau Health Care Corporation ("NHCC"), a discretely presented component unit of the County, contained an emphasis of matter paragraph concerning NHCC's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolutely assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the schedules included under required supplementary information in the accompanying table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We and other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules, combining statement of net position and activities and other supplementary information (as indicated in the table of contents), are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS by us and other auditors. In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules, combining statement of net position and activities and other supplementary information are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have issued our report dated June 30, 2022 on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Report on the Control Period Calculation Schedule

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Control Period Calculation Schedule (the "Schedule") of the County, which comprises the Control Period Calculation results of the County's five primary operating funds in accordance with the reporting provisions of the agreement between the County and NIFA dated December 8, 2017 (the "Contract") for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the Schedule.

In our opinion, the Schedule referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the Control Period Calculation results of the County's five primary operating funds for the year ended December 31, 2021, as determined in accordance with the reporting provisions of the Contract.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Schedule section of our report. We are required to be independent of the County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 2 to the basic financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The Schedule is prepared by the County on the basis of the reporting provisions of the Contract, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Schedule

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Schedule in accordance with the reporting provisions of the Contract. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the Schedule that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Schedule

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Schedule as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolutely assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the Schedule.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatements of the Schedule, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures of the Schedule.



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the Schedule.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Matters

The information presented in Exhibit E-2, Control Period Calculation Schedule – Historical Data, for the years ended December 31, 2016 through December 31, 2020 were subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the respective year-end audits of the Schedule by other auditors, whose reports stated it was fairly stated in all material respects with the audited Schedule from which it has been derived.

The information presented in Exhibit E-2, Control Period Calculation Schedule – Historical Data, for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2015 were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the Schedule and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information.

Restrictions on Use – Report on Control Period Calculation

Our report is intended solely for the information and use of the County and NIFA and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Mayer Hoffman McCann CPAs

New York, NY
June 30, 2022



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") provides a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of Nassau County for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. This section should be read in conjunction with the Letter of Transmittal and the County's financial statements.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the County's basic financial statements, which include the following components:

- 1) government-wide financial statements,
- 2) fund financial statements and
- 3) notes to the basic financial statements.

This report also contains supplementary information that is intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements present a long-term view of the County's finances and provide information about the County, including its component units, using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. The economic resources measurement focus looks at the transactions and events that have increased or decreased the total economic resources of the government during the accounting period being reported. The accrual basis of accounting requires revenues to be recognized as soon as they are earned, regardless of the timing of related inflows of cash, and it requires expenses to be recognized as soon as liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of related outflows of cash. There are two government-wide financial statements: The *Statement of Net Position (Deficit)* and the *Statement of Activities*.

The government-wide financial statements report the activity and balances for the County and its blended component units (known as the primary government), as well as its discretely presented component units (presented separately), all of which are identified in Note 1 of the financial statements, titled, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* of the financial statements. Financial information for these component units is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself. Exhibits X-1 and X-2 are government-wide financial statements.

The *Statement of Net Position* presents information on all the County's assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows and inflows of resources. Net position (deficit) is the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the County is improving or deteriorating. It should be noted that unrestricted net position deficits may be created because many governments have long-term liabilities that are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, appropriating resources each year as payments come due, rather than accumulating assets in advance. Common examples include litigation, accrued vacation and sick pay, and other postemployment benefits.

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021



The *Statement of Activities* divides a government's activities into three elements: its governmental activities, its business-type activities (currently not applicable to the County), and the activities of its component units.

Both government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the County that are principally supported by taxes, charges for services, operating and capital grants. The governmental activities of the County include general administration, public safety, social services, recreation, health, education, and public works.

Fund financial statements. The remaining statements in the Annual Financial Report are fund financial statements (governmental fund statements and fiduciary fund statements) that focus on individual parts of the County government, reporting on the County's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All funds fall into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. The County has governmental and fiduciary funds but not proprietary funds.

Differences between the government-wide statements and the governmental fund statements results include differing measurement focuses and basis of accounting between the statements. The Statement of Activities (government-wide financial statement) reflects the net costs of each major function of operations, which differs from the presentation of revenues and expenditures in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Total Budgetary Authority and Actual (governmental fund financial statement), which reflects the County's modified accrual and budgetary presentation. Exhibits X-4 and X-6 reconcile the differences between the fund level and government-wide statements.

Governmental Funds. Governmental Funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements generally focus on short-term (one year or less) inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's short-term financing requirements. The governmental fund financial statements employ the *current financial resources measurement focus* and are presented using *the modified-accrual basis of accounting*. The current financial resources measurement focus requires the fund financial statements to report short-term inflows and outflows of financial resources.

It is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's short-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The County maintains ten governmental funds and four blended component unit governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the Governmental Funds - Balance Sheet (Exhibit X-3) and in the

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021



Governmental Funds - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances (Exhibit X-5) for funds which are considered to be the major funds.

- the General Fund;
- the Police District Fund;
- the Sewer and Storm Water District Fund;
- the Capital Fund;
- the Disputed Assessment Fund;
- the American Rescue Plan (“ARPA”) Fund; and
- the NIFA Fund (the general fund of a blended component unit).

Data from the other nine nonmajor governmental funds (four are managed by the County and five are blended component unit funds) are combined into a single aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements in the Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules section of this report.

The County adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund, Police District Fund, Sewer and Storm Water District Fund, and Environmental Protection Fund¹. The County carries over unexpended encumbrances and the corresponding budget for those balances. A budgetary comparison statement, including carryovers, has been provided to demonstrate compliance with its budget.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the County’s own programs. The fiduciary funds employ the *economic resources measurement focus* and *accrual basis of accounting*, similar to the government-wide statements. The County reports one type of fiduciary fund which presents balances and activity related to resources held for others.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 48-51 of this report. Exhibits X-3 and X-5 are governmental fund financial statements and Exhibits X-10 and X-11 are examples of fiduciary fund financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found in Exhibit X-14 of this report.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents *Required Supplementary Information* (“RSI”) of the County’s progress in funding its obligations to provide pension and other postemployment benefits (“OPEB”) to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found immediately after the notes to the financial statements. *Other Supplemental Information* that includes Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules on non-major funds and major funds, may be found immediately following the *Required Supplementary Information*, beginning with Exhibit A-1 of this report.

¹ This fund is used to purchase and preserve open space and for other purposes in accordance with the County’s environmental programs, established by Local Law No. 14 of 2004 and Local Law No. 10 of 2006.



FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

The financial reporting entity consists of the County government and its component units, both blended and discretely presented, which are legally separate organizations that meet the criteria for reporting as a component unit, either because the entity has a financial dependence on the County or the County appoints a voting majority of that organization's governing body, and the County is able to either impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on the County. The County's component units are comprised of the following:

Blended Component Units, which are included in both the government-wide and governmental fund statements, represent:

- Nassau County Interim Finance Authority² ("NIFA");
- Nassau County Sewer Finance Authority ("SFA"); and
- Nassau County Tobacco Settlement Corporation ("NCTSC").

Discretely Presented Component Units, two major and five non-major, which are included in only the government-wide statements, represent:

- The major discretely presented component units are:
 - Nassau Health Care Corporation ("NHCC"); and
 - Nassau Community College ("NCC")
- The non-major discretely presented component units are:
 - Nassau Regional Off-Track Betting Corporation ("OTB");
 - Nassau County Industrial Development Agency ("NCIDA");
 - Nassau County Local Economic Assistance Corporation ("NCLEAC");
 - Nassau County Bridge Authority ("NCBA"); and
 - Nassau County Land Bank ("NCLB").

See Note 1, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* of the financial statements for further explanations of the component units.

² The Nassau County Interim Finance Authority ("NIFA"), is a blended component unit of the County, which provides State oversight of the County's finances. Refer to the description of NIFA in the Letter of Transmittal, Note 1 *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, Blended Component Units (a), and Note 2, *Control Period Calculation*, of the accompanying financial statements for more information about NIFA.



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Governmental Funds

As shown in Exhibit X-5, the County ended the 2021 fiscal year with a net change to GAAP fund balance of \$479.5 million in all its governmental funds, both operating and non-operating, an increase of \$463.6 million from the prior year. The surplus of \$479.5 million was comprised of:

- \$568.4 million surplus attributed to the County's operating funds³ an improvement over 2020 by \$440.3 million:
 - the General Fund surplus of \$542.5 million;
 - the Police District Fund surplus of \$9.9 million; and
 - the Sewer and Storm Water District Fund ("Sewer and Storm Water Fund") surplus of \$16.0 million; and
- \$88.9 million deficit attributed to the remaining funds, both major and non-major, an improvement over 2020 of \$23.3 million, primarily due to:
 - the Capital Fund deficit of \$37.5 million; and
 - deficits in the debt service funds of the blended component units NIFA and NCTSC of \$48.7 million and \$7.6 million, respectively.

As shown in Exhibit X-5, factors contributing to the governmental funds' GAAP net change in fund balance of \$479.5 million were primarily driven by strong sales tax revenues. County-wide sales tax revenues (excluding Preempted Sales Tax in Lieu of Property Taxes) increased by \$237.6 million over 2020. Lower debt service than the prior year due to the NIFA's refinancing of both County and NIFA debt also contributed to the positive results. In February 2021, NIFA refinanced \$856.8 million and \$331.2 million of outstanding County and NIFA debt, respectively (see the Debt section of this MD&A for more information). This was offset by higher capital outlays due to a County bond issuance in April 2021 (no bonds were issued in 2020) and as projects returned to a normal pace as the pandemic slowed down.

Total revenues and total expenditures increased by \$377.5 million and \$168.3 million, respectively, over 2020. The contributing positive factors included:

- Strong Sales Tax revenues of \$1.3 billion, primarily driven by the lifting of pandemic restrictions resulting in higher consumer spending;
- Settlement of opioid litigations resulting in funds received in 2021 of \$55.9 million, which are earmarked for treatment and prevention of opioid addiction, and familial support. In 2017, the County commenced an action against manufacturers, distributors and pharmacies that were involved in the marketing, selling and/or distribution of opioids in Nassau County for their role in the creation of the deadly opioid epidemic. Several of these actions were settled and the County received the first settlement funds in 2021.

³ Defined as the General Fund, the Police District Fund and the Sewer and Storm Water District Fund ("Sewer and Storm Water Fund"). These funds represent the daily activity of governmental functions and are primarily funded by sales tax and other recurring revenue streams and property taxes. Monitoring the fiscal activities of these funds is key to ensuring our policy makers and management have the relevant information needed to make sound decisions that ultimately have positive long-term impacts on the County's fiscal trajectory.

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021



- Departmental Revenue showed strong results over the prior year primarily driven by higher mortgage and deed recording fees (\$13.7 million), and GIS Tax Map fees (\$12.3 million), the result of record sales in the real estate market as city residents moved to the suburbs during the pandemic; and higher bus farebox revenues (\$5.2 million) due to an increase in ridership over 2020 and a full-year of farebox collections [fare collection was temporarily suspended during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic];
- Higher than originally budgeted State Operating Assistance (“STOA”) funding received for the County’s bus service (\$28.1 million);
- Debt service savings due to the refinancing of County and NIFA debt resulting in a savings of \$132.2 million over the prior year; and
- An increase in the net Other Financing Sources primarily the result of the issuance of BANs and general obligation debt, and a transfer of approximately \$55.4 million from NIFA representing the return of funds withheld by NIFA in the prior year for debt service that was no longer needed due to the refinancing that took place in February 2021. During the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the County issued no bonds for capital improvements.

These positive variances were partially offset by:

- Higher Local Government Assistance expenditures than budgeted paid to the Towns and Cities within the County of \$14.3 million due to higher sales tax collections that are distributed to the municipalities in accordance with State law;
- Higher Capital Outlays of \$185.9 million, primarily related to sewer projects (\$118.9 million) and general capital projects (\$45.9 million) mainly as project work resumed in 2021 and funding was obtained through a County bond issuance in 2021;
- Higher expenditures in almost all functions of \$92.1 million primarily the result of 2020 CARES Act funding that funded 2020 Protection of Persons costs.

The ending GAAP fund balance for all governmental funds was \$ 1,113.6 million, up from \$634.1 million at 2020 fiscal year-end. Of the 2021 ending fund balance:

- \$913.4 million is attributed to the operating funds⁴;
 - \$779.9 million is attributed to the General Fund;
 - \$92.3 million to the Police District Fund; and
 - \$41.2 million to the Sewer and Storm Water Fund.

The Capital Fund and the Disputed Assessment Fund’s (“DAF”) ending fund balances were \$143.8 million and \$7.1 million, respectively, and the remainder of \$49.3 million is comprised of the ending fund balances in multiple nonmajor funds and the NIFA fund.

Total assets for all governmental funds as of December 31, 2021 increased by \$490.6 million over the prior fiscal year, primarily due to an increase in cash and restricted cash in the General Fund (of \$388.6 million), Police District Fund (of \$127.9 million) and ARPA (“American Rescue Plan Act”) Fund (of \$165.6 million), and offset by decreases in the Capital Fund (of \$36.5 million) and the DAF Fund (of \$51.7 million). The increased cash in the General Fund was primarily driven by higher sales tax revenues and the cash received from opioid settlements. The increase due to the ARPA fund primarily represents cash not yet distributed under the various County ARPA programs.

⁴ Ibid.

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

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Total liabilities for the governmental funds as of December 31, 2021 declined by \$11.9 million, primarily due to increases in Accrued Liabilities and Advances Payable of \$86.9 million and \$46.9 million, respectively, and an increase in Unearned Revenue of \$181.7 million, primarily comprised of the unspent ARPA funding of \$162.8 million. These increases were offset by decreases in Interfund Payables of \$122.7 million, decreases in Bond Anticipation Notes (“BANs) Payable and Revenue Anticipation Notes (“RANs”) Payable of \$75.4 million and \$48.9 million, respectively, a decrease in Disputed Assessment Fund Deposits Held of \$59.2 million and a reduction in Property Tax Refunds Payable of \$21.9 million.

Total Deferred Inflows of Resources as of December 31, 2021 increased over the prior year by approximately \$23.1 million, primarily driven by an increase in the deferred Part County Sales Tax, which resulted from the higher Preempted Sales Tax in Lieu of Property Taxes collected in 2021. See Sales Tax section in this MD&A. See Note 1, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* for more details of Part County Sales Tax.

For the three operating funds only⁵, total assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, were \$1,579.8 million, \$571.3 million, and \$95.1 million, respectively. This represents an increase in assets of \$462.0 million and an increase in deferred inflows of resources of \$23.2 million, offset by a decrease in liabilities of \$129.7 million over the prior year.

The 2021 results demonstrate that the County continues to successfully navigate the fiscal challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, with strong sales tax revenues, the receipt of Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security (“CARES”) Act funding in 2020 and ARPA funding in 2021, and the NIFA refinancing, without having to utilize fund balance, and ended the year with an increase to the overall fund balance.

ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR 2021

The County’s accumulated net deficit, on a government-wide basis in accordance with GAAP, was \$8.0 billion, which represented an improvement of \$268.6 million in the net deficit over fiscal year 2020’s balance of \$8.2 billion.

The Statement of Net Position (Deficit)

The Statement of Net Position (Deficit) for the 2021 fiscal year reports a deficit balance of \$8.0 billion in net position. The effects of unfunded long-term obligations, such as OPEB⁶, are significant factors in creating the deficit balance. As noted earlier, the net position over time may serve as a useful indicator of a government’s financial position. Table 1 illustrates that the County’s net deficit improved by \$268.6 million during 2021 when compared to the 2020 net deficit.

⁵Ibid.

⁶ New York State Law does not permit municipalities to reserve for OPEB. Even if it were permitted by State law, any such fund or entity would need to adhere to GASB standards.



	Total Primary Governmental Activities		Change
	2021	2020	
Current and Other Assets	\$ 2,297.9	\$ 1,732.4	\$ 565.5
Capital Assets	3,863.9	3,603.4	260.5
Total Assets	6,161.8	5,335.8	826.0
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,683.4	1,738.5	(55.1)
Current and Other Liabilities	1,348.6	1,557.6	(209.0)
Long-Term Liabilities	12,918.0	12,898.0	20.0
Total Liabilities	14,266.6	14,455.6	(189.0)
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,552.3	861.0	691.3
Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,590.5	2,561.5	29.0
Restricted	217.0	116.2	100.8
Unrestricted	(10,781.2)	(10,920.0)	138.8
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$ (7,973.7)	\$ (8,242.3)	\$ 268.6

Total assets increased by \$826.0 million primarily due to an increase in cash and restricted cash of \$607.1 million resulting from higher sales tax collections, the opioid settlements and savings due to debt restructuring. The remaining increase in assets of \$260.5 million is attributable to capital assets.

Deferred outflows of resources decreased by \$55.1 million mainly due to OPEB of \$181.7 million offset by an increase in the deferred outflow related to the pension liability of \$159.4 million. The OPEB and net pension liabilities are actuarially valued in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75 and GASB Statement No. 68, respectively.

Total liabilities decreased by \$189.0 million primarily due to:

- a decrease in the current portion of long-term obligations of \$297.5 million due to the reduction of the current portion of serial bonds payable resulting from NIFA's refinancing of County and NIFA debt.
- Significant swings among different components of non-current liabilities, only resulted in increasing total non-current liabilities by \$20 million.
 - Serial bonds payable increased by almost \$400 million due to the NIFA's refinancing of County and NIFA debt, which was offset by a reduction in the current portion of the serial bonds payable of \$279.3 million as the maturity of the NIFA bonds were extended to 2035 through the NIFA refinancing.
 - The OPEB liability increased by \$269.6 million primarily due to the decrease in the discount rate.

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021



- The tax certiorari payable increased by \$121.8 million primarily due to the addition of new tax certiorari liabilities and the revaluation of existing balances.

The increases described above were offset by a decline in the long-term portion of the net pension liability of \$772.9 million. The net pension liability is actuarially determined by the State and provided to the County because the County participates in the State's retirement system.

Deferred inflows of resources increased by \$691.3 million primarily due to the deferred inflow related to pensions.

See Exhibit X-1 for the full Statement of Position.

The County has \$2.6 billion invested in its capital assets, recorded at acquisition cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, and related debt, liabilities, and deferred inflows and outflows of resources. Capital assets are used by the County in the provision of services to the taxpayers. This investment of County equity is allocated in the County's capital assets, which are not liquid assets, and are not immediately available to support future expenses.

The County's Statement of Net Position (Deficit) shows a deficit balance of \$8.0 billion in net position as of December 31, 2021 and an unrestricted net deficit of \$10.8 billion. Unrestricted net position reflects all liabilities that are not related to the County's assets and are not expected to be repaid from restricted resources. Accordingly, the County will have to allocate future revenues towards the payment of these liabilities.

Tax Certiorari The County is responsible under applicable laws for paying, without chargeback, the real property tax refunds (other than those arising from correction of errors) of the three towns within the County, all but one of the 56 school districts, and approximately 200 special districts, referred to as the County Guarantee. This inability to chargeback the refunds has resulted in the County having to refund more in property taxes than it has collected and has given rise to the significant total tax certiorari liability, which includes liabilities that are funded with disputed assessment charges, which has increased by \$58.5 million to \$707.3 million at fiscal year-end 2021.

The Disputed Assessment Fund ("DAF"), is funded by a Disputed Assessment charge on commercial properties and the funds are restricted to paying only commercial property refunds. As such, any liability related to the DAF identified as part of the total tax certiorari liability as of fiscal year-end is excluded from the calculation of the long-term liability for tax certiorari because the refund is already funded. The DAF fund paid out approximately \$91.5 million of property tax refunds to commercial property owners in fiscal year 2021. These payouts did not impact the County's finances for the fiscal year as they represented a return of the DAF charges collected. See Note 21B *Contingencies and Commitments - Tax Certioraris* for the details of what comprises the total tax certiorari liability balance.

As of December 31, 2021, \$632.2 million of property tax refunds, excluding DAF, are estimated as long-term obligations and are included in the current portion of long-term liabilities and in the estimated tax certiorari liability on the Statement of Net Position (Deficit). See Note 12, *Notes Payable and Long-term Obligations* and Note 21B *Contingencies and Commitments - Tax Certioraris*.

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021



The Statement of Activities

The Statement of Activities for the fiscal year that ended December 31, 2021 details the improvement in the County's Government-wide net worth from 2020 to 2021. Table 2 summarizes the changes in the County's net position.

	2021	2020	Change
Revenues			
Program Revenues			
Charges for Services	\$ 396.6	\$ 346.1	\$ 50.5
Operating Grants	560.1	555.0	5.1
Capital Grants	109.6	176.0	(66.4)
General Revenues			
Property Taxes	969.3	989.2	(19.9)
Sales Taxes	1,407.3	1,164.2	243.1
Other Taxes	94.5	88.9	5.6
Tobacco Settlement Revenues	20.9	19.3	1.6
Opioid Litigation Settlement Revenue	55.9		55.9
Investment Income	28.2	30.0	(1.8)
Other General Revenues	77.9	62.5	15.4
Total Revenues	3,720.3	3,431.2	289.1
Expenses			
Legislative	13.7	15.2	(1.5)
Judicial	88.8	97.7	(8.9)
General Administration	694.5	784.5	(90.0)
Protection of Persons	1,001.0	1,137.8	(136.8)
Health	229.0	231.1	(2.1)
Public Works	380.6	384.1	(3.5)
Recreation and Parks	52.7	54.9	(2.2)
Social Services	501.4	547.2	(45.8)
Corrections	298.3	342.2	(43.9)
Education	27.8	27.5	0.3
Interest on Long Term Debt	163.9	182.2	(18.3)
Total Expenses	3,451.7	3,804.4	(352.7)
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position (Deficit)	268.6	(373.2)	641.8
Net Position (Deficit) Beginning	(8,242.3)	(7,869.1)	(373.2)
Net Position (Deficit) Ending	<u>\$ (7,973.7)</u>	<u>\$ (8,242.3)</u>	<u>\$ 268.6</u>

Several factors set forth below impacted the County's net worth.

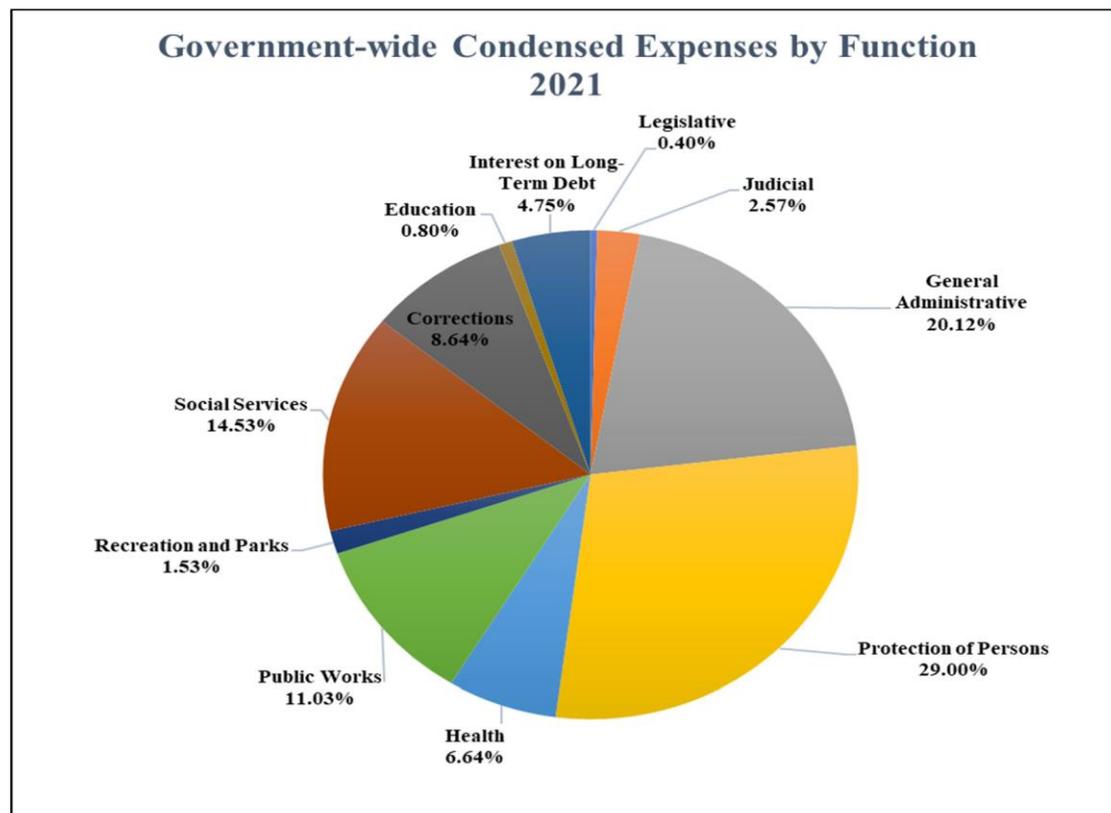
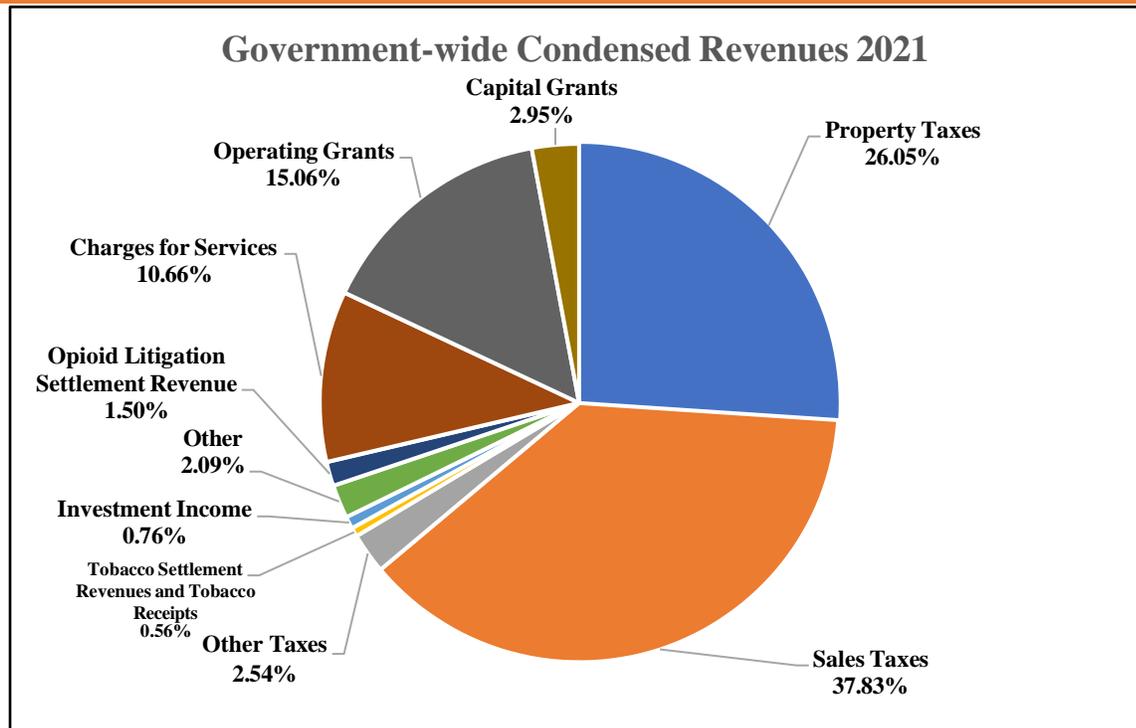
- An increase in Sales Tax (Countywide), due to strong consumer spending, and opioid litigation settlement funds received of \$55.9 million.



- Program Revenues attributed to Charges for Services improved by \$50.5 million primarily due to higher Departmental Revenues related to a surge in real estate transactions, higher bus farebox collections and higher revenues related to activities, such as camping and cabana fees. The higher revenues are primarily the result of residents returning to pre-pandemic activities and the surge in the Nassau County real estate market.
- Total Expenses decreased over 2020 by \$352.7 million. Protections of Persons, General Administration, Corrections and Social Services expenses declined primarily due to lower pension expense net of higher OPEB expense recognized in 2021 over the prior year, as well as a decline in interest on long-term debt due to NIFA's refinancing of County and NIFA debt. In addition to these effects:
 - The remainder of the variance in General Administration expenses is related to the increase in the long-term obligations, such as the estimated tax certiorari payable liability, which increased \$121.8 million, and the increase in the estimated liability for litigation, which increased \$31.9 million.
 - In addition to the net effects related to the OPEB liability and the pension liability, Social Services Medicaid expenses decreased primarily due to projected enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage ("eFMAP") funding pursuant to the Affordable Care Act ("ACA") and the Families First Coronavirus Response Act ("FFCRA").⁷
 - The reduction in Corrections expenditures was also affected by a reduction in contractual expenditures related to the new contract with NHCC for inmate health services. The new negotiated contract had savings in areas such as, outpatient services performed at the correctional center, the use of telemedicine, and monthly services and administrative fees being calculated based upon the inmate census.

See Exhibit X-2 for the full Statement of Activity.

⁷ Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) is the Federal Medicaid matching rate. FMAP determines the federal share of the cost of Medicaid services in each State, which is based on a formula in the federal Medicaid statute that is based on state per capita income. The lower a state's per capita income, the higher the state's FMAP, which is intended to assist a low per capita income state in purchasing covered services for its Medicaid beneficiaries. Effective January 2014, the Affordable Care Act (ACA) established enhanced FMAPs for the cost of services to cover newly eligible low-income adults who are not disabled. The FMAP is adjusted based on the Affordable Care Act (ACA), Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) and Public Health Emergency, to provide temporary fiscal relief to states during economic downturns.





Governmental Fund Financial Statements

The County's *governmental fund statements (balance sheet and statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance)* tell how the general governmental services were financed in the short-term, as well as what money remains for future spending. These statements present the government's current financial resources (which include its cash and cash equivalents and those assets that are expected to be converted into cash within the next year) and the current liabilities that these assets will be used to retire.

For reporting purposes, the County's general operations are financed through three primary operating funds, which have different tax bases:

- the General Fund;
- the Police District Fund; and
- the Sewer and Storm Water Fund.

The General Fund includes several funds that are managed separately but reported on a GAAP basis, as part of the General Fund:

- the Fire Prevention and Safety Fund;
- the Police Headquarters Fund;
- the Debt Service Fund;
- the Litigation Fund;
- the Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund;
- the Technology Fund;
- the Open Space Fund;
- the Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve Fund;
- the Bond Indebtedness Reserve Fund;
- the Excess Sales Tax Fund (established in 2021); and
- the Opioid Litigation Settlement Fund (established in 2021).

Resources are transferred to the County's Debt Service Fund to pay current debt service obligations.

The County's sewer and storm water operations are funded through the Sewer and Storm Water District Fund. NCSFA, a blended component unit of the County, which collects sewer assessment fees from County taxpayers and provides those funds to the Sewer and Storm Water District to fund its operations. The County contracts with an outside vendor to manage the operations of the sewer system.

The financial activities of the County's police precincts are funded through the Police District Fund. Taxpayers residing in villages and cities with their own police force do not contribute to the tax base of the Police District Fund.

The County also has a series of other non-operating funds, such as, the Environmental Protection Fund, the Grant Fund, the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") Fund, the Capital Project Fund, the Disputed Assessment Fund ("DAF"), the COVID-19 Fund ("COV"), which was established in 2020, and the American Rescue Plan Act ("ARPA") Fund, which was established in 2021. The latter two funds were established to manage and track the stimulus funds received from the Federal government for the COVID-19 pandemic and the corresponding expenditures. The activity in these funds, excluding the Environmental Protection Fund, are not funded with County property taxes.



Sales Tax

Sales Tax is the major revenue source for the County, followed by Property Tax, State and Federal Aid, and Departmental Revenues. These categories have remained relatively constant as a percentage in relation to total revenues in recent years.

Sales Tax secures NIFA's bonds, which are currently outstanding through November 15, 2035. The State Comptroller remits monthly County sales tax collections directly to NIFA to pay its debt service costs required for each fiscal year before any residual sales tax is transferred to the County. See Note 1, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, in the financial statements.

GENERAL FUND BUDGET VARIANCES

The County cannot legally incur expenditures for which no appropriation has been previously provided, either at the time of initial budget adoption or through subsequent supplemental appropriation. Consequently, there can be no expenditures that are over the total appropriations. The variances discussed below are a comparison of budgetary actual to the originally adopted budget.

The County ended the 2021 fiscal year with a General Fund ending fund balance of \$834.8 million on a budgetary basis, up from \$259.2 million as of fiscal year-end 2020, an increase of \$575.6 million. The County's budgetary surplus is comprised of a number of variances from the modified budget.

In its governmental funds, the County ended the 2021 fiscal year with a net change in GAAP fund balance of \$542.5 million in the General Fund, up from \$40.0 million as of the end of the prior fiscal year. The difference between the General Fund's budgetary surplus of \$575.6 million (excluding appropriated fund balance of \$0.1 million), and the reporting surplus of \$542.5 million is primarily due to:

- adjustments required to eliminate the effect of encumbrances that cross fiscal years;
- the recognition of expenditures incurred by not paid in the fiscal year;
- an adjustment to pension contributions to match the actual time period covered; and
- the adjustment for revenue receivables that have not been collected within the County's period of availability (see Note 1 for explanation of the County's period of availability).

Original Budget versus Total Budgetary Authority

The General Fund's original budget (adopted budget) was modified for revenues, expenditures and other financing uses. There was a need for amendments to reallocate appropriations among departments when it became clear which departments would have shortages at fiscal year-end:

- The General Fund's original budgeted revenues of \$2,454.8 million were modified by \$385.9 million to \$2,840.7 million. The modifications were due to higher Sales Tax revenues received than budgeted, higher State Aid received for the operation of the County's bus system, and higher Departmental Revenue received in the County Clerk's Office related to the significant increase in real estate transactions. A modification was necessary to allow for the transfer of the funds from the General Fund to the newly established Excess Sales Tax Fund, which was created by County Legislation and committed the funds for specific purposes. This transfer is eliminated in the consolidation of the General Fund.



- The General Fund's original budget's current expenditures of \$2,495.2 million were modified up by \$9.6 million to \$2,504.8 million during the fiscal year. Several departments and expenditures were affected by the reallocation of appropriations including reductions to Medicaid, tax certiorari payments, and fringe benefits. These reductions were offset by increases to cover higher than budgeted overtime in the Correctional Center, higher than budgeted Aid to Towns and Cities payments resulting from the higher sales tax collections in the fiscal year, and higher than budgeted suits and damages (litigation) payments as a result of settlements occurring in 2021.
- The original budget for Debt Service expenses was modified down \$20.6 million from \$278.0 million to \$257.4 million due to the need to reallocate costs related to debt service. Less appropriations were required for principal payments after the refinancing of County and NIFA.
- The General Fund's original budget for Other Financing Uses was modified from \$13.7 million to \$35.9 million, a change of \$22.2 million, primarily related to the shift debt service costs from the County to NIFA resulting from the NIFA refinancing of a portion of NIFA and County debt.

Variations of Total Budgetary Authority to Actual on a Budgetary Basis

The variations discussed below are a comparison of total budgetary authority to actual on a budgetary basis as shown on Exhibit X-7.

General Fund Revenues

Except for Sales Tax, Departmental Revenues generated from real estate transactions, Video Lottery Terminal revenues and State Aid, most County recurring revenue streams appeared to still have residual effects from the COVID-19 pandemic, with actual revenue not meeting total budgetary authority levels. The primary positive factors affecting General Fund revenues are set forth below:

- *Sales Tax:*
 - Countywide Sales Tax revenues (which exclude Preempted Sales Tax in Lieu of Property Taxes) and including the NIFA Fund, were \$23.2 million higher than the modified budget. Sales tax collections showed a strong resurgence as a result of the lifting of pandemic restrictions, strong consumer spending and rising gasoline prices.
 - A portion of the actual receipts appear in the NIFA Fund since it draws County Sales Tax to pay County related debt service. Countywide Sales Tax reported in the General Fund was \$12.3 million under budget (see Exhibit X-7) offset by \$35.4 million reported in the NIFA Fund in the financial statements (see Exhibit X-5).
- *Opioid Litigation Settlement:* The County received \$55.9 million related to several opioid litigation settlements. Of the \$55.9 million, \$15 million has been designated as restricted due to restrictions on the use of those funds agreed upon in the settlement agreement. In 2021, the County Legislature authorized the use of the settlement funds for treatment and prevention of opioid addiction and to support existing County programs that assist with drug addiction.
- *State Aid:* Revenues surpassed budget by \$15.3 million, primarily due to higher State Operating Assistance ("STOA"), which was used to fund the County's bus system.
- *Other Revenue:* Other Revenue exceeded the budget by \$22.6 million primarily due to higher video lottery terminals ("VLTs") revenues received from Nassau County Off-Track Betting ("OTB") than budgeted and higher revenues received from discretely presented component units.



- *Departmental Revenue*: Reported revenue was \$15.3 million higher than budgeted primarily due to the strong real estate market in Nassau and the related real estate fees, such as mortgage and deed recording, and GIS tax map. The volume of mortgage and deed recording transactions increased almost 29% over the prior year.

The primary factors that offset the increase in revenues are set forth below:

- *Fines and Forfeitures*: Revenues were below budget by \$34.1 million, primarily due lower traffic violation and public safety fee revenues than anticipated, mainly related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Main factors were a slower than expected return of vehicular traffic, and the suspension of the Boot and Tow program, as well as the Ticket Reconciliation Program not coming to fruition.
- *Rents and Recoveries* were \$29.1 million under budget primarily related to: lower rental collections due to rent relief granted to the Coliseum operator as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic; lower than budgeted revenues for Sale of County Property; and a decrease in revenue from Cash Recoveries.
- *Property Taxes*: Property Taxes were \$22.7 million lower than budgeted primarily the result of a record number of Small Claims Assessment Review (“SCAR”) tax grievance filings as well as an increase in the reserve for uncollectible property taxes. The County Department of Assessment distributed corrected tax files and property owners with SCAR reductions paid at the lower amount, which was lower than budgeted.
- *Interdepartmental and Interfund revenues* were reported \$11.1 million under budget due to a decline in shared services revenue between departments.
- *Federal Aid* revenues were under budget by \$10.3 million primarily due to a decrease in Aid to Dependent Children assistance reimbursement of \$9.7 million, a decrease of \$5.6 million funding from Federal Transportation Authority and combined decrease in Federal Aid for other programs totaling \$5.1 million, which is offset by \$10.1 million in funding related to FEMA emergency response.

General Fund Expenditures

All governmental functions within the General Fund were under budget. Many of the County expenditures were still affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in that residents were not availing themselves of certain services, resulting in lower expenditures. The primary factors were:

- *General Administration* expenditures were under budget by \$34.0 million primarily due to lower salaries and fringe expenditures as departments continued to have vacant positions; lower contractual obligations; lower suits and damages; lower general expenditures; and lower utility costs (\$2.3 million).
- *Social Services* expenditures were under budget by \$48.6 million primarily due to lower salaries expenditures due to unfilled positions, lower Medicaid expenditures, and lower expenditures related to social services programs. The demand for services did not meet expectations as budgeted.
- *Corrections* expenditures were under budget by \$19.3 million primarily due to lower contractual expenditures and obligations (\$11.9 million) related to medical expenditures in the correctional center resulting from a new contract for inmate health services provided by NHCC; and lower salaries, fringe and workers’ compensation charges of (\$5.6 million) primarily due to staffing levels.



- *Public Works* expenditures were under budget by \$22.2 million when compared to total budgetary authority. This is primarily due to lower-than-expected contractual expenditures and obligations (\$14.9 million) in Highway and Engineering; lower salary costs due to unfilled positions; and savings in interdepartmental expenditures related to shared services like information technology, printing and telecommunications.
- *Health* expenditures were under budget by \$16.3 million primarily due to lower than budgeted expenditures in children's early intervention services and pre-school education programs due to pandemic restrictions in providing services for these programs.
- *Judicial* expenditures were under budget by \$7.0 million due to lower salaries and fringe spending related to unfilled positions and lower than budgeted expenditures related to contractual obligations for Traffic and Parking Violations department resulting from programs not implemented or suspended due to the pandemic.
- *Debt Service* expenditures were under budget by \$142.1 million due to NIFA's refinancing of County and NIFA debt that took place in February 2021.

Other Financing Sources and Uses

- Transfers In were \$82.3 million under budget due to several factors:
 - the budget included \$132.0 million of debt service savings anticipated due to a refinancing by NIFA, however, the savings were not recognized in transfers in, but in the debt service expenditures;
 - this was offset by a transfer in from NIFA of \$55.4 million representing the return of funds withheld for debt service from the prior year that was not required after the NIFA refinancing; and
 - debt service chargeback revenues for the Sewer and Storm Water, Police District and the Environmental Protection Funds were lower by \$5.0 million due to the refinancing of County and NIFA debt, since the County incurred lower debt service costs that needed to be charged back to the funds.
- Transfers Out were \$34.2 million under budget due to the required reporting of the sales tax revenues which NIFA withholds to pay debt service ("NIFA set-asides") budgeted as Other Financing Sources-Transfers Out. This variance partially offsets the negative variance in Countywide Sales Tax for the General Fund.

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021



Fund Balance of the Major Governmental Funds

	General Fund	NIFA Fund	Police District Fund	Sewer and Storm Water District Fund	Capital Fund	Disputed Assessment Fund	American Rescue Plan Fund	Total Nassau County Major Funds
Fund Balance, as of December 31, 2019	\$ 197.4	\$ 0.9	\$ 19.2	\$ 0.3	\$ 298.6	\$ 5.8		\$ 522.2
Add: 2020 Revenues	2,421.2	77.1	414.5	167.2	101.8	1.5		3,183.3
Less: 2020 Expenditures	2,436.5	3.2	350.5	103.7	199.3			3,093.2
2020 Other financing sources/(uses), net	55.3	(73.6)	(0.8)	(38.6)	(19.8)	(0.4)		(77.9)
Fund Balance, as of December 31, 2020	237.4	1.2	82.4	25.2	181.3	6.9		534.4
Add: 2021 Revenues	2,833.1	35.7	416.7	166.2	116.8	1.5	29.7	3,570.0
Less: 2021 Expenditures	2,374.2	1.8	419.6	105.7	385.1		29.7	3,286.4
2021 Other financing sources/(uses), net	83.6	(33.8)	12.8	(44.5)	230.8	(1.3)		247.6
Fund Balance, as of December 31, 2021	\$ 779.9	\$ 1.3	\$ 92.3	\$ 41.2	\$ 143.8	\$ 7.1		\$ 1,065.6

Table 3 shows accumulated fund balance in the County's major governmental funds (excluding the blended component units) totaled \$1,064.3 million at the end of 2021. Major funds are funds whose revenues, expenditures, assets, or liabilities (excluding extraordinary items) are at least 10 percent of corresponding totals for all governmental funds and at least 5 percent of the aggregate amount for all governmental funds. The County must include all funds that meet these criteria in its Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (Exhibit X-3) and its Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances (Exhibit X-5), however, the County may also include other funds that do not meet the criteria but whose exclusion may mislead a user of the report. The NIFA Fund, which represents NIFA's general fund, has been included as a major fund primarily because of the interrelationship between it and the County for reporting the effects of sales tax, the County's largest revenue source. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the Sewer and Storm Water Fund did not meet the criteria of a major fund, however, because it is one of the three operating funds of the County, it was included as a major fund for the fiscal year.

The primary changes were as follows:

Total fund balance in the General Fund increased to \$542.5 million from \$237.4 million to \$779.9 million.

- This increase is due primarily to these factors: strong sales tax revenues resulting from a surge in consumer spending, settlement monies received from opioid litigation, and lower debt service costs resulting from NIFA's refinancing of County and NIFA debt.

Total fund balance in the Police District Fund improved by \$9.9 million, from \$82.4 million to \$92.3 million.

- The improvement is primarily due to the transfer of fund balance related to a police termination pay reserve to more appropriately report the balance on a GAAP basis.

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021



Total fund balance in the Capital Fund declined \$37.5 million, from \$181.3 million to \$143.8 million.

- The decline is primarily the net result of bond issuances and higher capital outlay activities for the fiscal year. Capital outlays in 2021 exceeded the prior year as no serial bonds were issued in 2020 due to municipal bond market constraints.

Total fund balance in the Sewer and Storm Water Fund increased by \$16.0 million, from \$25.2 million to \$41.2 million.

- The improvement is primarily the result of unbudgeted revenues related to sewer operations and lower expenditures than budgeted.

Total fund balance in the Disputed Assessment Fund increased by \$0.2 million, from \$6.9 million to \$7.1 million.

- The increase is the result of investment earnings on the balances held in the fund.

The ARPA Fund was established in 2021 to report ARPA funding received and program expenditures incurred.

- Any funding that was not spent was deferred until such time as the expenditures are incurred, thus there was no impact to fund balance.

Total fund balance in the NIFA Fund increased by \$0.2 million, from \$1.1 million to \$1.3 million.

- The increase is the result of timing difference between the sales tax revenues withheld by NIFA for debt service payments and the actual debt service payments.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

The difference between the \$385.1 million detailed in Table 4, Capital Improvements, and the net increase to capital assets as reported in the government-wide financial statements represents the adjustments necessary to report capital assets on a full accrual basis, including expenditures that are related to retainage withheld on construction-in-progress. Additional information on the County's capital assets activity can be found in Note 10, *Capital Assets*, to the financial statements.

During the 2021 fiscal year, the County had the following outlays related to the County's capital projects: \$194.3 million in sewer district improvements and upgrades (designated with an * in Table 4 below), \$23.3 million in public safety projects, \$61.5 million in roads, \$27.4 million in buildings, \$38.4 million in infrastructure-related improvements (this amount does not include any capital outlays related to Nassau Community College), and the \$40.2 million remainder in various project categories. The County made capital improvements during 2021 in the following areas:



Table 4	
Capital Improvements	
January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021	
(dollars in millions)	
Project Category	Amount
Building Consolidation Plan	\$ 0.3
Buildings	27.4
Environmental Bond Act	1.6
Equipment	6.3
Infrastructure	38.4
Parks	5.6
Public Safety	23.3
Roads	61.5
Technology	2.7
Traffic	19.3
Transportation	4.4
Collection *	18.3
Disposal *	174.5
Storm Water *	1.5
	<u>\$ 385.1</u>
* Total \$194.3 million in sewer district improvements and upgrades	

The County, in partnership with the State Department of Environmental Conservation (“DEC”), has undertaken the Bay Park Conveyance Project to improve water quality and storm resiliency in Long Island’s Western Bays by upgrading its existing wastewater management infrastructure. The project officially began in March 2021 with a Notice to Proceed issued to the design-build contractor, Western Bays Constructors. When completed, this project is expected to convey treated water from Bay Park, which currently discharges an average of 50 million gallons per day (mgd) of treated water into Reynolds Channel, to the Cedar Creek Water Pollution Control Plant’s (“Cedar Creek”) ocean outfall. The project includes construction of a 2-mile-long force main from the Bay Park facility to an existing aqueduct under Sunrise Highway to convey treated water, rehabilitation of a 7.3-mile stretch of the aqueduct, and construction of a 1.6-mile-long force main to connect the rehabilitated aqueduct to the existing Cedar Creek outfall, which discharges and diffuses treated water three miles offshore in the Atlantic Ocean.

By 2022, the County expects to advance the Long Beach Consolidation project which will involve the construction of a new pump station and force main to convey the wastewater to the South Shore Water Reclamation Facility for treatment and disposal



DEBT

As of December 31, 2021, the par value of the County's serial bond debt outstanding was \$1.6 billion and \$1.6 billion for the blended component units, NIFA, the NCSSWFA and NCTSC. The combined \$3.2 billion in outstanding long-term debt (excluding accreted interest) as of December 31, 2021 increased by approximately \$4.4 million compared to the combined long-term debt outstanding as of December 31, 2020 due to the net impact of the refinancing of County and NIFA debt that took place in February 2021 and the increase in NCTSC accreted interest, offset by scheduled maturities. Of the \$3.2 billion debt outstanding, \$2.8 billion is recourse debt to the County and the balance of \$388.4 million is recourse only to NCTSC, secured by the tobacco settlement revenue.

The County provides a direct-pay guarantee of \$131.6 million outstanding from the refunding and new money debt issued in October 2004 and refunded in April 2009 by NHCC. NHCC's debt was remarketed and the swaps eliminated. See Note 12, *Notes Payable and Long-Term Obligations*, in the accompanying financial statements.

NHCC is a discretely presented component unit of the County, therefore its debt is not included in Table 5 below.

	Balance January 1, 2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2021
General Obligation County Bonds	\$ 2,290,846	\$ 155,110	\$ 900,040	\$ 1,545,916
SRF Revenue Bonds	70,782	2,795	8,698	64,879
Total Serial Bonds - County	<u>2,361,628</u>	<u>157,905</u>	<u>908,738</u>	<u>1,610,795</u>
NIFA Sales Tax Secured Bonds	369,748	1,110,110	331,664	1,148,194
Sewer Financing Authority	99,730		12,365	87,365
Tobacco Settlement Asset Backed Bonds	<u>399,247</u>		<u>10,857</u>	<u>388,390</u>
Total Serial Bonds - Blended Component Units	<u>868,725</u>	<u>1,110,110</u>	<u>354,886</u>	<u>1,623,949</u>
Total Serial Bonds	<u>3,230,353</u>	<u>1,268,015</u>	<u>1,263,624</u>	<u>3,234,744</u>
Accreted interest - Tobacco Settlement Asset Backed Bonds	<u>93,662</u>	<u>9,257</u>		<u>102,919</u>
Total Serial Bonds and Accreted Interest	<u>\$ 3,324,015</u>	<u>\$ 1,277,272</u>	<u>\$ 1,263,624</u>	<u>\$ 3,337,663</u>

During 2021, the County issued a total of \$157.9 million of long-term debt and NIFA issued \$1.1 billion of long-term debt. Of the \$157.9 million in long-term debt issued by the County, \$134.2 million was used to fund its capital program, \$20.9 million was used to fund various Nassau Community College ("NCC") projects, and \$2.8 million was issued by the State Revolving Fund ("SRF").⁸

⁸ SRF is administered by the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation ("EFC"), which provides interest-subsidized loans to local governments for eligible environmental projects (e.g., sewer and storm water improvement initiatives).

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021



Offsetting new issuances were maturities of the County, NIFA, NCTSC and NCSSWFA in 2021 of \$75.6 million combined; a decrease of \$108.1 million from the prior year primarily due to NIFA refunding of County and NIFA debt. In 2021, NIFA refunded \$856.8 million of County debt and \$331.2 million of NIFA debt to alleviate County cash flow due to projected risks to County revenue streams as a result of the pandemic. NIFA issued \$553.1 million of Series A sales tax secured bonds and \$557.0 million of Series B sales tax secured bonds.

The County issued short-term debt during 2021. In January 2021, the County issued \$108.7 million in Tax Anticipation Notes (“TANs”) Series A and \$108.3 million of Series B TANs, which were used to finance cash flow of the County’s operations. TANs are issued in anticipation of receipt by the County of real property taxes to be levied for the following year. There were no outstanding TANs as of December 2021. The \$75.4 million of Bond Anticipation Notes (“BANs”) 2020 Series A matured in May 2021. No new BANs were issued by the County in 2021. The 2020 Series A BANs were issued to finance the payments of the maturing 2019 Series A BANs, which were issued in June 2019 and matured in June 2020. The 2019 BANs were issued to finance various sewer system improvements and other capital projects.

State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a governmental entity may issue to 10 percent of the average full valuation of taxable real estate of the County for the most recent five-year period. The current debt limitation for the County is \$22.4 billion, which is significantly in excess of the County’s outstanding general obligation debt. The County has \$2.2 billion in bonds authorized, but unissued.

The County issued a total of \$147.6 million of Revenue Anticipation Notes (“RANs”): \$108.3 million 2021 Series A and \$39.3 million 2021 Series B, all of which were used to finance the cash flow of the County’s operations. As of December 31, 2021, the 2021 Series B RAN of \$39.3 million was outstanding, and matured on January 7, 2022. Series A matured during the 2021 fiscal year.

In 2021, the short-term EFC Clean Water Facility Note 2015A was converted into a long-term bond of \$2.8 million. In 2019, the EFC issued long-term bond including 9.7 million in new money which is held by EFC. The County received \$2.8 million in drawdowns from the new money in 2019 and an additional \$0.9 million in 2020 with no additional drawdowns in 2021. The outstanding new money held by EFC as of December 31, 2021 was \$6.0 million and is reported as Cash Held with Fiscal Agent in the County’s Statement of Net Position (Deficit). In 2021, the County drew a total of \$47.0 million from EFC Clean Water Facility Notes; \$26.8 million from the EFC Clean Water Facility Note – 2021A dated March 18, 2024 with a maturity of March 18, 2024 and \$20.2 million from the E.F.C. Clean Water Facility Note – 2021B dated March 18, 2024 with a maturity of March 18, 2026.

Elimination of Swaps: Although State law does not empower the County to enter into interest rate exchange agreements (i.e., swaps), NIFA and NHCC are each statutorily empowered to do so. NIFA and NHCC have each utilized Swap agreements in the past but eliminated all swap exposure in 2021. For additional information, see Note 12, *Notes Payable and Long-Term Obligations*, of the accompanying financial statements.

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021



THE COUNTY'S CREDIT RATING

The County's long-term debt ratings at December 31, 2021 were as follows:

- Moody's Investors Service: *A2 (positive outlook)*;
- S&P Global Ratings: *A+ (stable outlook)*; and
- Fitch Ratings: *A (negative outlook)*.

The County had short-term RANs outstanding at December 31, 2021. The S&P Global Ratings for the County's short-term debt was SP-1+.

The County's long-term debt ratings were upgraded in 2022 to

- Moody's Investors Service: *A1 (positive outlook) on May 25, 2022*;
- S&P Global Ratings: *AA- (stable outlook) on May 27, 2022*; and
- Fitch Ratings: *A (stable outlook) on May 26, 2022*.

NIFA's long-term debt, secured by County sales tax, were rated as follows as of December 31, 2021:

- Standard & Poor's (AAA, negative outlook)
- Fitch (AAA, stable outlook)
- Moody's (Aa1)

NHCC ONGOING CONCERN

NHCC has experienced recurring operating losses, a working capital deficit and has a total negative net position of \$1,057,054 and \$917,123 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and is dependent on the continuation of federal, state and local subsidies, certain of which have or are scheduled to end or be reduced. These matters raise substantial doubt about NHCC's ability to continue as a going concern.

Additionally, the COVID-19 health crisis has added further uncertainty regarding the operations of NHCC, as well as the health care system in general. NHCC is continuously striving to improve its operating results by continuing to progress with collecting on patient accounts, through cash flows provided by government subsidies for the funding of capital projects and by participating in certain other value-based payment programs. NHCC has also undertaken a number of initiatives, including the renegotiation of commercial managed care contracts, changes to medical management practices, improved supply chain, inventory management, rightsizing of personnel and further cost reductions. NIFA currently has oversight of the operations of NHCC and in that capacity, reviews certain operational aspects of the Corporation.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The 2022-2023 State budget eliminated the withholding from the County's sales tax the payments for Aid and Incentives to Municipalities ("AIM") and Distressed Provider Assistance funding. This will increase sales tax revenue for the County by approximately \$15.9 million in 2022 over the prior year.

In February 2022, the County paid down the majority of its Due to the Retirement System liability, which represents the outstanding deferred pension expense elected for the fiscal years 2011-2019.

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021



In 2022, the County settled litigation with its unions over longevity and appropriated funds from the General Fund that were derived from the excess sales tax collected over the budget to pay for the longevity settled for years 2017-2021.

In June 2022, the County issued Series A General Improvement Bonds in the amount of \$268.4 million. The bonds bear interest rates between 4% and 5% with maturity dates ranging from April 2024 to April 2052. The bonds were issued to fund various public purposes, including capital projects, and to pay costs of issuance.

See Note 22, *Subsequent Events*, of the accompanying financial statements for further details of these transactions.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the County's finances for all those with an interest in the County's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be emailed to NCComptroller@nassaucountyny.gov.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EXHIBIT X-1**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (DEFICIT)
DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

ASSETS	Primary Government Governmental Activities	Component Units
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,191,771	\$ 221,505
Investments	2,184	
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	407,456	478
Restricted Certificate of Deposit	20,000	
Restricted Investments	5,565	54,294
Cash Held by Fiscal Agent	6,021	
Sales Tax Receivable	155,658	
Student Accounts and Loans Receivable		9,935
Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		(6,603)
Due from Primary Government		21,725
Due from Other Governments	272,482	2,722
Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(15,123)	
Other Receivables		20,744
Accounts Receivable	65,393	353,304
Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		(322,776)
Real Property Taxes Receivable	107,274	
Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(13,186)	
Disputed Assessment Fund Collections Receivable	65	
Due from Component Unit	59,327	
Inventories		11,969
Prepays	3,726	13,819
Other Assets	<u>1,201</u>	<u>5,255</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>2,269,814</u>	<u>386,371</u>
NON CURRENT ASSETS:		
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,737
Restricted Investments	14,691	8,724
Receivable - Service Concession Agreements	3,678	
Property Held for Sale		192
Net Pension Asset		21,524
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	1,676,172	44,555
Depreciable Capital Assets	4,901,128	1,112,397
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(2,713,411)	(797,062)
Deposits Held in Custody for Others		3
Tax Sale Certificates	3,374	
Tax Real Estate Held for Sale	6,387	
Other Assets		<u>38,169</u>
Total Non Current Assets	<u>3,892,019</u>	<u>431,239</u>
Total Assets	<u>6,161,833</u>	<u>817,610</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred loss on bond refunding	37,156	23,090
Pensions	745,319	218,680
Other postemployment benefits	900,951	195,582
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 1,683,426</u>	<u>\$ 437,352</u>

(Continued)

EXHIBIT X-1**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (DEFICIT)
DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Primary Government</u> <u>Governmental</u> <u>Activities</u>	<u>Component</u> <u>Units</u>
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 528,183	\$ 317,579
Retainage Payable	18,900	
Revenue Anticipation Notes Payable	39,330	
Unearned Revenue	271,747	16,783
Property Tax Refund Payable	9,481	
Due to Primary Government		4,893
Due to Component Units	56,181	
Due to Other Governments		4,191
Accrued Interest Payable	29,614	2,743
Current Portion of Long Term Liabilities	264,702	81,681
Disputed Assessment Fund Deposits Held	79,965	
Estimated Tax Certiorari Liability related to Disputed Assessment Fund	16,871	
Other Liabilities - Current	<u>33,623</u>	<u>102,872</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>1,348,597</u>	<u>530,742</u>
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		591
Due to Primary Government		10,200
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable	47,019	
Notes Payable		5,877
Bonds Payable, Net of Deferred Bond Premium/Discount (Net of Amortization)	3,695,589	146,708
Liability to Third-Party Payors, net		34,120
Accrued Liabilities - Term Pay		6,526
Accrued Vacation and Sick Pay	423,630	132,834
Due to Other Governments		414
Due to City of Glen Cove	19	
Deferred Payroll	42,733	
Estimated Workers' Compensation Liability	309,647	
Estimated Tax Certiorari Liability	620,926	
Estimated Liability for Litigation	612,321	62,009
Capital Lease Obligations	72,301	
Pollution Remediation Liability	1,750	
Deposits Held in Custody for Others		3
Contractual Liability due to Nassau Health Care Corporation	230,351	
Due to New York State Retirement System	135,480	
Net Pension Liability	145,322	857
Total OPEB Liability	6,580,900	1,326,147
Other Liabilities - Non Current		<u>16,096</u>
Total Non Current Liabilities	<u>12,917,988</u>	<u>1,742,382</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>14,266,585</u>	<u>2,273,124</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Gain on Refundings	10,822	
Property Taxes - Part County Sales Tax Offset	21,287	
Mitchel Field - Sale of Future Rental Revenue	24,896	
Pensions	923,170	275,646
Service Concession Agreements	56,506	4,332
Other postemployment benefits	<u>515,665</u>	<u>102,113</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>1,552,346</u>	<u>382,091</u>
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,590,539	294,101
Restricted:		
Nassau Health Care Corporation - Health Services		1,448
Nassau Community College - Scholarships and Other		4,131
Nassau Community College - Student Loans		402
Capital Projects	2,912	
Debt Service	126,885	
Open Space	1,805	
General Administration	34,525	
Judgements and Settlements	7,118	
Health	17,930	
Public Works	5,097	
Protection of Persons	13,513	
Property Rehabilitation		15
Various Purposes	228	
FEMA - Public Works	6,963	
Unrestricted	<u>(10,781,187)</u>	<u>(1,700,350)</u>
Total Net Position (Deficit)	<u>\$ (7,973,672)</u>	<u>\$ (1,400,253)</u>
See accompanying notes to financial statements.		(Concluded)

EXHIBIT X-2**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

<u>Functions/Programs</u>					<u>Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position</u>	
	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>			<u>Primary Government Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Component Units</u>
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants</u>	<u>Capital Grants</u>		
Primary Government:						
Legislative	\$ 13,700	\$ 1,167	\$	\$	\$ (12,533)	
Judicial	88,815	48,757	3,827		(36,231)	
General Administration	694,508	155,744	131,723		(407,041)	
Protection of Persons	1,000,975	66,747	9,888		(924,340)	
Health	229,043	18,013	119,476		(91,554)	
Public Works	380,590	37,779	100,749	109,640	(132,422)	
Recreation and Parks	52,694	26,561	311		(25,822)	
Social Services	501,432	23,759	182,056		(295,617)	
Corrections	298,259	4,080	12,117		(282,062)	
Education	27,769	13,981			(13,788)	
Interest on Long-Term Debt	163,949				(163,949)	
Total Primary Government	\$ 3,451,734	\$ 396,588	\$ 560,147	\$ 109,640	\$ (2,385,359)	
Component Units	\$ 956,551	\$ 616,641	\$ 82,407	\$ 3,355		\$ (254,148)
General Revenues:						
Taxes:						
Property Taxes					\$ 969,316	
Sales Taxes					1,407,300	
Other Taxes					94,481	
Federal, State and Local Appropriations						98,830
Tobacco Settlement Revenue and Tobacco Receipts					20,937	
Investment Income					28,219	1,278
Gain on Sale of Real Property						11
Other					77,867	12,228
Opioid Litigation Settlement Revenue					55,917	
Royalty Income						22,995
Total General Revenues					2,654,037	135,342
Change in Net Position (Deficit)					268,678	(118,806)
Net Position (Deficit) - Beginning					(8,242,350)	(1,281,447)
Net Position (Deficit) - Ending					\$ (7,973,672)	\$ (1,400,253)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

EXHIBIT X-3**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	General Fund	NIFA Fund	Police District Fund	Sewer and Storm Water District Fund	Capital Fund	Disputed Assessment Fund	American Rescue Plan Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS:									
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 592,290	\$ 885	\$ 150,240	\$ 67,783	\$ 273,189	\$	\$	\$ 107,384	\$ 1,191,771
Investments								2,184	2,184
Cash with Fiscal Agent					6,021				6,021
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	89,413					152,488	165,553	2	407,456
Restricted Certificate of Deposit						20,000			20,000
Restricted Investments								20,256	20,256
Sales Tax Receivable	10,436	145,222							155,658
Due from Other Governments	150,373		1,177	7,481	54,922			58,529	272,482
Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(8,409)			(6,714)					(15,123)
Accounts Receivable	49,662		460	14,765	62			444	65,393
Real Property Taxes Receivable	107,274								107,274
Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(13,186)								(13,186)
Disputed Assessment Fund Collections Receivable						65			65
Tax Sale Certificates	3,374								3,374
Tax Real Estate Held for Sale	6,387								6,387
Interfund Receivables	234,694	138	19,423	5	277			5,626	260,163
Advances Receivable	36,392			10,469					46,861
Due from Component Units	51,650								51,650
Prepays	3,430	66	187	8				35	3,726
Other Assets	562		164	7	207		1	260	1,201
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,314,342	\$ 146,311	\$ 171,651	\$ 93,804	\$ 334,678	\$ 172,553	\$ 165,554	\$ 194,720	\$ 2,593,613
LIABILITIES:									
Accounts Payable	\$ 46,864	\$	\$ 339	\$ 1,606	\$ 22,437	\$	\$ 1	\$ 12,190	\$ 83,437
Accrued Liabilities	247,343	44	53,164	1,740	101,276	18,647	2,748	13,619	438,581
Revenue Anticipation Notes Payable	39,330								39,330
Unearned Revenue	10,665				16,060		162,766	82,256	271,747
Property Tax Refund Payable	9,481								9,481
Interfund Payables	19,419	144,971	21,621	34,262	227	1,273	39	38,351	260,163
Due to Component Units	52,161				4,020				56,181
Disputed Assessment Fund Deposits Held						145,515			145,515
Advances Payable					46,861				46,861
Other Liabilities	28,816		4,188	274				345	33,623
Total Liabilities	454,079	145,015	79,312	37,882	190,881	165,435	165,554	146,761	1,384,919
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:									
Unavailable Revenue - Period of Availability	6,211		38	14,684					20,933
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	27,960								27,960
Property Taxes - Part County Sales Tax Offset	21,287								21,287
Mitchel Field - Sale of Future Rental Revenue	24,896								24,896
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	80,354		38	14,684					95,076
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT):									
Fund Balances (Deficit):									
Nonspendable	3,430	66	187	8				35	3,726
Spendable:									
Restricted	146,630		13,084		2,912	7,118		47,232	216,976
Committed	426,566		6,273		140,885			706	574,430
Assigned	171,651	1,230	72,757	41,230				393	287,261
Unassigned	31,632							(407)	31,225
Total Fund Balance (Deficit)	779,909	1,296	92,301	41,238	143,797	7,118		47,959	1,113,618
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT)	\$ 1,314,342	\$ 146,311	\$ 171,651	\$ 93,804	\$ 334,678	\$ 172,553	\$ 165,554	\$ 194,720	\$ 2,593,613

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

EXHIBIT X-4

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

**RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 1,113,618
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds, net of accumulated depreciation	3,863,889
Assets that are not available resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:	
Due from component unit	7,677
Receivable - service concession agreements	3,678
Deferred outflows of resources not reported in governmental funds:	
Deferred loss on refunding	37,156
Pensions	745,319
Other postemployment benefits	900,951
Other assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.	48,893
Deferred inflows of resources not recorded in the governmental funds:	
Deferred gain on refunding	(10,822)
Pensions	(923,170)
Service concession agreements	(56,506)
Other postemployment benefits	(515,665)
Premiums, discounts and accreted interest on debt issued is recorded in the governmental funds as revenue and expenditures. In the Statement of Net Position these are recorded as a liability and amortized over the lives of the debt	(508,199)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported in the funds:	
Accrued liabilities, retainage payable, and interest payable	(54,679)
Current portion of long-term liabilities	(264,702)
Bonds payable	(3,187,390)
Due to New York State Employees' Retirement System	(135,480)
Net pension liability	(145,322)
Total OPEB Liability	(6,580,900)
Other long-term liabilities	<u>(2,312,018)</u>
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities	<u>\$ (7,973,672)</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

EXHIBIT X-5**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	General Fund	NIFA Fund	Police District Fund	Sewer and Storm Water District Fund	Capital Fund	Disputed Assessment Fund	American Rescue Plan Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:									
Property Taxes	\$ 415,161	\$	\$ 389,296	\$ 154,559	\$	\$ 1,273	\$	\$ 11,016	\$ 971,305
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	36,887		16,758	7,853					61,498
Preempted Sales Tax in Lieu of Property Taxes	88,060								88,060
Interest and Penalties on Taxes	35,052								35,052
Sales Tax	1,283,806	35,434							1,319,240
Tobacco Settlement Revenue and Tobacco Receipts								20,937	20,937
Special Taxes	31,702							1,281	32,983
Departmental Revenue	240,931		2,505	1,695				4,115	249,246
Interest Income	942	39	24	91	479	238		92	1,905
Licenses and Permits	14,442		4,106	1,127					19,675
Fines and Forfeitures	71,503		810					1,303	73,616
Rents and Recoveries	18,531		1,349		62			1,162	21,104
Interdepartmental Revenues	97,385		325						97,710
Interfund Revenues	8,119							169	8,288
Other Revenues	66,918	238						4	67,160
Opioid Litigation Settlement Revenue	55,917								55,917
State Aid	234,179				33,306			63,239	330,724
Federal Aid	133,586		1,558	899	82,962		29,736	96,949	345,690
Total Revenues	2,833,121	35,711	416,731	166,224	116,809	1,511	29,736	200,267	3,800,110
EXPENDITURES:									
Current:									
Legislative	13,610							11	13,621
Judicial	82,510							3,175	85,685
General Administration	299,033	1,778					29,655	82,738	413,204
Protection of Persons	496,630		419,646					10,419	926,695
Health	182,016							45,544	227,560
Public Works	192,345			96,183			81	1,080	289,689
Recreation and Parks	37,202							2,890	40,092
Social Services	496,559							18,051	514,610
Corrections	275,852							2,042	277,894
Education	14,087								14,087
Aid to Towns and Cities	85,645								85,645
Suits and Damages	35,094								35,094
Other	48,351								48,351
Capital Outlay:									
General					169,798				169,798
Sewage Districts					194,326				194,326
Education					21,024				21,024
Debt Service:									
Principal	44,635			8,698				23,662	76,995
Interest	68,635			848				55,934	125,417
Bond Issuance Costs	2,043							15,925	17,968
Total Expenditures	2,374,247	1,778	419,646	105,729	385,148		29,736	261,471	3,577,755
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	458,874	33,933	(2,915)	60,495	(268,339)	1,511		(61,204)	222,355
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):									
Transfers In	39,442		13,084					1,762	54,288
Transfers Out	(14,846)		(262)	(27,439)		(1,273)		(10,468)	(54,288)
Transfers In of Investment Income	440			39					479
Transfers Out of Investment Income					(479)				(479)
Transfers In from NIFA	56,875	81,106						57,990	195,971
Transfers Out to NIFA		(114,871)						(81,100)	(195,971)
Transfers In from NCSSWFA				145,342				179,764	325,106
Transfers Out to NCSSWFA				(162,412)				(162,694)	(325,106)
Transfers In from NCTSC								135	135
Transfers Out to NCTSC								(135)	(135)
BANs Redeemed from Appropriations					1,385				1,385
Issuance of Debt					202,129				202,129
Refunding Bonds Issued								1,110,110	1,110,110
Premium on Bonds	1,703				27,771			197,670	227,144
Payment to Refunded Bonds Escrow Agent								(1,283,618)	(1,283,618)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	83,614	(33,765)	12,822	(44,470)	230,806	(1,273)		9,416	257,150
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT)	542,488	168	9,907	16,025	(37,533)	238		(51,788)	479,505
TOTAL FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	237,421	1,128	82,394	25,213	181,330	6,880		99,747	634,113
TOTAL FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	\$ 779,909	\$ 1,296	\$ 92,301	\$ 41,238	\$ 143,797	\$ 7,118		\$ 47,959	\$ 1,113,618

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

EXHIBIT X-6

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds		\$ 479,505
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period:		
Purchase of capital assets	422,411	
Depreciation expense	(159,750)	
Other	<u>(2,126)</u>	260,535
Net change in deferred outflows of resources and other assets not reported in the funds:		
Deferred outflows of resources	(44,171)	
Other assets	<u>(922)</u>	(45,093)
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.		
		4,938
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		
Total OPEB liability	(269,616)	
Net pension liability	772,937	
Change in accrued interest payable and accrued expenses	3,637	
Deferred inflows of resources	(673,171)	
Change in other long-term liabilities	<u>(100,324)</u>	(266,537)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on the net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of gains or losses on refundings, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. The following amounts are net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items:		
Change in premiums and discounts	(106,798)	
Change in accreted interest	(9,257)	
Proceeds from sales of bonds	(1,315,034)	
Principal payments of bonds	<u>1,266,419</u>	(164,670)
Change in net position - governmental activities		<u>\$ 268,678</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

EXHIBIT X-7**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK**

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY, ACTUAL, AND BUDGETARY BASIS
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion (Note 15)	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues:						
Property Taxes	\$ 437,889	\$ 437,889	\$ 415,161	\$	\$ 415,161	\$ (22,728)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	35,647	35,647	36,887	(2)	36,885	1,238
Preempted Sales Tax in Lieu of Property Taxes	88,060	88,060	88,060		88,060	
Interest and Penalties on Taxes	32,670	32,670	35,052		35,052	2,382
Sales Tax	933,898	1,296,060	1,283,806		1,283,806	(12,254)
Special Taxes	29,865	29,865	31,702	(5)	31,697	1,832
Departmental Revenue	212,664	224,664	240,931	(957)	239,974	15,310
Interest Income	929	929	942		942	13
Licenses and Permits	13,928	13,928	14,442		14,442	514
Fines and Forfeitures	105,638	105,638	71,503		71,503	(34,135)
Rents and Recoveries	45,929	45,929	18,531	(1,725)	16,806	(29,123)
Interdepartmental Revenues	107,850	107,850	97,385		97,385	(10,465)
Interfund Revenues	8,739	8,739	8,119	(2)	8,117	(622)
Other Revenues	49,495	50,016	66,918	5,747	72,665	22,649
Opioid Litigation Settlement Revenue			55,917		55,917	55,917
State Aid	207,688	218,889	234,179		234,179	15,290
Federal Aid	143,904	143,904	133,586		133,586	(10,318)
Total Revenues	2,454,793	2,840,677	2,833,121	3,056	2,836,177	(4,500)
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Legislative	16,900	16,865	13,610	549	14,159	2,706
Judicial	95,835	95,852	82,510	6,365	88,875	6,977
General Administration	356,301	351,759	299,033	18,705	317,738	34,021
Protection of Persons	505,570	496,880	496,630	(3,641)	492,989	3,891
Health	206,478	211,082	182,016	12,691	194,707	16,375
Public Works	219,595	232,013	192,345	17,478	209,823	22,190
Recreation and Parks	41,239	40,615	37,202	1,795	38,997	1,618
Social Services	602,458	574,927	496,559	29,770	526,329	48,598
Corrections	285,145	298,653	275,852	3,478	279,330	19,323
Education	16,856	16,856	14,087		14,087	2,769
Aid to Towns and Cities	62,468	85,645	85,645		85,645	
Suits and Damages	30,000	35,094	35,094		35,094	
Other	56,357	48,553	48,351	177	48,528	25
Total Current	2,495,202	2,504,794	2,258,934	87,367	2,346,301	158,493
Debt Service:						
Principal	129,075	108,432	44,635		44,635	63,797
Interest	145,676	145,676	68,635		68,635	77,041
Bond Issuance Costs	3,302	3,302	2,043		2,043	1,259
Total Debt Service	278,053	257,410	115,313		115,313	142,097
Total Expenditures	2,773,255	2,762,204	2,374,247	87,367	2,461,614	300,590
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(318,462)	78,473	458,874	(84,311)	374,563	296,090
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers In	176,104	176,104	39,442		39,442	(136,662)
Transfers Out	(13,690)	(35,925)	(14,846)	13,084	(1,762)	34,163
Transfers In of Investment Income	2,199	2,199	440		440	(1,759)
Transfer In from NIFA	485	485	56,875		56,875	56,390
Premium on Bonds	1,952	1,952	1,703		1,703	(249)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	167,050	144,815	83,614	13,084	96,698	(48,117)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(151,412)	223,288	542,488	(71,227)	471,261	247,973
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	151,412	(223,288)	237,421	126,117	363,538	586,826
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	\$	\$ 779,909	\$ 54,890	\$ 834,799	\$ 834,799

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

EXHIBIT X-8**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK**

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY, ACTUAL, AND BUDGETARY BASIS
POLICE DISTRICT FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion (Note 15)	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues:						
Property Taxes	\$ 389,297	\$ 389,297	\$ 389,296	\$	\$ 389,296	\$ (1)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	16,758	16,758	16,758		16,758	
Departmental Revenue	2,576	2,576	2,505		2,505	(71)
Interest Income	100	100	24		24	(76)
Licenses and Permits	4,629	4,629	4,106		4,106	(523)
Fines and Forfeits	1,356	1,356	810		810	(546)
Rents and Recoveries			1,349	38	1,387	1,387
Interdepartmental Revenue			325		325	325
Federal Aid			1,558		1,558	1,558
Total Revenues	414,716	414,716	416,731	38	416,769	2,053
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Protection of Persons	415,596	415,596	419,646	(6,676)	412,970	2,626
Total Expenditures	415,596	415,596	419,646	(6,676)	412,970	2,626
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(880)	(880)	(2,915)	6,714	3,799	4,679
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers In			13,084	(13,084)		
Transfers Out	(930)	(930)	(262)		(262)	668
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(930)	(930)	12,822	(13,084)	(262)	668
Net Change in Fund Balance (Deficit)	(1,810)	(1,810)	9,907	(6,370)	3,537	5,347
Fund Balance (Deficit) at Beginning of Year	1,810	1,810	82,394	29,341	111,735	109,925
Fund Balance (Deficit) at End of Year	\$	\$	\$ 92,301	\$ 22,971	\$ 115,272	\$ 115,272

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

EXHIBIT X-9**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK**

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY, ACTUAL, AND BUDGETARY BASIS
SEWER AND STORM WATER DISTRICT FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion (Note 15)	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues:						
Property Taxes	\$	\$	\$ 154,559	\$	\$ 154,559	\$ 154,559
Payments in Lieu of Taxes			7,853		7,853	7,853
Departmental Revenue	1,271	1,271	1,695	(235)	1,460	189
Interest Income	50	50	91		91	41
Licenses and Permits	628	628	1,127	(40)	1,087	459
Rents and Recoveries				3,486	3,486	3,486
Federal Aid			899		899	899
Total Revenues	1,949	1,949	166,224	3,211	169,435	167,486
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Public Works	118,069	118,455	96,183	1,945	98,128	20,327
Debt Service:						
Principal	10,198	10,198	8,698		8,698	1,500
Interest	2,947	2,947	848		848	2,099
Total Expenditures	131,214	131,600	105,729	1,945	107,674	23,926
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(129,265)	(129,651)	60,495	1,266	61,761	191,412
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers In	11,656	11,656				(11,656)
Transfers Out	(31,399)	(31,013)	(27,439)		(27,439)	3,574
Transfers In of Investment Income	50	50	39		39	(11)
Transfer Out to NCSSWFA			(162,412)		(162,412)	(162,412)
Transfer In from NCSSWFA	144,796	144,796	145,342		145,342	546
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	125,103	125,489	(44,470)		(44,470)	(169,959)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(4,162)	(4,162)	16,025	1,266	17,291	21,453
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	4,162	4,162	25,213	12,443	37,656	33,494
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	\$	\$ 41,238	\$ 13,709	\$ 54,947	\$ 54,947

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

EXHIBIT X-10

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Custodial Fund

ASSETS:

Cash	\$ 73,032
Other Assets	56
	<hr/>
TOTAL ASSETS	73,088

LIABILITIES:

Accounts Payable	4,164
Due To Component Unit	1,660
Due To Local Governments	18,451
Taxes Due To Other Governments	15,072
Due to Others	33,741
	<hr/>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	73,088

FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

\$

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

EXHIBIT X-11

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

Custodial Fund

ADDITIONS

Collections:	
Funds Held for Others	\$ 65,326
Funds Held for Other Governments	192,411
Taxes Collected and Due To Other Government	<u>134,923</u>
Total Collections	392,660
Investment Earnings:	
Interest Income	<u>25</u>
Total Additions	<u>392,685</u>

DEDUCTIONS

Payments and Distributions:	
Funds Held for Others	68,125
Funds Held for Other Governments	190,134
Taxes Collected and Due To Other Government	<u>134,426</u>
Total Payments and Distributions	<u>392,685</u>
Total Deductions	<u>392,685</u>

CHANGE IN NET POSITION

NET POSITION - BEGINNING

NET POSITION - ENDING

\$

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

EXHIBIT X-12**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK**

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (DEFICIT)
ALL DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS - PROPRIETARY
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(WITH THE NASSAU COMMUNITY COLLEGE AUGUST 31, 2021)
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Nassau Community College	Nassau Health Care Corporation	Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units	Total Discretely Presented Component Units
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 70,525	\$ 122,393	\$ 28,587	\$ 221,505
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents			478	478
Restricted Investments		54,294		54,294
Student Accounts and Loans Receivable	9,935			9,935
Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(6,603)			(6,603)
Due from Primary Government	1,407	20,318		21,725
Due from Other Governments	2,722			2,722
Other Receivables	5,069	15,672	3	20,744
Accounts Receivable		352,541	763	353,304
Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		(322,776)		(322,776)
Inventories		11,953	16	11,969
Prepays	1,464	12,249	106	13,819
Other Assets		4,437	818	5,255
Total Current Assets	84,519	271,081	30,771	386,371
NON CURRENT ASSETS:				
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents			2,737	2,737
Restricted Investments	2,341	6,383		8,724
Property Held for Sale			192	192
Net Pension Asset	21,524			21,524
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	24,551	19,523	481	44,555
Depreciable Capital Assets	371,557	635,331	105,509	1,112,397
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(206,328)	(514,962)	(75,772)	(797,062)
Deposits Held in Custody for Others	3			3
Other Assets		38,169		38,169
Total Non Current Assets	213,648	184,444	33,147	431,239
Total Assets	298,167	455,525	63,918	817,610
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred loss on bond refunding		23,090		23,090
Pensions	37,503	175,095	6,082	218,680
Other postemployment benefits	72,695	114,309	8,578	195,582
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 110,198	\$ 312,494	\$ 14,660	\$ 437,352

(Continued)

EXHIBIT X-12**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK**

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (DEFICIT)
ALL DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS - PROPRIETARY
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(WITH THE NASSAU COMMUNITY COLLEGE AUGUST 31, 2021)
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Nassau Community College	Nassau Health Care Corporation	Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units	Total Discretely Presented Component Units
<u>LIABILITIES</u>				
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 1,427	\$ 312,091	\$ 4,061	\$ 317,579
Unearned Revenue	16,327		456	16,783
Due To Primary Government	4,550		343	4,893
Due To Other Governments			4,191	4,191
Accrued Interest Payable		2,743		2,743
Current Portion of Long Term Liabilities	3,515	77,103	1,063	81,681
Other Liabilities - Current	2,350	99,993	529	102,872
Total Current Liabilities	28,169	491,930	10,643	530,742
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities			591	591
Due to Primary Government	10,200			10,200
Notes Payable	486		5,391	5,877
Bonds Payable, net		138,788	7,920	146,708
Liability to Third-Party Payors, net		34,120		34,120
Accrued Liabilities - Termination Pay	6,526			6,526
Accrued Vacation and Sick Pay	55,225	75,676	1,933	132,834
Due to Other Governments, net			414	414
Estimated Liability for Litigation	150	61,859		62,009
Deposits Held in Custody for Others	3			3
Net Pension Liability	109	726	22	857
Postemployment Retirement Benefits Liability	499,116	757,882	69,149	1,326,147
Other Long-Term Liabilities	758	15,338		16,096
Total Non Current Liabilities	572,573	1,084,389	85,420	1,742,382
Total Liabilities	600,742	1,576,319	96,063	2,273,124
<u>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</u>				
Pensions	56,630	212,049	6,967	275,646
Other postemployment benefits	57,360	36,705	8,048	102,113
Service Concession Agreements	4,332			4,332
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	118,322	248,754	15,015	382,091
<u>NET POSITION (DEFICIT)</u>				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	189,235	85,319	19,547	294,101
Restricted:				
Nassau Health Care Corporation - Health Services		1,448		1,448
Nassau Community College - Scholarships and Other	4,131			4,131
Student Loans	402			402
Property Rehabilitation			15	15
Unrestricted	(504,467)	(1,143,821)	(52,062)	(1,700,350)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$ (310,699)	\$ (1,057,054)	\$ (32,500)	\$ (1,400,253)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(Concluded)

EXHIBIT X-13**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES****ALL DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS - PROPRIETARY****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021****(WITH THE NASSAU COMMUNITY COLLEGE AUGUST 31, 2021)****(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Nassau Community College	Nassau Health Care Corporation	Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units	Total Discretely Presented Component Units
<u>Expenses</u>	\$ 230,741	\$ 667,952	\$ 57,858	\$ 956,551
<u>Program Revenues:</u>				
Charges for Services	50,984	523,612	42,045	616,641
Operating Grants and Contributions	82,407			82,407
Capital Grants and Contributions		3,355		3,355
Total Program Revenues	133,391	526,967	42,045	702,403
Net Program Revenues (Expenses)	(97,350)	(140,985)	(15,813)	(254,148)
<u>General Revenues</u>				
Federal, State and Local Appropriations	98,830			98,830
Investment Income	191	1,054	33	1,278
Gain on Sale of Real Property			11	11
Other	6,347		5,881	12,228
Royalty Income			22,995	22,995
Total General Revenues	105,368	1,054	28,920	135,342
Change in Net Position (Deficit)	8,018	(139,931)	13,107	(118,806)
Net Position (Deficit) - Beginning of Year	(318,717)	(917,123)	(45,607)	(1,281,447)
Net Position (Deficit) - End of Year	\$ (310,699)	\$ (1,057,054)	\$ (32,500)	\$ (1,400,253)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity - The County of Nassau (the “County”), incorporated in 1899, contains three towns, two cities and sixty-four incorporated villages. These financial statements present the County (the “primary government”) which includes all funds, elected offices, departments and agencies of the County, as well as boards and commissions, since the County is financially accountable for these; and its legally separate component units.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the County is financially accountable or other organizations whose nature and significant relationship with the County are such that exclusion would cause the County’s financial statements to be misleading. Financial accountability can occur at the appointment of a voting majority of the component unit’s board, and (i) either the County’s ability to impose its will on the organization or (ii) there is potential for the organization to provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the County. Financial accountability can also occur when the component unit is fiscally dependent on the County.

The County appoints the voting majority of the governing boards of the following component units; Nassau County Industrial Development Agency (the “NCIDA”), Nassau County Local Economic Assistance Corporation (the “NCLEAC”), Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority (the “NCSSWFA”), Nassau County Tobacco Settlement Corporation (the “NCTSC”), Nassau Regional Off-Track Betting Corporation (the “OTB”) and the Nassau County Land Bank Corporation (the “NC Land Bank”). The County has the ability to remove the appointed members of those organizations’ governing boards at will and as such has the ability to impose its will on the organizations.

The Nassau County Interim Finance Authority (“NIFA”), Nassau Community College (“NCC”), and Nassau Health Care Corporation (d/b/a NuHealth) (“NHCC”) have the voting majority of their governing boards appointed by the Governor of the State of New York or local legislative appointments. These component units are considered part of the reporting entity of the County because of the fiscal dependence and the financial burden that is placed on the County.

The Nassau County Bridge Authority (the “Bridge Authority”) is included as a discretely presented component unit due to the financial integration with the primary government, as it would be misleading to exclude.

The basic financial statements include both blended and discretely presented component units. The blended component units, although legally separate entities are, in substance, part of the County’s operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. The following component units are blended with the governmental funds of the County: NIFA’s general fund as a major special revenue fund and its debt service as a non-major debt service fund, and both NCSSWFA’s and NCTSC’s general and debt service funds as non-major special revenue and debt service funds, respectively. The services of the blended component units are almost exclusively for the County.

The discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize they are legally separate from the government. The services provided by the discretely presented component units are for the citizenry of the County. Combining statements for the discretely presented component units are presented in Exhibits X-12, X-13, A-3 and A-4. These component units include NCC and NHCC as major component units and the Bridge Authority, OTB, NCIDA, NCLEAC, and NC Land Bank as non-major component units. The activities of these component units are accounted for in a manner similar to private business enterprises, in which the focus is on the periodic determination of revenues, expenses, and net income.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Reporting Entity (Continued)**

The County continuously assesses the need to include various organizations within the County whose status as a component unit may change due to financial dependence, legislative developments or level of influence the County may exercise over such entity.

Discretely Presented Component Units - Financial data of the County's component units that are not part of the primary government is reported in the component units' column in the government-wide financial statements, to emphasize that these component units are legally separate from the County. They include the following:

Major Component Units

- (a) ***The Nassau Community College*** ("NCC") - provides educational services under New York State Education Law. It is reported as a component unit as the County appoints half of its governing body of ten members, the County approves its budget, issues debt for NCC purposes and provides approximately 29% of NCC's 2021 budgeted revenues through a County-wide real property tax levy. Therefore, NCC is discretely presented. NCC has authority to enter into contracts under New York State Education Law and to sue and be sued. NCC is presented in accordance with policies prescribed by GASB Statement No. 35, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis for Public Colleges and Universities*, and in accordance with New York State Education Law. This component unit is presented as of, and for its fiscal year ended, August 31, 2021.

These financial statements present NCC and its component units, the Nassau Community College Foundation, Inc. and the Faculty-Student Association of Nassau Community College, Inc. Component units are legally separate entities that are included in NCC's reporting entity because of the significance of their operating or financial relationships with NCC. The Nassau Community College Foundation, Inc. and the Faculty-Student Association of Nassau Community College, Inc. have fiscal year ends of August 31st, the same as that of NCC.

- (b) ***Nassau Health Care Corporation*** (d/b/a NuHealth) ("NHCC") is a public benefit corporation created pursuant to NYS Public Authorities Law Section 3401, et seq. in 1997 for the purposes of acquiring and operating the health facilities of the County. Effective September 29, 1999 (the "Transfer Date"), a transaction was executed which transferred ownership of the County health facilities to the NHCC which included Nassau University Medical Center ("NUMC"), A. Holly Patterson Extended Care Facility ("AHP"), Faculty Practice Plan, Nassau Health Care Foundation ("NHCF"), and the Health Centers. Concurrent with the transaction, \$259.7 million of Nassau Health Care Corporation Health System Revenue Bonds, Series 1999 were issued. During 2004, \$303.4 million of Nassau Health Care Corporation Bonds, Series 2004 were issued to refund the NHCC's Revenue Bond Series 1999, fund certain capital projects and provide working capital. In 2009, a portion of the Series 2004 Bonds were redeemed with the issuance of the Series 2009 bonds. The bonds are insured and guaranteed by the County.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Reporting Entity (Continued)*****Discretely Presented Component Units (Continued)*****Major Component Units (Continued)**(b) **Nassau Health Care Corporation (Continued)**

The County has provided two direct pay faith and credit guaranties, each dated March 1, 2009, to bondholders of the payment of principal, interest, and redemption payments on NHCC's outstanding Series 2009 A-D bonds (\$131.6 million as of December 31, 2021) as scheduled without acceleration, as well as to the associated letter of credit banks. In addition, the County has provided a direct pay faith and credit guaranty dated October 14, 2004 to NHCC's interest rate swap counterparties. The County's obligations under the guaranties are independent of NHCC's ability to remain a going concern. A schedule of the remaining debt service for the Series 2009 A-D bonds and the NHCC swaps, as of December 31, 2021, may be found in Note 12 – Notes Payable and Long-Term Obligations.

On July 1, 2021, fixed rate interest Series 2009 Bonds were issued pursuant to a remarketing of the prior Series 2009A (Federally taxable), Series 2009 B, C and D (non-taxable) variable rate demand bonds (VRDB) which had been in place since April 2009. The July 1, 2021 remarketing of the bonds resulted in the newly designated Series 2009 non-taxable fixed rate instruments and eliminated the requirements for swap agreements and letters of credit that had been in place in conjunction with the variable rate demand bond (VRDB) structure of the prior bonds.

In September 2004, the NHCC and the County executed a stabilization agreement (the "Stabilization Agreement") amending the original 1999 acquisition agreement. The Stabilization Agreement intended to resolve disputed charges, clarify language in existing agreements and identify the principles to govern more comprehensive successor arrangements. A successor agreement (the "Successor Agreement") was executed in 2007 superseding the Stabilization Agreement. The Successor Agreement clarifies the services provided by the NHCC to the County and establishes the mechanism for payments to the NHCC by the County and provides the NHCC with capital funding and such agreement is in effect until 2029.

NHCC is fiscally dependent on the County should certain NHCC debt service reserve funds fall below their requirements. The NHCC is considered to be a component unit of the County and is presented as a proprietary type component unit on the accrual basis of accounting. NHCC, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the NHCC (the "Captive") was incorporated as an exempted company on September 24, 1999 under laws of the Cayman Islands and operates under the terms of an unrestricted Cayman Islands Class B Insurer's license. The license allows the Captive to conduct insurance business, other than domestic business, from the Cayman Islands. The NHCC accounts for its investment in the limited liability company using the equity method.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Reporting Entity (Continued)*****Discretely Presented Component Units (Continued)*****Major Component Units (Continued)****(b) Nassau Health Care Corporation (Continued)**

NHCC has a governing board consisting of fifteen voting directors and three non-voting directors. Eight of the voting directors are appointed by the Governor of the State of New York on the recommendation of various State and County elected officials. Seven of the voting directors, and two of the non-voting directors, are appointed directly by the County Executive or the County Legislature. The Chief Executive Officer of NHCC is the final non-voting director.

Long Island Federally Qualified Health Center (“LIFQHC”) is an independent not-for-profit corporation formed on May 14, 2009 and established by New York State Department of Health (“NYSDOH”) on June 15, 2010, as a co-operator of the four treatment centers and a school-based clinic, previously operated solely by NHCC. LIFQHC is not considered a component unit of NHCC and accordingly, is not included in the accompanying financial statements.

Effective August 1, 2021, NHCC entered into a five-year contract with Nassau County to provide medical, mental health, dental, and ancillary services to inmates in the custody of Nassau County Sheriff’s Department and/or incarcerated at the Nassau County Correctional Facility. Award of the contract was made subsequent to a Request for Proposals, issued by the County in November 2020. To ensure continuity of services, the contract contained provisions to pay NHCC for services rendered during the period of March 1, 2021 and July 31, 2021, as the previous contract between the parties had expired on February 28, 2021.

NHCC has experienced recurring operating losses, has a total negative net position of \$1.1 billion at December 31, 2021, and is dependent on the continuation of federal, state and local subsidies, certain of which have or are scheduled to end or be reduced. These matters raise substantial doubt about NHCC’s ability to continue as a going concern. Additionally, the COVID-19 health crisis has added further uncertainty regarding the operations of NHCC, as well as the health care system in general. NHCC is continuously striving to improve its operating results by continuing to progress with collecting on patient accounts, through cash flows provided by government subsidies for the funding of capital projects and by participating in certain other value-based payment programs. NHCC has also undertaken a number of initiatives, including the renegotiation of commercial managed care contracts, changes to medical management practices, improved supply chain, inventory management, rightsizing of personnel and further cost reductions. The Nassau County Interim Finance Authority currently has oversight of the operations of NHCC and in that capacity, reviews certain operational aspects of the Corporation.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Reporting Entity (Continued)*****Discretely Presented Component Units (Continued)*****Non-Major Component Units**

- (c) *The Nassau Regional Off-Track Betting Corporation* (the “OTB”) was created by the New York State Legislature as a public benefit corporation. The County is its sole shareholder. It is reported as a component unit as the County Legislature appoints its governing body, which consists of a Board of Directors made up of three members. The County receives a small portion of winning wagers made at County racetracks and all net operating profits from OTB, however, the County has not received any net operating profit from OTB due to OTB’s continued operating deficits. The OTB is shown as a proprietary type component unit and is presented on the accrual basis of accounting. At the close of 2021, there were twenty-three operational facilities. OTB remits video lottery terminal revenue to the County under a separate agreement.
- (d) *The Nassau County Industrial Development Agency* (the “NCIDA”) is a public benefit corporation established on August 6, 1976 by Code Section 922, which became Chapter 674 of the Laws of 1975. NCIDA’s purpose is to serve as a core resource for new and existing private firms and companies within the County to support the growth, expansion, and ongoing operations of such organizations that allow the community to thrive by issuing taxable and tax-exempt revenue bonds that provide financial assistance using only non-taxpayer dollars. It is reported as a component unit as the County appoints its governing body and may remove the NCIDA Board at will. The County has at times provided support to the NCIDA in the form of employees and facilities. Support expenditures would be included in the County’s General Fund under personal services. The NCIDA has sole authority for establishing administrative and fiscal policy in the pursuit of its objectives. The County is not liable for any obligations or deficits the NCIDA may incur, nor does it share in any surpluses. The NCIDA is shown as a proprietary type component unit and is presented on the accrual basis of accounting.
- (e) *The Nassau County Local Economic Assistance Corporation* (the “NCLEAC”) was created as a local development corporation. On September 20, 2010, the County Legislature adopted a resolution authorizing the formation of NCLEAC pursuant to Section 1411 of the New York Not-for-Profit Corporation Law. The mission of NCLEAC is to serve as a core resource for new and existing philanthropic and charitable organizations within the County to support growth, expansion and ongoing operations of non-profit organizations that allow the community to thrive by serving as a conduit financing entity issuing taxable and tax-exempt revenue debt and providing other assistance to the non-profit sector in the County. NCLEAC has been determined to be a proprietary type component unit of the County and is presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

The County appoints the governing board of NCLEAC, which results in the interdependency with the County. The County is not liable for any obligations or deficits NCLEAC may incur, nor does it share in any surpluses. NCLEAC entered into a sublicense and cooperation agreement with NCIDA to use office space and storage space, as well as provide administrative services for NCLEAC as it has officers but no employees. The officers and some of the directors of NCLEAC serve in similar positions for the NCIDA. NCLEAC is charged accordingly for the rental and services provided by NCIDA.

NCLEAC’s primary source of operating revenue is from bond issuance and straight lease fees, which are computed as a percentage of the total project. Fees are recorded when earned, at the time of closing on the sale of bonds and straight lease arrangements.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Reporting Entity (Continued)

Discretely Presented Component Units (Continued)

Non-Major Component Units (Continued)

- (f) The Nassau County Bridge Authority (the “Bridge Authority”) is a Public Benefit Corporation created by the New York State Legislature pursuant to Chapter 893 of the Laws of 1945.

The Bridge Authority operates and maintains the Atlantic Beach Bridge across Reynolds Channel between the Villages of Lawrence and Atlantic Beach in Nassau County.

The Bridge Authority, pursuant to New York State law, is composed of a five-member board which is appointed by the County Executive with approval of the County Legislature. Each board member serves a five-year term without compensation. The board is presently comprised of a Chairman and four board members.

- (g) The Nassau County Land Bank the (“NC Land Bank”) is a not-for-profit corporation and a New York State Public Authority, organized pursuant to the New York State Land Bank Act (Article 16 of the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law). The NC Land Bank was organized on June 20, 2016. The NC Land Bank was authorized by the County, its sponsoring government, by Ordinance 87-2015, enacted by the Nassau County Legislature by unanimous affirmative vote on July 13, 2015 and approved on July 14, 2015 by the Nassau County Executive.

The NC Land Bank’s mission is to direct its funding and efforts to decrease the number of vacant, abandoned and tax distressed properties within the County, having the effect of restoring such properties to productive use and revitalizing, improving, and creating value in the communities in which they are located.

The NC Land Bank is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of seven members appointed in the manner pursuant to the Certificate of Incorporation and Nassau County Ordinance No. 87-2015. Five members are appointed by the County Executive, four of whom are recommended by the Legislative Majority and Minority leaders, the other two members are the County Attorney and the Director of Housing and Community Development, or their designees.

The NC Land Bank meets the criteria of being categorized as a component unit of the County because it is a separate legal entity, and County management appoints a voting majority of the board members. The NC Land Bank was established to address the still lingering effects of the foreclosure crisis affecting the County. The County is able to impose its will on the NC Land Bank through its voting majority members.

Bonds or any other obligation of the NC Land Bank are not considered debt of the County or of the State of New York (the “State”).

Blended Component Units

- (a) Nassau County Interim Finance Authority (“NIFA”) is included as a blended component unit of the County’s primary government because it is a financing instrumentality of the County. It acts as a temporary financial intermediary to the County and is authorized to act as an oversight authority to the County under certain circumstances. It reports using the governmental model and its funds are reported as part of the County’s major funds (“NIFA Fund”) and as part of the County’s non-major funds (“NIFA Debt Service Fund”).

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Reporting Entity (Continued)*****Blended Component Units (Continued)*****(a) Nassau County Interim Finance Authority (Continued)**

NIFA is a corporate governmental agency and instrumentality of the State constituting a public benefit corporation created by the Nassau County Interim Finance Authority Act, Chapter 84 of the Laws of 2000, as supplemented by Chapter 179 of the Laws of 2000 and as may be amended from time to time, including, but not limited to, Chapter 528 of the Laws of 2002, and Chapters 314 and 685 of the Laws of 2003 (the "Act"). The Act became effective June 23, 2000. Although legally separate and independent of Nassau County, NIFA is a component unit of the County for County financial reporting purposes and, accordingly, is included in the County's financial statements.

NIFA is governed by seven directors, each appointed by the Governor, including one each appointed upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader of the State Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the State Comptroller. The Governor also designates the chairperson and vice chairperson from among the directors.

NIFA has power under the Act to monitor and oversee the finances of the County, and upon declaration of a "Control Period" as defined in the Act, provide additional oversight authority. Under the Act, NIFA may at times issue bonds to refund bonds previously issued by NIFA and its initial ability to issue bonds, other than refunding bonds, expired in 2007. However, in April 2020, New York State enacted legislation to renew NIFA's ability to issue bonds through December 31, 2021 for various Nassau County purposes as defined in the Act, to help the County close budget gaps created by the coronavirus pandemic. The legislation allows for NIFA to issues bonds and notes without limit to finance capital projects, finance cash flow needs of the county, as well as any County deficit including costs resulting from tax certiorari judgments or settlements of the County for proceedings commenced on or after June 1, 2000, in an amount not to exceed \$800 million. No bond of NIFA may mature later than January 31, 2051, or more than 30 years from its date of issuance.

In February 2021, NIFA refinanced \$331 million of its outstanding debt and \$857 million of outstanding County debt and issued \$1.1 billion of new NIFA debt, expiring in 2035. See Note 12, *Notes Payable and Long-Term Obligations* for further details.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Reporting Entity (Continued)****Blended Component Units (Continued)****(a) Nassau County Interim Finance Authority (Continued)**

On January 26, 2011, NIFA adopted a resolution which imposed a Control Period on the County pursuant to the Act. It had determined that the County's proposed budget for fiscal year 2011 reflected a substantial likelihood that it would produce a major operating fund deficit in excess of one percent of the aggregate result of operations of such funds. During a control period NIFA is required to withhold transitional State aid and is empowered, among other things, to approve or disapprove proposed contracts and borrowings by the County and Covered Organizations (as defined in the Act); approve, disapprove or modify the County's Multi-Year Financial Plan; issue binding orders to the appropriate local officials; impose a wage freeze; and terminate the control period upon finding that no condition exists which would permit imposition of a Control Period. For fiscal year 2021, the County remains in a Control Period. See Note 2 for more information on the NIFA Control Period and its effect on the County.

All Legislative actions with regard to the approval of contracts or resolutions to borrow funds require NIFA's final authorization.

Revenues of NIFA consist of sales tax revenues, defined as net collections from sales and compensating use taxes, penalties and interest authorized by the State and imposed by the County on the sale and use of tangible personal property and services in the County, investment earnings on money and investments on deposit in various NIFA accounts and state assistance received to partially fund the control period expenditures. Sales tax revenues collected by the State Comptroller for transfer to NIFA are not subject to appropriation by the State or County. Revenues of NIFA that are not required to pay debt service, operating expenditures, and other costs of NIFA are payable to the County.

(b) The Nassau County Tobacco Settlement Corporation ("NCTSC") is a special purpose local development corporation, and is an instrumentality of, but separate and apart from the County, incorporated under the provisions of the New York State Not-For-Profit Corporation Law. Although legally separate from and independent of the County, the Corporation is considered an affiliated organization. Accordingly, the NCTSC is being reported as a blended component unit for financial reporting purposes in the County's financial statements.

The Board of Directors of NCTSC has three members, one of whom must meet certain requirements of independence: (i) one appointed by a majority vote of the County Legislature, (ii) one who must be the County Treasurer, *ex officio*, designated by the County Executive and (iii) one selected by (i) and (ii). For the year ending December 31, 2021, one position was vacant.

On November 23, 1999, NCTSC entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement ("Agreement") dated as of October 1, 1999 with the County pursuant to which NCTSC acquired from the County, among other things, all of the County's right, title, and interest under the Master Settlement Agreement ("MSA") and the Consent Decree, as such terms are defined in the Agreement, and which are referred to herein as Tobacco Settlement Revenues ("TSRs").

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Reporting Entity (Continued)****Blended Component Units (Continued)****(b) The Nassau County Tobacco Settlement Corporation (Continued)**

The consideration paid by NCTSC to the County for such acquisition consisted of \$247.5 million in cash (of which \$77.5 million was paid into escrow for the benefit of the County) and the sole beneficial interest in NCTSC Residual Trust (“Residual Trust”), a Delaware business trust, to which NCTSC has conveyed a residual interest in all the TSRs. The NCTSC funded such consideration from the proceeds of its Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series A, which are referred to herein as the 1999 Bonds. NCTSC’s right to receive TSRs is its primary revenue source.

On April 5, 2006, NCTSC, issued \$431.0 million of NCTSC Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed bonds, Series 2006 (“Series 2006 Bonds”) pursuant to an Amended and Restated Indenture dated as of March 1, 2006. Proceeds were used for a number of purposes including, to refund all of NCTSC’s 1999 Bonds then currently outstanding, and to fund a Senior Liquidity Reserve for Series 2006 Senior Bonds.

(c) The Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority (“NCSSWFA”) is a public benefit corporation established in 2003 by the State under the Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority Act (the “NCSSWFA Act”), codified as Title-10-D of Article 5 of the Public Authorities Law of the State. The NCSSWFA was established for the purpose of refinancing outstanding sewer and storm water resources debt issued by or on behalf of the County and financing future County sewer and storm water resources projects. The NCSSWFA may issue debt in an amount up to \$350.0 million for such purposes (exclusive of debt issued to refund or otherwise repay the NCSSWFA debt). The NCSSWFA Act, and other legal documents of the NCSSWFA, established various financial relationships between the County and the NCSSWFA.

NCSSWFA is governed by seven board members, each appointed by the County Executive with confirmation by the County Legislature. Each member serves a three-year term without compensation.

Pursuant to a Financing and Acquisition Agreement dated as of March 1, 2004, (the “2004 Agreement”) by and between the NCSSWFA and the County, the NCSSWFA acquired all of the sewer and storm water resources facilities, buildings, equipment and related assets, other than land (the “System”), of the County.

The NCSSWFA paid for the assets acquired in installments by paying the debt service on outstanding bonds originally issued by or on behalf of the County, including bonds issued by NIFA on behalf of the County (“County Bonds”) to finance the assets acquired. In addition, as part of such purchase price, the NCSSWFA may, at the request of the County, refinance County Bonds. The County also agreed to transfer to the NCSSWFA and the NCSSWFA agreed to acquire from the County any additional System facilities, which became a part of the System (at the time the project is completed), including those facilities financed by obligations of the County or NIFA after the closing date; and, the NCSSWFA paid debt service on such new County Bonds in the same manner and time, set forth above for the payment of County Bonds. Annually, the obligation to pay for expenditures incurred by the County, for such projects, is transferred to the NCSSWFA. Additionally, the County agreed that, during the term of the 2004 Agreement, it will not sell, lease, mortgage, or otherwise give up or encumber the real property upon which the facilities are situated.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Reporting Entity (Continued)

Blended Component Units (Continued)

(c) The Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority (Continued)

The 2004 Agreement was replaced and superseded by the 2014 Agreement (defined below).

Pursuant to a financing agreement dated October 1, 2014, by and between the NCSSWFA and the County (the “2014 Agreement”), the NCSSWFA released the System to the County, effective as of the closing date of the 2014 NCSSWFA refunding bonds. As the 2014 Agreement no longer requires the NCSSWFA to pay the County Bonds, the responsibility for making the payments on the County Bonds returned to the County at that time.

Most of the NCSSWFA’s revenues are derived through the imposition, by the County, of assessments for sewer and storm water resources services. The County has directed each city and town receiver of taxes to remit all such assessments directly to the trustee for the NCSSWFA’s bonds. The NCSSWFA receives funds to service all NCSSWFA debt and pay its operating expenditures. Remaining funds are remitted to the Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water District (the “Sewer District”). The Sewer District is responsible for paying debt service on County Sewer Bonds (as of the 2014 Agreement) and the operational costs of the System.

Complete financial statements of the individual component units may be obtained from their respective administrative offices:

Nassau Community College One Education Drive Garden City, NY 11530	Nassau County Interim Finance Authority 1305 Franklin Avenue, Suite 302 Garden City, NY 11530
Nassau Health Care Corporation 2201 Hempstead Turnpike East Meadow, NY 11554	Nassau County Tobacco Settlement Corp. One West Street, 1st Floor Mineola, NY 11501
Nassau Regional Off-Track Betting Corporation 139 Liberty Avenue Mineola, NY 11501	Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority One West Street, 1st Floor Mineola, NY 11501
Nassau County Industrial Development Agency 1 West Street, 4th Floor Mineola, NY 11501	Nassau County Local Economic Assistance Corporation 1 West Street, 4th Floor Mineola, NY 11501
Nassau County Bridge Authority 160 Beach 2nd Street Lawrence, NY 11559	Nassau County Land Bank One West Street Mineola, NY 11501

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

The accompanying basic financial statements of the County of Nassau (the “County”) are presented in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) for governments in the United States of America as prescribed by the GASB.

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies and reporting practices of the County:

Government-wide Statements: The government-wide financial statements, (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities), display information about the primary government and its component units. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations of internal activity have been made in these statements. The primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable. All of the activities of the County as primary government are governmental activities.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the County’s governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: (i) charges for services such as rental revenue from operating leases on buildings, lots, etc., and (ii) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or program.

Taxes and other revenues not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the County’s funds, including fiduciary funds and blended component units. Separate statements for the governmental and fiduciary fund categories are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds.

The County uses funds to report on its fund balance and the changes in fund balance. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, fiduciary, and proprietary. There are no proprietary funds in the primary government. Each category, in turn, is divided into separate “fund types.”

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – This fund is the principal operating fund of the County through which the County provides most County-wide services. This fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. Its principal sources of revenue are sales tax, the County-wide real property tax, other local taxes and charges, departmental revenues, and Federal and State aid. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions* (“GASB 54”), certain County budgetary funds were consolidated into the General Fund for reporting purposes. The budgetary funds included in the General Fund are the Debt Service Fund, the Police Headquarters Fund, the Fire Prevention, Safety, Communication, and Education Fund, the Technology Fund, the Open Space Fund, the Litigation Fund, the Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund, the Employee Accrued Benefit Liability Reserve Fund, and the Bond Indebtedness Reserve Fund. Two new funds were established in fiscal 2021, the Excess Sales Tax Fund and Opioid Litigation Settlement Fund. Exhibits B-11 and B-12 provide details of the current fiscal year for each of the funds comprising the County’s General Fund.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)**

Special Revenue Funds – are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

NIFA Fund – This fund accounts for sales tax revenues received by NIFA and for general administration expenditures, as well as transfers to Nassau County. The County reports the NIFA Fund as a major fund because management believes it is important for users for public interest purposes.

Police District Fund - This fund is used to provide police services to those areas of the County that do not maintain their own local police forces. Revenues are raised principally through a special real property tax levied only in those areas served by the County police.

Sewer and Storm Water District (“SSW”) Fund – This fund consists of the sewage treatment and collection districts and is responsible for the operation and repair of the County sewage collection areas and maintaining and enhancing the region’s water environment. Revenues are raised principally through a special real property tax levied to areas served by the sewage treatment and collection districts. The County reports the Sewer and Storm Water District Fund as a major fund because management believes it is important for users for public interest purposes.

Disputed Assessment Fund - the Disputed Assessment Fund (“DAF”) became operational in 2017. The County’s Administrative Code was amended by New York State Legislation in relation to the levy and extension of real property taxes on class four properties (i.e., commercial properties) and established a disputed assessment charge. The DAF was created as a mechanism to maintain collections and record distributions of the disputed assessment charges to commercial property owners who are due tax certiorari refunds.

American Rescue Plan (“ARPA”) Fund - the ARPA Fund (“ARP”) was established in the 2021 fiscal year to account for Federal American Rescue Plan Act (“ARPA”) funding received by the County and the uses of those funds. The ARP Fund does not have an annually adopted budget. Revenues and expenditures are recorded in each of the programs established by the County’s Administration and approved by the County’s Legislature. In accordance with Federal guidelines on the use of ARPA funding, the County must appropriate the ARPA funds by December 31, 2024 and spend the funds no later than December 31, 2026.

Capital Fund - This fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets. This fund is used to account for the expenditures for County general improvement capital construction projects. Some of the major project initiatives included in this fund are aimed at enhancements to County buildings, rehabilitation of County roadways, drainage improvements, redevelopment of park facilities and major capital equipment purchases. Funding for these projects is primarily provided by the issuance of long-term debt but also may be supplemented by Federal and State aid grant awards.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)**

The County has the following nonmajor funds:

Special Revenues Funds include the following:

Environmental Protection Fund - This fund is used to purchase and preserve open space and for other purposes in accordance with the County's environmental programs, established by Local Law No. 14 of 2004 and Local Law No. 10 of 2006.

Tobacco Settlement Corporation Fund – This fund is used to segregate proceeds remaining from the 1999 securitization of certain tobacco settlement revenues.

Sewer Financing Authority Fund – This fund accounts for sewer and storm water assessments and other revenues received by NCSSWFA for its general administration expenditures, transfers to the NCSSWFA Debt Service Fund to pay NCSSWFA debt service as it comes due, and distributions to the County (on behalf of the Sewer and Storm Water District Fund).

Grant Fund – This fund accounts for outside funding the County receives, primarily from New York State and Federal government agencies that reimburse the cost of certain programs. This fund is used to enhance existing services, provide new services, act as seed money for new service programs, and partially or fully cover the costs of services mandated by the State or Federal government, and pay overtime for special public safety programs among other things.

Federal Emergency Management Assistance ("FEMA") Fund – This fund accounts for the funding that the County received from the Federal government that reimbursed cost of disaster recovery programs related to Superstorm Sandy. There is on-going activity in this fund related to FEMA project worksheets not yet closed out.

COVID Fund – The COVID Fund was established in fiscal year 2020 for the purpose of accounting for Federal Coronavirus Relief funding received from the Federal government and related eligible expenditures. The COVID Fund also accounts for eligible pandemic-related expenditures that are expected to qualify for Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") reimbursement.

Debt Service Funds – are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest and for financial resources that are being accumulated for principal and interest in future years.

Tobacco Settlement Corporation Debt Service Fund – This fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are for NCTSC principal and interest payments, and also includes the Senior Liquidity Reserve Account.

Sewer Financing Authority Debt Service Fund – This fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are for NCSSWFA principal and interest payments, and for future resources that are being accumulated for principal and interest in future years.

NIFA Debt Service Fund – This fund is used to account for and report resources that are restricted or assigned to expenditures for principal and interest, and for financial resources that are being accumulated for principal and interest in future years. This fund accounts for debt service costs for serial bonds issued by NIFA to fund the County's long-term financing needs.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)**

Additionally, the County reports the following fund type:

Fiduciary Fund – The Fiduciary Fund holds resources that are not for the County's benefit. The County acts in a custodial capacity.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In June 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period* (“GASB 89”). It supersedes paragraphs 5-22 of Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. However, in recognition of the coronavirus pandemic, in 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 95, which postponed the effective date by one year. The adoption of this Statement had no effect on the County’s financial statements.

In October 2021, GASB issued Statement No. 98, *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* (“GASB 98”). This Statement establishes the term *annual comprehensive financial report* and its acronym *ACFR*. That new term and acronym replace instances of *comprehensive annual financial report* and its acronym in generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments. This Statement was developed in response to concerns raised by stakeholders that the common pronunciation of the acronym for comprehensive annual financial report sounds like a profoundly objectionable racial slur. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2021. The implementation of this Statement has been applied and reflected in the County’s financial statements.

New Accounting Standards Not Yet Effective

In June 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases* (“GASB 87”). The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments’ financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principles that leases are financing of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments’ leasing activities.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)****New Accounting Standards Not Yet Effective (Continued)**

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. However, in recognition of the coronavirus pandemic, in 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 95, which postponed the effective date by 18 months. The County has not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from implementing this Statement and is therefore unable to determine the impact that adopting this Statement will have on its financial position and results of operations when it is adopted.

In May 2019, GASB issued Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations* (“GASB 91”). This Statement provides guidance regarding the accounting and financial reporting and establishes related standards for recognition, measurement, and disclosure for issuers. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. In recognition of the coronavirus pandemic, in 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 95, which postponed the effective date by one year. The County has not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from implementing this Statement and is therefore unable to determine the impact that adopting this Statement will have on its financial position and results of operations when it is adopted.

In January 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020* (“GASB 92”). The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020. In recognition of the coronavirus pandemic, in 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 95, which postponed the effective date by one year. The County has not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from implementing this Statement and is therefore unable to determine the impact that adopting this Statement will have on its financial position and results of operations when it is adopted.

In March 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates* (“GASB 93”). This Statement provides guidance to governments that have entered into agreements in which an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is a benchmark for variable payments made or received. The most common IBOR, the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), is scheduled to be discontinued at the end of 2021. As a result, governments will need to amend or replace financial instruments that are tied to LIBOR. Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, previously required a government to terminate hedge accounting when it changes the reference rate of a hedging derivative’s variable payment. In addition, Statement No. 87, *Leases*, previously required a government that replaced the rate on which variable payments depend in a lease contract to apply the provisions for lease modifications, including remeasurement of the lease liability or lease receivable. The objective of this Statement is to address those and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2021 for the removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate. All other requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020. In recognition of the coronavirus pandemic, in 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 95, which postponed the effective date by one year. The County has not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from implementing this Statement and is therefore unable to determine the impact that adopting this Statement will have on its financial position and results of operations when it is adopted.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)****New Accounting Standards Not Yet Effective (Continued)**

In March 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements* (“GASB 94”). The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs), including those outside the scope of GASB’s existing literature in Statement No. 60, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements*, and Statement No. 87, *Leases*. This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). It is also designed to make certain improvements to the guidance previously included in Statement 60. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. The County has not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from implementing this Statement and is therefore unable to determine the impact that adopting this Statement will have on its financial position and results of operations when it is adopted.

In May 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements* (“GASB 96”). This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. The County has not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from implementing this Statement and is therefore unable to determine the impact that adopting this Statement will have on its financial position and results of operations when it is adopted.

In June 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans*—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32 (“GASB 97”). The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The requirements of this Statement that are related to the accounting and financial reporting for Section 457 plans are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. The County has a defined benefit pension and therefore, part of GASB 97 is not applicable. The County has not completed the process of evaluating the remaining impact that will result from implementing this Statement and is therefore unable to determine the impact that adopting this Statement will have on its financial position and results of operations when it is adopted.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)****New Accounting Standards Not Yet Effective (Continued)**

In October 2021, GASB issued Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*. This Statement addresses numerous accounting and financial reporting issues identified during the implementation and application of certain GASB pronouncements or during the due process on other pronouncements.

The issues covered by GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*, include:

- Accounting and financial reporting for exchange or exchange-like financial guarantees;
- Certain derivative instruments that are neither hedging derivative instruments nor investment derivative instruments;
- Clarification of certain provisions of:
 - Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements — and Management's Discussion and Analysis — for State and Local Governments*;
 - Statement No. 87, *Leases*;
 - Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnership and Availability Payment Arrangements*; and
 - Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*.
- Replacing the original deadline for using the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) as a benchmark interest rate for hedges of interest rate risk of taxable debt, with a deadline of when LIBOR ceases to be determined by the ICE Benchmark Administration using the methodology in place as of Dec. 31, 2021.
- Accounting for the distribution of benefits as part of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
- Disclosures related to nonmonetary transactions.
- Pledges of future revenues when resources are not received by the pledging government.
- Updating certain terminology for consistency with existing authoritative standards.

The requirements related to extension of the use of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, clarification of certain provisions in Statement 34, as amended, and terminology updates related to Statement 53 and Statement 63 are effective upon issuance. The requirements related to leases, PPPs, and SBITAs are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. The requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**B. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND MEASUREMENT FOCUS**

The basis of accounting determines when transactions are reported in the financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the County either gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, include, for example, sales and property taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from sales taxes is recognized when the underlying 'exchange' transaction takes place. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. TSRs are recognized as they are collected due to the unpredictability of the revenues and the difficulty with which to estimate the amounts earned.

All discretely presented component units are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized in the period earned and expenses are recognized in the period incurred. Their unbilled services receivable are recognized as revenue.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are measurable when the amount of the revenue is subject to reasonable estimation. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the County considers revenues exclusive of revenue from Federal and State supported programs, to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Revenue from Federal and State supported programs, are considered available if collected within one year of year-end. All other revenue items that are not measurable are recognized when cash is received by the government. Revenue receivables that are not collected within the 60 days are reclassified to Deferred Inflows of Resources.

Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the liability is incurred, if measurable, with the following exceptions that are in conformity with GAAP: general long-term obligation principal and interest are reported only when due, vacation and sick leave when paid, judgments and claims when settled and due, other postemployment benefits when due, pension expenditures when due and depreciation is not recognized as an expenditure.

The fiduciary fund is accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting for the purpose of asset and liability recognition.

Transfers among funds are recognized in the accounting period in which the interfund receivable and payable arise.

Nassau Community College – NCC reports as a special purpose government entity engaged only in business type activities as defined in GASB Statement No. 35, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for Public Colleges and Universities*.

Nassau Health Care Corporation - In its accounting and financial reporting, the NHCC follows the pronouncements of the GASB as appropriate for special purpose entities engaging in other business-type activities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. **BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING**

A legally appropriated budget is adopted for each fiscal year for the General Fund, and some of its components; the Police Headquarters, the Debt Service and the Fire Prevention Funds, and each of the Special Revenue Funds, with the exception of ARP, DAF, NIFA, NCSSWFA, NCTSC, and the COVID, Grant and FEMA Funds. The remainder of the funds that are consolidated into the General Fund for reporting purposes may not have annually adopted budgets. NIFA funds consist of sales tax revenues collected by the State Comptroller and transferred to the fund and are not subject to appropriation by the State or County. NCSSWFA funds are not subject to appropriation as they consist of property taxes (sewer assessments) collected by the city and town receiver of taxes and the County has directed them to remit all such assessments to NCSSWFA’s Trustee in accordance with the 2014 Agreement. NCTSC funds consist of Tobacco Settlement Revenues received annually as a result of a Master Settlement Agreement between the Tobacco Settlement Corporation and Tobacco Manufacturing Companies. The Grant, ARP, COVID, and FEMA Funds are appropriated for the life of specific grants, not for annual fiscal periods. The DAF has no legally adopted budget as the fund was specifically established by State legislation which restricts how the fund is utilized.

The budget as reported include prior year fund encumbrances carried forward as well as current year authorizations. In the case of the Grant Fund, an appropriated budget is legally adopted for the life of each grant as it is received. The FEMA Fund’s appropriated budget was legally adopted for the life of the FEMA project worksheets submitted to FEMA for reimbursement of expenditures incurred beginning in 2012 during Superstorm Sandy. The County Legislature also authorizes and rescinds spending and financing authority in a Capital Budget. Each project authorized has continuing budget authority until the project is completed or rescinded. All appropriated budgets are adopted by ordinance of the County Legislature on the same modified accrual basis of accounting used to report revenues and expenditures, and encumbrances are treated as charges to appropriations when recorded. All supplemental appropriations amending appropriated budgets as originally adopted are also provided by ordinance of the County Legislature. While the County remains under NIFA control period, NIFA must approve the budget legally adopted by the County Legislature.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, supplemental appropriations for the General Fund and appropriation budgets for the Grant, ARP, COVID, and DAF Funds were adopted and are included in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances, Total Budgetary Authority, Actual and Budgetary Basis for the General Fund and DAF Fund and the Schedule of Expenditures by County Departments and Offices, Total Budgetary Authority and Actual for the Grant Fund, respectively, as follows (dollars in thousands):

Supplemental Appropriations:		
General Fund	\$	389,062
Appropriation Budgets:		
Grant Fund		218,396
ARPA Fund		185,350
COVID Fund		116,799
DAF Fund		<u>1,273</u>
Total Supplemental Appropriations and Appropriation Budgets	<u>\$</u>	<u>910,880</u>

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**C. BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING (Continued)**

Appropriations, which have not been expended or encumbered by the end of the fiscal period, lapse at that time, except for the Grant, FEMA, ARPA, COVID and Capital Funds, whose budgets are legally adopted for the life of the grant, or until the capital project is completed.

The County followed these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. The proposed budget must be presented to the County Legislature not later than September 15th. (For the NCC, the proposed budget is submitted on or before the second Monday in July for the fiscal year commencing the following September 1st). The proposed budgets include proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. Each year during a control period (as described under the Reporting Entity), the NIFA Act requires the County to submit the proposed budget to NIFA no later than September 15th, which must be consistent with the accompanying multi-year financial plan that the County must submit for NIFA's approval.
3. Public hearings are conducted to obtain public comments.
4. Budgets must be adopted by the County Legislature no later than October 30th of the prior year. (For the NCC, the budget is legally enacted on or before the third Monday in August).
5. The legally appropriated budget approved by the County Legislature must be approved by NIFA pursuant to its statutory authority during a control period. Should NIFA disapprove the budget, the Legislature and County Executive are required to modify the budget to meet NIFA's expectations and are consistent with the County's Multi-Year Financial Plan approved by NIFA.
6. The County Executive has the power to veto revisions to the proposed budget made by the Legislature. The Legislature may override a vetoed item within 7 days by an affirmative veto of at least 13 of the 19 members.
7. The appropriated budget can be legally amended by the County Legislature subsequent to its initial adoption. Proposed amendments can be submitted by the County Executive to the Legislature at any time during the fiscal year. These proposed amendments are then voted on by the Legislature at the next available meeting. Amendments, which are legally approved by the Legislature, are immediately reflected in the operating appropriated budget.
8. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the governmental funds. The legal level of budgetary control is exercised at the object appropriation level within a fund's departmental control center. The County Legislature must approve all transfers and supplemental appropriations at this level.

D. ENCUMBRANCES

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the governmental funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported within governmental funds as restricted, committed or assigned fund balance since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits, as well as highly liquid investments, with original maturities of three months or less from the date acquired by the County or its component units, except for assets whose use has been restricted. In accordance with General Municipal Law of the State, the County may invest in certificates of deposits, money market and time deposit accounts, repurchase agreements, obligations of the United States Government and obligations of the State and its various municipal subdivisions.

Restricted cash and investments represent amounts held for payment of future debt service and amounts with use restricted by regulations.

As required by law, all cash deposits and cash equivalents are required to be fully collateralized or insured. Bank balances are covered by Federal Depository Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance or by collateral consisting of obligations of the United States Government held by the County's agent in the County's name, or agents of its component units in their names.

F. INVESTMENTS AND CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

The County invests in certificates of deposit which have a maturity of three to six months. Due to the liquidity of the certificates of deposit, those with three-month maturities are reported as cash and cash equivalents and those with six-month maturities are reported as investments.

NIFA investments, except for highly liquid market investments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase, are reported at fair value. Investment income, including changes in fair value of investments, is reported in operations. Restricted investments represent amounts held by NIFA's Bond Trustee for the payment of future debt service payments, as well as amounts restricted by contractual agreements and regulations for NCTSC.

NCSSWFA investments, except for highly liquid market investments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase, are reported at fair value, which includes accrued interest receivable.

G. INVENTORIES

Inventory on hand for the County is not significant and is recorded as an expenditure in the period purchased.

NHCC inventories, which are prepaid supplies, are carried at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out valuation method.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**H. CAPITAL ASSETS**

All capital assets, which are acquired or constructed for general governmental purposes, are reported as expenditures in the fund that finances the asset acquisition and are accounted for and reported in the government-wide financial statements, as capital assets, if they meet the County's capitalization criteria. These statements also contain the County's infrastructure elements that are required to be capitalized under GAAP. Infrastructure assets include public domain assets such as roads, bridges, streets, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, drainage systems, lighting systems, and the like. Real property acquired in 1984 and prior (except for infrastructure assets) is recorded at historical cost based on an appraisal performed in 1984. Real property acquired after 1984 as well as all infrastructure assets are recorded at historical cost. Capital leases are classified as capital assets in amounts equal to the lesser of the fair market value or the present value of net minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease.

Equipment with a unit cost of \$5,000 or more is included in the financial statements as general capital assets of the County. Electronic equipment valued at a unit cost of \$500 or more and all other equipment valued at \$1,000 or more is inventoried and recorded for internal control purposes. Donated capital assets, if material, are stated at their acquisition value as of the date of the donation. Intangible assets are classified as capital assets if identifiable. Intangible assets are characterized as an asset that lacks physical substance, is nonfinancial in nature, and has an initial useful life extending beyond a single reporting period. The County has software categorized as intangible capital assets which are amortized based on the applicable useful lives as determined by management using factors in accordance with GASB 51.

It is NHCC's policy to capitalize assets in excess of \$1,000 dollars that have useful lives of more than one year and NCC's policy to capitalize all assets that have useful lives of more than five years.

I. DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is defined by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA") as a method of accounting which aims to distribute the cost or value of tangible capital assets, less any salvage value, over the estimated useful life of the assets in a systematic and rational manner. Capital assets should be depreciated over their estimated useful lives unless they are inexhaustible. Accumulated depreciation is reported for land improvements, buildings, equipment and infrastructure. (The County's land improvements consist of exhaustible capital assets such as swimming pools, parking lots, and playgrounds.) Land, which is an inexhaustible asset, and construction in progress are not depreciated. Land improvements, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure are depreciated, using straight-line method of depreciation, over their estimated useful lives of 20 years for land improvements, 40 years for buildings, 3 to 25 years for equipment and 15 to 40 years for infrastructure. Capital lease assets are amortized over the term of the lease or the life of the asset, whichever is less. Intangible assets are amortized in accordance with their individual useful lives. Currently, the County has two intangible assets that are amortized over useful lives of 15 and 20 years.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**I. DEPRECIATION (Continued)**

Depreciation is recorded by the major discretely presented component units, as follows:

Nassau Community College - Depreciation on buildings, land improvements and infrastructure, and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives, ranging from 5 to 50 years. Library books are not depreciated.

Nassau Health Care Corporation - Depreciation is computed over the estimated useful life of each class of depreciable assets, ranging from 3 to 40 years, and is computed using the straight-line method. Interest cost incurred on borrowed funds during the period of construction of capital assets is capitalized as a component of the cost of acquiring these assets.

J. PREPAIDS

Prepays represent amounts paid as of year-end, which will benefit future operations and are accounted for using the consumption method. Typically, the County's prepaids primarily consist of retirement benefits, however, the County's pension invoices were not prepaid in 2021.

K. ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS

The County reviews real property taxes receivables by performing an analysis of historical collectability of its property taxes to determine a reasonable collectability percentage which is then applied to the current year balance to arrive at the allowance for doubtful property taxes. All other receivables (accounts receivable and due from other governments) are reviewed, including communicating with the various County departments to determine if factors have changed that would warrant changes to the receivable or the allowance.

NCC calculates an estimate of uncollectable student accounts and loans receivable balances according to the methodology developed based on the history of collections. All student accounts and loan receivable balances are written off if not collected after three years. Balances that are outstanding for more than two years are reserved in accordance with the NCC's policy. NHCC's allowance for doubtful patient accounts is based upon its management's assessment of historical and expected net collections, business and economic conditions, trends in Medicare and Medicaid health care coverage and other collection indicators.

L. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS - INTEREST RATE SWAP/DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES

NIFA and NHCC's derivative instruments, consisting of interest rate swap agreements, qualified as hedging derivative instruments and had been recorded at fair value, using the zero-coupon methodology, in the Statement of Net Position as derivative instruments - interest rate swaps. In 2020, the recording of the fair value of hedging derivative instruments was reported as a deferral and included in the deferred outflow of resources in NIFA and NHCC's Statement of Net Position. During 2021, both NIFA and NHCC refinanced their variable debt and eliminated their swaps. As of year-end December 31, 2021, since neither component unit had swaps outstanding there was zero deferred outflow of resources for hedging activities.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**M. NET POSITION AND FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS**

In the government-wide financial statements, equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- a) Net investment in capital assets - Consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds (including related premiums, discounts, and related deferred inflows and outflows of resources), notes, payables, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b) Restricted net position - Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c) Unrestricted net position -All other net position that does not meet the definition of “restricted” or “net investment in capital assets.” A deficit will require future funding.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, the County normally uses restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as needed, unless there are legal requirements to the contrary. The County does not have a formal policy with respect to the order in which unrestricted resources are to be used, therefore, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, the County’s unrestricted resources will be used in the following order: committed, assigned, and unassigned.

The classification of fund balance is based on the extent to which the County is obligated to abide by constraints on the specific purposes for which government funds may be spent. The fund balance classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable - includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form, will not convert to cash within the current period, or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - includes fund balance amounts that are restricted to specific purposes. The restrictions must be imposed by external parties, such as creditors, grantors, or other governments, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

Committed - includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes pursuant to formal action of the government’s highest level of authority. For the County, the highest level of authority is the County Legislature. An ordinance committing the funds must be enacted prior to year-end in order to commit fund balance. The funds may not be used for any other purpose unless the constraint is changed by a similar action taken by the County Legislature prior to year-end.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**M. NET POSITION AND FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS (Continued)**

Assigned - includes fund balance amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes but are considered neither restricted nor committed. The County Legislature may assign fund balance, as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's budget. The County Legislature via approval of the annual budget, authorizes Department Heads who have been appointed by the County Executive and confirmed by the County Legislature, to assign amounts to be used for a specific purpose. Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the County for the specific purpose of that fund but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Assigned fund balances include all remaining amounts (except negative balances) that are reported in governmental funds, other than the General Fund, that are not classified as nonspendable and are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned - includes the residual classification for the General Fund. It is also used to report negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

The County has a policy to set recommended levels of fund balance (assigned and unassigned) of no less than four percent and no more than five percent of normal prior-year expenditures made from its internally defined General Fund and County-wide Special Revenue Funds, the Police District Fund, and the Reserve Funds (Employee Accrued Benefit Liability Fund, Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund, and the Bond Indebtedness Fund) which are included in the General Fund. The policy stipulates that use of unreserved fund balance is restricted to: (i) non-recurring expenses that promote important policy objectives; or (ii) extraordinary operating and capital purposes that could not be anticipated and which otherwise cannot be financed with current revenues in the annual operating budget.

N. ACCUMULATED UNPAID VACATION, SICK PAY, AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

County employees receive vacation time, sick leave, and other benefits pursuant to their respective labor agreement or County ordinance covering their terms of employment. Under the terms of the County's multiple labor agreements, County employees accumulate earned but unused vacation, sick pay and other leave benefits. The cash value of these accumulated unpaid employee benefits and the related employer costs (e.g., Social Security) has been accrued and reported with other long-term liabilities in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. The liability for vested or accumulated vacation, sick leave or other benefits is recorded as current and non-current obligations in the government-wide statements. The compensated absences are treated as long-term as they will not be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. The current portion of this debt is estimated based on historical trends. Compensated absence liabilities and expenditures are reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations, terminations or retirements. The amount that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available resources is reported as expenditures and a liability in the fund that gave rise to the liability.

O. GRANTS AND OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

Federal and State grants and assistance awards made on the basis of entitlement periods are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when entitlement occurs. All other Federal and State reimbursement type grants are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when the related expenditures or expenses are incurred.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**O. GRANTS AND OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES (Continued)**

The County sustained significant damage in 2012 as a result of Super-storm Sandy ("Storm"), with repair and recovery efforts continuing into 2022. While 90% of the Storm's cost continues to be reimbursed through FEMA's public assistance program, as of 2014 Governor Cuomo announced funding from the state allocated Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Relief ("CDBG-DR") to cover the remaining 10% of storm related costs incurred by local governments as a result of federally declared disasters. The funding from CDBG-DR is capped at a maximum of approximately \$19.6 million of which \$18.8 million has been received by the County as of year-end 2021. As of December 31, 2021, the County has funded approximately \$5.0 million of expenditures that exceed the amounts obligated by the CDBG-DR program.

The County's costs for emergency protective measures, debris removal and other recovery efforts through the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 total approximately \$240.2 million, with repair efforts continuing. Through 2021, the County has recorded a total of \$215.2 million of FEMA aid related to this recovery effort.

Expenditures for capital projects related to the Storm's costs, including the repair efforts related to Bay Park, total approximately \$738.6 million through 2021. A total of \$398.4 million has been recorded as revenue from FEMA through year-end 2021.

In 2021, the County received \$192.5 million of cash under the American Rescue Plan Act ("ARPA"), the first of two tranches earmarked for the County. The funds may only be used for costs incurred within a specific time period, beginning March 3, 2021, with all funds obligated by December 31, 2024 and all funds spent by December 31, 2026. As of year-end December 31, 2021, the County spent \$29.7 million of the money received in various programs aimed at assisting local residents, taxpayers and businesses, and has appropriated \$185.4 million. In June 2022, the County received the second tranche of \$192.5 million. See Note 22, *Subsequent Events* for additional information.

P. SALES TAX AND PREEMPTED SALES TAX IN LIEU OF PROPERTY TAXES

Sales Tax is the major revenue source for the County. The County is unique in that upon the creation of NIFA in 2000 by the State, the State authorized the State Comptroller to remit monthly County sales tax collections directly to NIFA for it to withhold and pay its debt service costs required for each fiscal year before any residual sales tax is transferred to the County. The County reports the total collection, including the portion withheld by NIFA, as County sales tax and reports the portion retained by NIFA as an Other Financing Use. NIFA currently has bonds outstanding through November 15, 2035.

Preempted Sales Tax in Lieu of Property Taxes (also referred to as Part County Sales Tax) is a component of sales tax as reported in the government-wide statements. Preempted Sales Tax in Lieu of Property Taxes is reported separately in the governmental funds statements (see Exhibit X-5). New York State Tax Law §1262(d), provides cities and towns a share of certain sales taxes related to hotel occupancy, restaurants and other retail establishments. This law gives cities a choice to receive their share of sales tax revenues directly or to receive them as a credit to their County property tax levies. The towns may only receive the revenues via a credit to the property tax levies.

The County contains two cities and three towns. The City of Glen Cove elected to receive their share of sales taxes as a credit to their property tax levies, while the City of Long Beach receives a direct distribution of these sales taxes from the State. All three towns (Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay) receive the revenues via a credit to their property tax levies.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

P. SALES TAX AND PREEMPTED SALES TAX IN LIEU OF PROPERTY TAXES (Continued)

The portion of sales tax revenues that the three towns and the City of Glen Cove are entitled to, are budgeted and recorded separately from other sales taxes and are referred to as Preempted Sales Tax in Lieu of Property Taxes, or “Part County” sales tax. This segregation ensures that the property tax bills for the three towns and the City of Glen Cove properly reflect an equal reduction in what otherwise would have been County property taxes owed.

As Part County sales taxes offset the current fiscal year’s payment of County property taxes by the three towns and the City of Glen Cove, actual collections may only be recognized up to the amount budgeted each year.

- Variances of actual sales tax received as compared to what is included in the annual adopted budget must be either credited or collected in a subsequent year. Because of the timing of when the operating budget is adopted and when the County’s books are closed, any variance to budget for Part County Sales Tax is delayed for two years.
 - If the actual amount of sales tax collected is greater than budgeted, the County effectively collected too much in property taxes from the City and towns. The County defers this revenue and applies a credit to the municipalities’ property tax invoices due with the County’s next full fiscal year.
 - If the actual amount of sales tax collected is less than budgeted, the County effectively collected too little in property taxes from the City and towns. The County must collect this difference in the property tax invoices that will be billed to the municipalities in the County’s next full fiscal year and reports a due from other governments in its financial statements.
- The amount of the deferral or due from other governments varies each year based on the year-end results of sales tax collections.

Q. REAL PROPERTY TAX

County real property taxes are levied on or before the third Monday in December and recorded as a receivable on January 1, the first day of the succeeding fiscal year. They are collected in two semi-annual installments, payable on January 1 and July 1 by the town and city receivers of taxes together with the town and city tax levies, all of which become a lien on January 1. The town receivers of taxes likewise collect real property taxes for all towns, school districts and special districts in the County, and return to the County after June 1st for school taxes and September 1st for general taxes, any uncollected taxes receivable. Pursuant to the Nassau County Administrative Code (“Administration Code”), the County assumes the burden of such uncollected taxes, and has the responsibility for their collection from the taxpayers.

Property tax revenue in governmental funds is recognized in the year for which it is levied provided that it is payable and collected before the current fiscal year-end or within 60 days thereafter in order to be available to pay for liabilities of the current fiscal year. At year-end, adjustments are made for taxes that are estimated to be uncollectible, or collectible but not available soon enough in the next year to finance current period expenditures. Property tax revenue not available is reported as deferred inflow of resources for the governmental fund financial statements. For government-wide reporting, property tax revenue is recognized in the year when levied, net of allowance for uncollectible amounts.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Q. REAL PROPERTY TAX (Continued)**

Each year, the County evaluates the collectability of the real property tax receivables to determine whether the allowance for real property taxes receivable is adequate. The determination is based on the trend in collectability, as evidenced by the actual collections over the prior years. Any adjustment to the allowance is recorded in the County's financial statements.

When budgeting, property taxes are used to fund the difference between appropriations and estimated non-property tax revenues. The New York State Constitution places a legal limit on the authority to impose real property taxes for counties at two percent of the average full valuation of real estate for the five years preceding the current year for general government services other than the payment of principal and interest on its long-term debt. If taxes are levied in excess of this limit, the NYS Comptroller has the ability to withhold certain local assistance. The maximum taxing authority controlling the levy of County real property taxes for 2021 was \$4.7 billion. The constitutional tax margin was \$4.2 billion or approximately 89.43% of the maximum taxing authority in 2021. See Exhibit T-10.

In addition to the legal tax limit, the New York State Legislature and the New York State Governor enacted legislation in 2011 that establishes a "property tax cap" on the amount that a local government's property tax levy can increase each year. Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 (Part A-Property Tax Cap) establishes a tax levy limit (hereafter referred to as the "property tax cap") that affects all local governments, most school districts in the State, except New York City, and a host of other independent taxing entities such as library, fire and water districts. The law was effective for local fiscal years beginning in 2012 and for the 2012-13 school year. Under this law, the growth in the property tax levy, the total amount to be raised through property taxes charged on the municipality's taxable assessed value of property, will be capped at 2 percent or the rate of inflation, whichever is less, with some exceptions. Local communities have the ability to override the cap.

The property tax cap is a restriction on the year-to-year increase in the tax levy, while the constitutional tax limit is a restriction on the total amount of the levy in any single year. Therefore, the property tax cap is a separate restriction imposed upon counties, cities, towns and villages that is in addition to the threshold constraint of the constitutional tax limit. Counties, cities, towns, and villages must meet both requirements.

R. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

During the course of normal operations, the County has numerous transactions among funds, including transfers of resources to provide services, construct assets, and service debt. The accompanying financial statements generally reflect such transactions as interfund transfers. The General Fund provides administrative and other services to other funds. Amounts charged to the users for these services are based on the County's cost allocation plan and are treated as revenues in the General Fund and as expenditures in the user funds. These amounts charged are eliminated in the government-wide financial statements.

In addition, numerous interfund transfers are recorded to ensure proper accounting under GAAP. For example, expenditures, such as property tax refunds, a portion of which may be paid for using the proceeds from borrowings, would be transferred from the County's Capital Fund to the County's General Fund to properly reflect the nature of the transaction. Interfund revenues are offset by an equal amount of interfund expenditures. The County reports the revenues and expenditures rather than netting the two in order to properly reflect the transactions by departments, primarily in the general and administrative line, for users of the financial statements.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**S. PAYABLE TO BROKER**

Investments are recorded as an asset based on the trade date (order date) of the purchase and results in a payable to investment broker until such time as funds for the purchase have been transferred to the broker on the settlement date and delivery of the investments have been received.

T. NOTES PAYABLE

Tax anticipation notes (“TANs”) and revenue anticipation notes (“RANs”) are generally recorded as fund liabilities in the fund receiving the proceeds. Bond anticipation notes (“BANs”) are classified as fund liabilities in the funds receiving the proceeds unless all legal steps have been taken to refinance the notes and the intent is supported by an ability to consummate refinancing the short-term note on a long-term basis at which time they are recorded as other financing sources in the fund financial statements and bonds payable in the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

U. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

In the fund statements, long-term obligations are not reported as liabilities. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payments of principal and interest reported as expenditures. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. For long-term liabilities, only that portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources and due in the fiscal year is reported as a fund liability of a governmental fund.

All long-term liabilities are reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds on a straight-line basis. Bonds payable as reported include applicable bond premiums and discounts. Long-term liabilities expected to be financed from discretely presented component unit operations are accounted for in the respective component unit financial statements.

Examples of long-term obligations reported by the County include serial bonds issued, accrued vacation and sick pay, the County’s proportionate share of the net pension liability, tax certiorari liability, and other postemployment benefits. Descriptions of those obligations may be found in this Note. See Note 12, *Notes Payable and Long-Term Obligations* for the reporting of these obligations.

V. CLAIMS

The County self-insures for most risks, with certain exceptions. In the fund financial statements, expenditures for judgments and claims and workers’ compensation are recorded when paid or due. In the government-wide financial statements, the estimated liability for all judgments and claims is recorded as a liability. This liability includes an estimate for incurred but not reported (“IBNR”) claims, which are claims for events that have occurred but have not yet been reported to the governmental entity as of the date of the financial statements.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**V. CLAIMS (Continued)**

In 2021, the County entered into an agreement to extend the contractual obligation to reimburse NHCC for the cost of certain insurance coverage, and to indemnify NHCC for liability and related costs not covered by insurance, in connection with NHCC's provision of health care services at the Correctional Center. The County was not required under the agreement to indemnify NHCC for claims arising out of non-jail-based healthcare services. Claims related to treatment at NUMC are the responsibility of NHCC, subject to the insurance coverage described above. A discussion of potential liability arising from disputed claims with prior vendor Armor Correctional Health Services Inc. is discussed in potential litigation liability section of this 2021 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

Most other risks are assumed directly by the County.

W. DUE TO NEW YORK STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

For the fiscal years 2011-2019, the County elected to amortize a portion of the retirement bill each year. This amortization included interest at a rate which is established annually for each year's amortization by the New York State and Local Retirement System (the "System"). Because the County's fiscal year differs from the System's, the portion of each year's retirement bill that was amortized was done so on a pro-rata basis.

These amortization payments are paid out of current resources each year and are recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds. The total unpaid pension amortization liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Subsequent to the fiscal year-end, in February 2022, the County repaid \$122.9 million of the unpaid pension amortization liability to the System, leaving the portion related to employees of the Police District, or approximately \$33.4 million remaining at that time; this balance will continue to accrue interest until paid. The County has not elected to amortize the invoices for the 2021 fiscal year.

X. NET PENSION LIABILITY – PROPORTIONATE SHARE

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability - proportionate share, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the System have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the System. For this purpose, the System recognizes benefits payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms and reports investments at fair value.

Y. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) HEALTHCARE COSTS

In addition to providing pension benefits, the County provides health insurance coverage and survivor benefits for retired employees and their survivors. County employees become eligible for these benefits when an employee completes 10 years of services, depending upon position, with the County and can retire. Generally, a non-uniformed employee who has 20 years of service with the County, has reached the age of 62, and can retire is eligible for individual benefits. Uniformed employees need only 20 years of service with no minimum age requirement. The County also provides, upon retirement, vision benefits to all employees except ordinance employees and elected officials.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Y. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) HEALTHCARE COSTS (Continued)**

Health care benefits are primarily provided by the New York State Health Insurance Program (“NYSHIP” or “Empire Plan”) whose premiums are based on the benefits paid throughout the State during the year. In addition, the County offers retirees alternative plans at an additional cost paid by the retiree.

The County recognizes the cost of providing benefits by recording its share of insurance premiums as an expenditure in the governmental funds in the year paid. The liability for postemployment benefits healthcare costs is recorded as a non-current liability in the government-wide statements. The County retains an actuary to estimate the liability each year.

Z. CONTRACTUAL LIABILITY DUE TO NHCC

The County is currently responsible for a pro-rata share of costs related to termination pay, health insurance premiums and Medicare reimbursement for certain retirees in accordance with Section 1.03(h) of the Acquisition Agreement between the County and NHCC that resulted from the establishment of NHCC as a public-benefit corporation (“PBC”).

The agreement specified that the cost of employees’ pre-PBC vacation and sick leave liabilities (termination pay), and other postemployment benefits in the form of health insurance and Medicare reimbursement, be reimbursed to NHCC by the County based on the employees’ dates of service of with the County. The amounts reimbursed for termination pay are paid upon the employees’ severance from the hospital. The County’s pro-rata share of NHCC retirees’ health insurance, and Medicare reimbursement are reimbursed to NHCC as invoiced, typically monthly.

The costs related to termination pay has been included in the long-term obligation schedule in Accrued Vacation and Sick Pay for termination pay, and contractual obligations to NHCC for the reimbursement of some retirement benefits for health insurance and Medicare reimbursement is included in the Contractual Liability Due to NHCC.

NHCC’s OPEB liability as of 12/31/2021 was calculated based upon the actuary’s 2020 Valuation report. The liability will be revalued every three years. It represents an estimate of the County’s future liability under the Acquisition Agreement for retirees who had been employed by the County at the time that the NHCC became a PBC.

AA. ESTIMATED TAX CERTIORARI PAYABLE

The County has claims that have been filed against the Board of Assessors, for the correct determination of the assessed valuation (certiorari proceedings) assessment roll. The County has issued bonds in prior years in order to pay for a portion of these property tax refunds. No tax certiorari payments were made in 2021 with bond proceeds. A portion of these settlements are paid as tax certiorari expenditures in the governmental funds. The estimated liability is a synopsis of all unpaid claims as of December 31st. This includes Writs (all classes), Small Claims, Assessor Petitions, Unpaid Refunds, and Projected Refunds on Settlements, and includes interest accrued from the date of the filing to the present year. Not all components have liability every year, but many do. Valuation by appraisers and county attorneys, as well as, the historical value of the settlements, are used to calculate assessment reductions and ultimately determine refunds owed.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**AA. ESTIMATED TAX CERTIORARI PAYABLE (Continued)**

Tax certiorari payments for commercial properties may be made using funds accumulated in the DAF Fund. See Note 21B, *Contingencies and Commitments* for further details.

BB. ADVANCES RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE

The County's General Fund, and Sewer and Storm Water District Fund make cash advances to the Capital Fund when funding is required to continue an existing capital project prior to the issuance of bonds or bond anticipation notes. As of December 31, 2021, \$46.8 million in advances was due back to the General Fund. Upon the issuance of bonds or bond anticipation notes, the proceeds from those issuances are used to repay the outstanding advances. Generally, the County repays the advances shortly after the fiscal year-end and thus, the advances are usually reported as part of the interfund receivables and payables. However, the County issued bonds on June 28th, 2022 to repay the outstanding advances and fund capital projects.

CC. USE OF ESTIMATES

Significant accounting estimates reflected in the County's financial statements include estimated tax certiorari liability, the allowance for doubtful accounts, allowance for property taxes, workers' compensation claims, accrued vacation and sick leave, deferred payroll, estimated liability for litigation claims, postemployment retirement benefits liability, net pension liability, pollution remediation liability and depreciation. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

2. CONTROL PERIOD CALCULATION

The Nassau County Interim Finance Authority ("NIFA") is a corporate governmental agency and instrumentality of the State of New York constituting a public benefit corporation created by the Nassau County Interim Finance Authority Act. NIFA is a blended component unit of the County.

NIFA has certain powers under the Act to monitor and oversee the County's finances, including covered organizations, and upon the declaration of a "control period," additional oversight authority as disclosed in Note 1(A). On January 26, 2011, NIFA adopted a resolution which imposed a control period on the County pursuant to the Act as it determined that the County's proposed fiscal 2011 budget reflected a substantial likelihood that the budget would produce a deficit in excess of one percent of the aggregate result of operations in the funds (specified in the Act as the General Fund, the Police Headquarters Fund, the Police District Fund, the Fire Prevention and Safety Fund and the Debt Service Fund) assuming all revenues and expenditures are reported in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

During a control period, NIFA has the authority to withhold transitional State Aid and is empowered, among other things, to approve or disapprove proposed contracts and borrowings by the County and covered organizations; approve, disapprove or modify the County's financial plan; issue binding orders to the appropriate local officials; impose a wage freeze; and terminate the control period upon finding that no condition exists which would permit imposition of a control period.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

2. CONTROL PERIOD CALCULATION (Continued)

The County reports its financial statements in accordance with GAAP for governments. The County's Administration manages and reports the County's annual fiscal surplus or deficit under the budgetary basis, accounting for variances between actual revenues and expenditures against total budgetary authority.

On December 22, 2011, the County executed the "Nassau County Interim Finance Authority and the County of Nassau Side Agreement re: the Sale of the Mitchel Field Revenue Stream Agreement" (the "Side Letter"), whereby the County agreed, in consideration for recognizing on a budgetary basis the entire \$37 million purchase price proceeds from the sale of the Mitchel Field revenue streams as revenues in fiscal 2011, to implement an additional reporting methodology consistent with NIFA's requirement that acknowledged:

- The County could use all of the purchase price proceeds from the Mitchel Field Revenue Stream Agreement as a cash infusion in accordance with the second bullet (below) with the understanding that such proceeds would not contribute substantially to GAAP revenues in any subsequent year due to the accounting treatment prescribed by GAAP (which requires ratable recognition over time consistent with the underlying lease timeframe);
- Consistent with borrowing/financing transactions (such as those for tax certiorari refunds or termination payments) the proceeds may be considered as contributing to "budgetary balance" inasmuch as that measure is considered on a "budgetary basis"; however, neither that term nor that kind of "balance" is relevant to NIFA's consideration of GAAP revenues; and
- Any discussion of or presentation on the County's budgetary and financial results must give equal or greater prominence to the GAAP measurement of performance in those official presentation and releases in a manner acceptable to NIFA.

As a result of the executed Side Letter agreement, beginning with the County's 2011 fiscal year results, the County has been required to report its fiscal results of its operating funds using the Control Period Calculation, which is based on GAAP reporting, adjusted to exclude certain other financing sources (such as, unspent borrowing proceeds and bond premiums).

Under the Control Period Calculation requirement, the budgetary basis results of the County's five major budgetary operating funds, the General (not consolidated), Fire Prevention, Police Headquarters, Police District and Debt Service Funds, are converted to GAAP results (modified accrual basis) then adjustments are made to remove the effect of other financing sources that are derived from the issuance of bonds (i.e., bond proceeds and premiums) and are used to pay for operational expenditures, such as termination pay and property tax refunds. For the fiscal year 2021, the County reported a \$27.2 million surplus under the Control Period Calculation reporting for the five funds listed above. A reconciliation from GAAP to the required Control Period Calculation results is shown below.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

2. CONTROL PERIOD CALCULATION (Continued)

The Control Period Calculation requires that certain other financing sources that result from borrowings be eliminated from the GAAP results. Exhibit E-1 shows the Control Period Calculation; for fiscal year 2021, there were no adjustments to the GAAP net change in fund balance of \$27.2 million for the five funds of the County.

For fiscal year 2021, the County’s governmental funds reported a \$542.5 million surplus in the General Fund and a \$9.9 million surplus in the Police District Fund (PDD), for a total surplus of \$552.4 million. Included in the County’s General Fund under governmental GAAP are several reserve funds that are not treated as operating funds for County budgetary basis reporting purposes. Those funds are the Litigation Fund (LIT), the Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve Fund (EBF), the Bond Indebtedness Reserve Fund (BIF), the Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund (RCF), the Technology Fund (TCF), the Open Space Fund (OSF), and two new funds for 2021, the Excess Sales Tax Fund (EST) and the Opioid Litigation Settlement Fund (OLS). The total 2021 governmental GAAP surplus of those funds that was included in the General Fund surplus of \$552.4 million was \$525.2 million.

Reconciliation of U.S. governmental fund GAAP in Annual Financial Report to "Five Major Funds" GAAP

(dollars in millions)

	2021 GAAP net change in fund balance per 2021 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report	2021 GAAP results of reserve funds* included in General Fund in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report									Five Major Funds
		LIT	EBF	BIF	RCF	TCF	OSF	EST	OLS	Total	2021 GAAP net change in fund balance
General Fund	\$ 542.5	\$ 70.0	\$ (12.9)	\$ 20.0	\$ 30.0	\$	\$	\$ 362.2	\$ 55.9	\$ 525.2	\$ 17.3
PDD Fund	9.9										9.9
	<u>\$ 552.4</u>	<u>\$ 70.0</u>	<u>\$ (12.9)</u>	<u>\$ 20.0</u>	<u>\$ 30.0</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 362.2</u>	<u>\$ 55.9</u>	<u>\$ 525.2</u>	<u>\$ 27.2</u>

For County budgetary purposes and NIFA Statutory Act, the County's "five major funds" are the General Fund, the Police Headquarters Fund, the Fire Prevention Fund, the Debt Service Fund, and the Police District Fund.

* These reserve funds are consolidated into the General Fund in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54; LIT = Litigation Fund, EBF = Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve Fund, BIF = Bond Indebtedness Reserve Fund, RCF = Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund, TCF = Technology Fund, OSF = Open Space Fund, EST = SRF Excess Sales Tax Fund, OLS = Opioid Litigation Settlement Fund.

Exhibits E-1 and E-2 present the Control Period Calculation Schedule and the Control Period Calculation Schedule Historical Data.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

At December 31, 2021, the County’s total cash and cash equivalents, which consisted of cash in money market interest bearing bank accounts at rates averaging 0.13%, and two three-month certificates of deposit, for the governmental funds and the fiduciary funds, were \$1.6 billion and \$73 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2021, the County’s bank balances totaling \$1.74 billion (including fiduciary funds of \$108.7 million) were fully covered with FDIC and/or pledged collateral held by third party financial institutions acting as agent for the County, in the name of the County. The third-party collateral consists of U.S. Treasuries, GNMA, and other obligations of the U.S. government.

As of December 31, 2021, total investments amounted to \$42.4 million. The investments consisted of U.S. Treasury Notes, a Certificate of Deposit, and other obligations of the U.S. government, which are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and therefore not considered to have credit risk. NCTSC also invests in shares of a money market fund, which invests in short-term U.S. Treasury securities paying a fixed, variable or floating interest rate and in repurchase agreements backed by U.S. Treasury securities.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of investments could be adversely affected by the change in interest rates. Duration limits are used to control the portfolios exposure to interest rate changes. Investments are limited to less than one year in duration.

Credit risk is the risk of loss of principal or loss of a financial reward stemming from a borrower's failure to repay a loan or otherwise meet a contractual obligation. Credit risk arises whenever a borrower is expecting to use future cash flows to pay a current debt. Investors are compensated for assuming credit risk by way of interest payments from the borrower or issuer of a debt obligation. Credit risk may be eliminated or minimized by purchasing certain securities, such as obligations of the U.S. government or those explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government.

State law and NIFA policies limit investments to those authorized by the State statutes. NIFA has a written investment policy which is designed to protect deposits and investment principal by limiting permitted investments. Concentration risk disclosure is required for NIFA for positions of 5 percent or more in securities of a single issuer. NIFA has substantially all of its investments in U.S. Government guaranteed securities and U.S. Government agency securities. All investments are held by NIFA’s trustee bank solely as agent of NIFA. All investments mature in less than six months.

The following table summarizes the County’s unrestricted and restricted cash and cash equivalents (including fiduciary funds and blended component units) and the investment position at December 31, 2021 (dollars in thousands):

	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Investments	Certificate of Deposit	Total
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,678,280	\$	\$	\$ 1,678,280
Certificates of deposit			20,000	20,000
Treasury notes and investments		22,440		22,440
Totals	<u>\$ 1,678,280</u>	<u>\$ 22,440</u>	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,720,720</u>
Governmental Funds	\$ 1,605,248	\$ 22,440	\$ 20,000	\$ 1,647,688
Fiduciary Funds	73,032			73,032
Totals	<u>\$ 1,678,280</u>	<u>\$ 22,440</u>	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,720,720</u>

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The County maintains a consolidated disbursement account with a financial institution on behalf of the College. At August 31, 2021, the College had a cash balance of \$70.6 million, of which \$21.2 million was held by the County on behalf of the College, and the bank balance was \$19.7 million. The bank balance is covered by FDIC and by eligible collateral held by the County’s agent in the County’s name.

At August 31, 2021, the carrying amount (fair value) of the College’s investments was \$2.3 million.

At December 31, 2021, all of NHCC’s cash and cash equivalents are insured through FDIC or collateralized held by NHCC’s third-party trustee or the pledging financial institution’s trust department in the name of NHCC, to the full extent of the deposits.

4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

NIFA and NCSSWA categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. The hierarchy is based on the valuation of inputs used to measure fair value of the assets. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in an active market for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

Debt securities classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Debt securities classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique provided by third party custodians. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities’ relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

The following is a summary of the fair value hierarchy of the fair value of the County’s (which include NIFA and NCSSWFA) investments as of December 31, 2021:

		(Dollars in thousands)			
		Fair Value Measurements Using:			
		Quoted Prices in Active Market for		Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
<u>Investment by Fair Value Level</u>	Credit Quality Rating	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Debt Securities					
U.S. Government securities	N/A	\$ 22,440	\$	\$ 22,440	\$
Total investment by fair value level		\$ 22,440	\$	\$ 22,440	\$

NCTSC’s restricted investments of \$14.7 million consist of shares in a money market fund which invests in short-term U.S. Treasury securities paying fixed or variable interest rates and in repurchase agreements backed by U.S. Treasury securities which are stated at amortized cost, which approximates fair value and therefore not included in the above table. This fund carried a credit rating of AAAM by S&P Global Ratings and Aaa-mf by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. as of December 31, 2021.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

The following is a summary of the total investments (including NCTSC’s restricted investments of \$14,691, but excluding the DAF Fund’s restricted certificate of deposit) held by the County as of December 31, 2021 (dollars in thousands):

Investments	\$ 2,184
Restricted Investments	<u>20,256</u>
	<u>\$ 22,440</u>

At December 31, 2021, the County’s major discretely presented component units’ financial instruments are measured at fair value were categorized between Levels 1, 2, and 3 as follows (dollars in thousands):

	(Dollars in thousands)				
	2021	Fair Value Measurements Using:			
		Total	Quoted Prices Significant in Active Market for Identical Assets	Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 56,983	\$ 56,983	\$	\$	
Certificates of deposit	708		708		
Equity securities	43	43			
Mutual funds	638	638			
Municipal bonds	952		952		
U.S Treasury Bills	1,701		1,701		
	<u>\$ 61,025</u>	<u>\$ 57,664</u>	<u>\$ 3,361</u>		
Certificates of Deposit*				1,993	
				<u>\$ 1,993</u>	

* These are non-negotiable certificate of deposit and as such, are not required to be leveled.

The following is a summary of the total investments held by the County’s major discretely presented component units as of December 31, 2021 (dollars in thousands):

Restricted investments	<u>\$ 63,018</u>
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**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

5. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Due from Other Governments at December 31, 2021 represents aid, grants, and other amounts receivable from the State and Federal governments. The following summarizes such receivables (dollars in thousands), exclusive of the allowance for doubtful accounts, which is shown on the governmental funds statement (Exhibit X-3):

Fund	Federal	State/Other*	Total
General Fund	\$ 51,051	\$ 109,758	\$ 160,809
NIFA Fund		145,222	145,222
Police District Fund	1,177		1,177
Sewer and Storm Water District Fund	40	7,441	7,481
Capital Fund	49,843	5,079	54,922
Nonmajor Funds	36,924	21,605	58,529
Totals	<u>\$ 139,035</u>	<u>\$ 289,105</u>	<u>\$ 428,140</u>

* Sales tax receivable of \$155,658 (both General and NIFA funds) due from NYS, is reported separately in the financial statements as sales tax receivable.

6. TAX SALE CERTIFICATES

Tax Sale Certificates includes the amount of delinquent real property taxes, which could not be sold and which the County was required to retain. It also includes the value of tax sale certificates bought by the public, and subsequently reacquired by the County upon default of the purchaser.

7. TAX REAL ESTATE HELD FOR SALE

Tax Real Estate Held for Sale (“Tax Real Estate”) includes real property, which the County has acquired primarily through tax enforcement proceedings. The property is valued at the amount of the delinquent tax liens, which could not be sold and which the County was required to retain.

Real property designated as Tax Real Estate is accounted for as an asset of the General Fund inasmuch as it is not being considered for use by the County at this time, but rather is available for sale to private buyers. Since any taxes unpaid to other funds from this property were paid to those funds by the General Fund, no portion of this asset is allocable to those other funds.

Certain real property which was acquired by the County as Tax Real Estate and subsequently designated for public use is currently not available for sale and is included as part of the capital assets in the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

8. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

A. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

The individual fund Interfund Receivables and Interfund Payables as of December 31, 2021 are reconciled as follows (dollars in thousands):

December 31, 2021	General Fund	NIFA Fund	Police District Fund	Sewer & Storm Water District Fund	Capital Fund	Disputed Assessment Fund	American Rescue Plan Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
INTERFUND RECEIVABLE									
General Fund	\$	\$	\$ 19,357	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 62	\$ 19,419
NIFA Fund	139,407							5,564	144,971
Police District Fund	21,621								21,621
Sewer & Storm Water District Fund	34,262								34,262
Capital Fund	222			5					227
Disputed Assessment Fund	1,273								1,273
American Rescue Plan Fund	39								39
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	37,870	138	66		277				38,351
TOTAL RECEIVABLE	\$ 234,694	\$ 138	\$ 19,423	\$ 5	\$ 277	\$	\$	\$ 5,626	\$ 260,163
INTERFUND PAYABLE									
General Fund	\$	\$ (139,407)	\$ (21,621)	\$ (34,262)	\$ (222)	\$ (1,273)	\$ (39)	\$ (37,870)	\$ (234,694)
NIFA Fund								(138)	(138)
Police District Fund	(19,357)							(66)	(19,423)
Sewer & Storm Water District Fund					(5)			(277)	(5)
Capital Fund									(277)
Disputed Assessment Fund									
American Rescue Plan Fund									
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	(62)	(5,564)							(5,626)
TOTAL PAYABLE	\$ (19,419)	\$ (144,971)	\$ (21,621)	\$ (34,262)	\$ (227)	\$ (1,273)	\$ (39)	\$ (38,351)	\$ (260,163)

Transfers In:

December 31, 2021	General Fund	Police District Fund	Sewer & Storm Water District Fund	Capital Fund	Disputed Assessment Fund	American Rescue Plan Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Transfers Out:								
General Fund	\$	\$ 13,084	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,762	\$ 14,846
Police District Fund	262							262
Sewer & Storm Water District Fund	27,439							27,439
Capital Fund								
Disputed Assessment Fund	1,273							1,273
American Rescue Plan Fund								
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	10,468							10,468
TOTAL	\$ 39,442	\$ 13,084	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,762	\$ 54,288

Interfund Receivables and Payables generally result when one fund receives cash or pays expenditures on behalf of another or as a result of recording interfund revenues and expenditures. The outstanding balances between funds result primarily from the time lag between the date the reimbursement is received and the date the interfund goods and services are provided. An interfund receivable and payable would be the result of a transfer between funds in the County’s audit period (month 13), where the interfund transfers are recorded in the County’s fiscal period but because the cash cannot move in “month 13”, one fund would have an interfund receivable as of year-end while the other fund would report an interfund payable. Until the interfund receivable and payable are settled with cash moving between the two funds by the Treasurer, the balance sheet asset and liability will remain.

See Note 1(R) for additional description of interfund transactions.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

8. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS (Continued)

B. Due from/Due to Primary Government and Component Units

The total amounts shown as Due to Primary Government and Due from/to Component Units (discretely presented) at December 31, 2021 do not offset each other as they include accounts of the College at the end of their fiscal year on August 31, 2021, and NHCC, which has timing differences with the County. The following reconciles the December 31, 2021 amount by carrying forward the College transactions affecting these accounts from September 1, 2020 through December 31, 2021 and the NHCC for the timing differences.

<u>Dollars in Thousands</u>	<u>2021</u>
Due from Primary Government (Exhibit X-1), Component Units	\$ 21,725
Due to Primary Government (Exhibit X-1), Component Units	<u>(15,093)</u>
Net Due from Primary Government, Component Units	<u>\$ 6,632</u>
Nassau Community College Transactions from September 1, to December 31:	
Increase in due from Capital Fund	\$ 1,095
Increase in due from Fiduciary Fund	1,740
Increase in due from General Fund	<u>2,835</u>
Subtotals	<u>5,670</u>
Nassau Health Care Corporation	
Net Change in Encumbrances	<u>(13,789)</u>
Due to Component Units - Fiduciary per Balance Sheet: (Exhibit X-10)	(1,660)
Due From Component Units - Governmental per Balance Sheet (Exhibit X-1)	59,327
Due To Component Units - Governmental per Balance Sheet (Exhibit X-1)	(56,181)
Pass-through revenues from OTB	(7)
Reconciling Item	<u>8</u>
Due to Component Units - Fiduciary and Governmental	<u>\$ (6,632)</u>

9. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will, as necessary, report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflow of resources, represents a consumption of net position that is applicable to future reporting period(s) and therefore will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that time. The County currently has three items that qualify for reporting in this category; deferred loss on bond refunding, the deferred charges on other post-employment benefits and deferred charges on pensions.

Deferred loss on refunding is the difference between the reacquisition (refunding) price and the net carrying amount of the old debt and it is recognized as a component of interest expense over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

9. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES (Continued)

The deferred outflows OPEB is the portion of changes in the Net OPEB liability that is not immediately recognized in OPEB expense. These changes include differences between actual and expected experiences, changes in assumptions and difference between expected and actual earnings on plan investments. It also includes contributions paid subsequent to the measurement date.

The deferred outflows stemming from the defined benefit pension plan, consists of changes in the components of the County's net proportional share of the pension plan's net pension liability, that is, the County's proportionate share of the changes in the pension plan's total pension liability and in the pension plan's fiduciary net position. It also may include contributions paid subsequent to the pension plan's measurement date if applicable.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and therefore will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. The County has six items that qualify for reporting in this category; deferred gain on refundings, property taxes - part County sales tax offset, Mitchell Field – sale of future rental revenue, pensions, service concession agreements, and other postemployment benefits.

A deferred gain on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its acquisition price. The amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

Unavailable property taxes are reported in the governmental funds. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. In the government – wide statements availability is not a factor in recognizing revenue, so the inflow of resources (property tax revenue) is recognized. The property taxes - part County sales tax offset is a tax collected on hotel room occupancy and alcoholic beverages in Nassau County, outside of the City of Long Beach. The tax is used to offset General Fund property taxes in the three towns located in the County and the City of Glen Cove. Any part County sales tax in excess of budget is reclassified as a deferred inflow of resources because it is an advance of a subsequent year's property tax levy.

Mitchel Field – sale of future rental revenue is the County's sale of 30 years of future rental revenue streams from eighteen long-term ground leases of County-owned property in the Mitchel Field area of Uniondale.

The deferred inflow of resources related to pension results from differences between expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions or other inputs. The effect on the net pension asset of differences between the projected earnings on pension plan investments and actual experience with regard to those earnings is required to be included in pension expenses in a systematic and rational manner over a closed period of five years. These amounts are deferred and included in pension expense in a systematic and rational manner over a period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with benefits through the pension plan (active employees and inactive employees).

The difference between the consideration received and the liability derived from service concession arrangements is reported as a deferred inflow of resources because the revenue will be recognized over the term of the agreement. See Note 21H, *Contingencies and Commitments, Service Concession Arrangements*, for further discussion of the County's service concession arrangements.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

9. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES (Continued)

The deferred inflows OPEB is the portion of changes in the Net OPEB liability that is not immediately recognized in OPEB expense. These changes include differences between actual and expected experiences, changes in assumptions and difference between expected and actual earnings on plan investments.

10. CAPITAL ASSETS

The 2021 capital assets are reconciled to the 2021 amounts reported on Exhibit X-1 in the table below (dollars in thousands):

	Governmental Activities
Capital assets not being depreciated	\$ 1,676,172
Depreciable and amortizable capital assets	4,901,128
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(2,713,411)</u>
Capital assets - net	3,863,889
Outstanding related debt, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources	<u>(1,273,350)</u>
Net investment in capital assets	<u><u>\$ 2,590,539</u></u>

The County evaluates capital assets for prominent events or changes in circumstances affecting capital assets to determine whether impairment of a capital asset has occurred. The County’s practice is to record an impairment loss in the period when its service utility has declined significantly and unexpectedly. In 2021, no impairment losses were recognized related to the County.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

10. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Activity for capital assets, reconciled to the 2021 amount reported in Exhibit X-1, is summarized below (dollars in thousands):

Primary Government	Balance January 1, 2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2021
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 252,140	\$ 5,840	\$	\$ 257,980
Intangible - land development rights	8,804			8,804
Construction in progress	1,194,036	341,844	126,492	1,409,388
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>1,454,980</u>	<u>347,684</u>	<u>126,492</u>	<u>1,676,172</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated and amortized:				
Intangible assets	63,740			63,740
Land improvements	93,590	6,930		100,520
Buildings	1,389,562	4,736		1,394,298
Equipment	545,098	74,726	22,701	597,123
Infrastructure	2,630,620	114,827		2,745,447
Total capital assets, being depreciated and amortized	<u>4,722,610</u>	<u>201,219</u>	<u>22,701</u>	<u>4,901,128</u>
Total capital assets	<u>6,177,590</u>	<u>548,903</u>	<u>149,193</u>	<u>6,577,300</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization:				
Intangible assets	11,088	3,394		14,482
Land improvements	76,211	2,332		78,543
Buildings	652,528	34,280		686,808
Equipment	417,431	33,437	20,575	430,293
Infrastructure	1,416,978	86,307		1,503,285
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>2,574,236</u>	<u>159,750</u>	<u>20,575</u>	<u>2,713,411</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated and amortized, net	<u>2,148,374</u>	<u>41,469</u>	<u>2,126</u>	<u>2,187,717</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 3,603,354</u>	<u>\$ 389,153</u>	<u>\$ 128,618</u>	<u>\$ 3,863,889</u>

The table below presents the reconciliation of the reduction of construction in progress to the additions to capital assets (dollars in thousands):

	<u>County</u>
Transfer from construction in progress	<u>\$ 126,492</u>
Additions to capital assets:	
Land improvements	\$ 6,930
Buildings	4,736
Infrastructure	114,826
	<u>\$ 126,492</u>

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

10. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Depreciation and amortization expense was charged to functions of the primary government for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 as follows (dollars in thousands):

Functions:	Land					Total
	Intangible	Improvements	Buildings	Equipment	Infrastructure	
Legislative	\$	\$	\$ 6	\$ 37	\$	\$ 43
Judicial		60	1,092	497		1,649
General administration	3,394	60	10,207	3,422		17,083
Protection of persons			2,057	11,614	2,656	16,327
Health			101	153		254
Public works		856	8,773	3,965	80,326	93,920
Recreation and parks		1,296	4,941	594	3,325	10,156
Social services		60	181	78		319
Corrections			4,579	1,034		5,613
Other Expenditures/MSBA			660	12,041		12,701
Other			1,683	2		1,685
Total Depreciation and Amortization expense	\$ 3,394	\$ 2,332	\$ 34,280	\$ 33,437	\$ 86,307	\$ 159,750

Total capital assets of the County, as of December 31, 2021 is \$6.6 billion with accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$2.7 billion.

Nassau Community College Capital Assets

The following is a summary of NCC’s capital assets at cost, except as noted (dollars in thousands):

	Balance at September 1, 2020		Additions	Reductions	Balance at August 31, 2021	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	\$ 2,733	\$	\$	\$	2,733	
Construction in Progress	3,645		17,551		21,196	
Library	660			38	622	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	7,038		17,551	38	24,551	
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Land improvements	30,315		987		31,302	
Infrastructure	27,800		2,720		30,520	
Buildings	213,593		23		213,616	
Building improvements	77,268		2,703		79,971	
Equipment	15,344		361	140	15,565	
Total capital assets, being depreciated	364,320		6,794	140	370,974	
Total capital assets	371,358		24,345	178	395,525	
Less accumulated depreciation:						
Land improvements	8,421		1,499		9,920	
Infrastructure	10,420		1,572		11,992	
Buildings	123,146		4,064		127,210	
Building improvements	41,217		3,209		44,426	
Equipment	11,735		674	141	12,268	
Total accumulated depreciation	194,939		11,018	141	205,816	
Net capital assets being depreciated	169,381		(4,224)		165,158	
Total capital assets, net	\$ 176,419	\$	\$ 13,327	\$ 38	\$ 189,709	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

10. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Nassau Community College Capital Assets (Continued)

Capital assets of the Faculty-Student Association, a component unit of the College as of August 31, 2021 consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

	Balance August 31, 2021
Furniture and equipment	\$ 351
Vans	232
	<u>583</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(512)</u>
Total capital assets (net)	<u><u>\$ 71</u></u>

Total depreciable capital assets of the College and Faculty-Student Association, a component unit of the College, as of August 31, 2021, were \$396.1 million with accumulated depreciation of \$206.3 million.

Nassau Health Care Corporation Capital Assets

The following is a summary of the NHCC’s capital assets at cost, except as noted (dollars in thousands):

	Balance January 1, 2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2021
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 12,498	\$	\$	\$ 12,498
Construction in progress	6,116	909		7,025
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>18,614</u>	<u>909</u>		<u>19,523</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	17,130			17,130
Buildings and improvements	245,699	1,819		247,518
Fixed equipment	121,514	582		122,096
Movable equipment	240,827	7,760		248,587
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>625,170</u>	<u>10,161</u>		<u>635,331</u>
Total capital assets	<u>643,784</u>	<u>11,070</u>		<u>654,854</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	14,270	239		14,509
Buildings and improvements	173,647	6,922		180,569
Fixed equipment	108,610	1,036		109,646
Movable equipment	199,238	11,000		210,238
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>495,765</u>	<u>19,197</u>		<u>514,962</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u><u>\$ 148,019</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (8,127)</u></u>	<u><u>\$</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 139,892</u></u>

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

11. LEASES

The County leases some property and equipment. Leased property having elements of ownership is recorded as a capital lease in the government-wide financial statements. The related obligations, in amounts equal to the present value of minimum lease payments payable during the remaining term of the leases, are also recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Other leased property, not having elements of ownership, are classified as operating leases. Both capital and operating lease payments are recorded as expenditures when payable in governmental funds. Total expenditures on such leases for the year ending December 31, 2021 were approximately \$10.6 million.

The County has two capital leases, both for building leases. One lease is reported as a capital lease because when the lease term ends in 2025, the ownership of the building transfers to the County. The original cost of the building was \$5.5 million and accumulated depreciation at December 31, 2021 is \$2.8 million. The second building was added as a capital lease in 2017 because the net present value of the minimum lease payments at the beginning of the lease term, equals or exceeds ninety percent of the excess of the fair value of the lease property to the lessor at the inception of the lease. The fair value of the building is \$75.5 million and accumulated depreciation at December 31, 2021 is \$22.7 million.

As of December 31, 2021, the County (excluding discretely presented component units) had future minimum lease payments under capital and operating leases with a remaining term in excess of one year as follows (dollars in thousands):

Years ending December 31,	Capital Lease	Operating Leases	Total Capital & Operating Leases
2022	\$ 8,629	\$ 1,760	\$ 10,389
2023	8,823	874	9,697
2024	9,022	823	9,845
2025	8,821	640	9,461
2026	8,456	643	9,099
2027-2031	45,316	1,333	46,649
2032-2036	45,432		45,432
Future minimum payments	134,499	\$ 6,073	\$ 140,572
Less: interest	60,087		
Present value of future minimum lease payments	\$ 74,412		

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

11. LEASES (Continued)

The County also leases County-owned property to others and the leases are classified as operating leases. Total rental revenue on these leases for 2021 was \$5.6 million.

As of December 31, 2021, the following future minimum rentals are provided for by the leases (dollars in thousands):

<u>Years ending December 31,</u>	<u>Operating Leases (in Thousands)</u>
2022	\$ 6,739
2023	5,992
2024	5,296
2025	5,107
2026	4,626
2027-2031	27,231
2032-2036	29,401
2037-2041	32,013
2042-2046	38,162
2047-2051	36,216
2052-2056	5,111
	<u>\$ 195,894</u>

These County leases are for land and buildings with the total cost and carrying amount of \$4.7 million for land, and the original cost of \$19.8 million, which has been fully depreciated for buildings at December 31, 2021.

In fiscal year 2009, the NCC entered into an operating lease with the AG Metropolitan Endo, LLC, property owner, for the rent of one entire building known as 500 Endo Boulevard, Garden City, New York 11530. Rental expenditures reported for the year ended August 31, 2021 under this operating lease were \$1.09 million representing the straight-line amortization of the lease payments over the life of the lease. The following is a summary of the future contractual minimum rental commitments under this lease:

<u>Years ending August 31,</u>	<u>Operating Leases (in Thousands)</u>
2022	\$ 999
2023	999
2024	1,020
2025	1,127
2026	1,127
2027-2029	3,194
	<u>\$ 8,466</u>

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

County of Nassau Notes Payable and Long-Term Obligations

In January 2021, the County issued Series A and Series B Revenue Anticipation Notes (“RANS”) in the amounts of \$108.3 million and \$39.3 million respectively. The Series A RANS bear interest of 2.0% and matured on December 10, 2021. The Series B RANS bear interest of 2.0% and matured on January 7, 2022. The Series A and B RANS were issued to finance cash flow needs within the County.

In January 2021, the County issued Series A and Series B Tax Anticipation Notes (“TANS”) in the amounts of \$108.7 million and \$108.3 million respectively. The Series A TANS bear interest of 2.0% and matured on September 15, 2021. The Series B TANS bear interest of 2.0% and matured on December 10, 2021. The Series A and B TANS were issued in anticipation of the collection by the County of real property taxes levied for County purposes for the fiscal year commencing on January 1, 2022.

In April 2021, the County issued Series A General Obligation Bonds in the amount of \$155.1 million. The bonds bear interest at 4.0% and 5.0% with maturity dates ranging from April 2022 to April 2051. The bonds maturing on or after April 1, 2032 are subject to optional redemption on April 1, 2031 or any date thereafter. The bonds were issued to fund various public purposes, including capital projects, to refinance the County’s Bond Anticipation Note, 2020 (Renewal) Series A, dated May 28, 2020 and maturing May 27, 2021, issued to refinance notes that originally financed various sewer system improvements and other capital projects, and to pay costs of issuance.

In December 2021, the short-term EFC Clean Water Facility Note 2015A maturity was converted into a long-term bond. The bond bears zero interest with maturity dates ranging from May 2022 to May 2051.

Governmental fund notes payable of the County, including the range of interest rates, issue dates, and maturity dates, are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Balance January 1, 2021	Issued	Redeemed	Balance December 31, 2021
General Fund:				
Tax anticipation notes - (2.0% issued 2021, maturity dates in 2021)	\$	\$ 216,975	\$ 216,975	\$
Revenue anticipation notes - (4.0% and 2% issued in 2020 and 2021, maturity dates in 2021 & 2022)	88,205	147,620	196,495	39,330
Total General Fund	\$ 88,205	\$ 364,595	\$ 413,470	\$ 39,330
Capital Fund:				
Direct Placement Bond anticipation notes - (1.21% issued 2020, maturity date in 2021)	\$ 75,425	\$	\$ 75,425	\$

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

County of Nassau Notes Payable and Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Long – Term Obligations

General long-term obligations and long-term BANS of the County, NIFA, NCTSC and NCSSWFA are recorded in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. The debt of NCTSC is paid by NCTSC tobacco settlement revenue. The amounts including the range of interest rates, issue dates, and maturity dates, are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Balance January 1, 2021	Additio ns	Reductio ns	Balance December 31, 2021	Due Within One Year
General Long-Term Obligations					
Debt:					
General Obligation County Bonds - (4.00% to 5.00%, issued in 2009 through 2021, maturity dates 2025 through 2051)	\$ 2,290,846	\$ 155,110	\$ 900,040	\$ 1,545,916	\$ 24,910
State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund revenue bonds - (0.263% to 6.182%, issued in 2002 through 2019, maturity dates 2022 through 2051) - County	70,782	2,795	8,698	64,879	9,119
Total Serial Bonds - County	<u>2,361,628</u>	<u>157,905</u>	<u>908,738</u>	<u>1,610,795</u>	<u>34,029</u>
Sales Tax Secured Bonds -NIFA, (various interest rates, issued in 2012 through 2021, maturity dates 2023 through 2035)	369,748	1,110,110	331,664	1,148,194	460
Nassau County Sewer and Storm Water Finance Authority System Revenue Bonds Series 2014A (5.0%, issued in 2014, maturity date 2034)	99,730		12,365	87,365	12,865
Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2006 (5.0% to 7.35%, issued in 2006, maturity dates 2026 through 2060)	399,247		10,857	388,390	
Total Serial Bonds - NIFA, NCSSWFA, NCTSC	<u>868,725</u>	<u>1,110,110</u>	<u>354,886</u>	<u>1,623,949</u>	<u>13,325</u>
Total Serial Bonds	<u>3,230,353</u>	<u>1,268,015</u>	<u>1,263,624</u>	<u>3,234,744</u>	<u>47,354</u>
Accreted interest - Tobacco Settlement Asset Backed Bonds	93,662	9,257		102,919	
Total Serial Bonds and Accreted Interest	<u>3,324,015</u>	<u>1,277,272</u>	<u>1,263,624</u>	<u>3,337,663</u>	<u>47,354</u>
Deferred Bond Premium/Discount (net of amortization)	310,260	301,889	195,091	417,058	11,778
Total Serial Bonds and accreted interest, net of deferred bond premium/discount	<u>\$ 3,634,275</u>	<u>\$ 1,579,161</u>	<u>\$ 1,458,715</u>	<u>\$ 3,754,721</u>	<u>\$ 59,132</u>
Long-Term Bond Anticipation Notes					
EFC - Bond Anticipation notes - (0.0% and 0.26% issued in 2021, maturity date in 2024 and 2026)	\$ 2,795	\$ 47,019	\$ 2,795	\$ 47,019	\$
Total Long-Term Bonds and accreted interest, net of deferred bond premium/discount and Long Term Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>\$ 3,637,070</u>	<u>\$ 1,626,180</u>	<u>\$ 1,461,510</u>	<u>\$ 3,801,740</u>	<u>\$ 59,132</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

County of Nassau Notes Payable and Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Long – Term Obligations (Continued)

Other long-term obligations of the County and NIFA, are recorded in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. The amounts are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Balance January 1, 2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2021	Due Within One Year
Balances carried forward	\$ 3,637,070	\$ 1,626,180	\$ 1,461,510	\$ 3,801,740	\$ 59,132
Other:					
Derivative instruments - interest rate swaps	10,931	76	11,007		
Accrued Vacation and Sick Pay	465,132	41,204	42,819	463,517	39,887
Due to City of Glen Cove	160		122	38	19
Deferred Payroll	56,521	16,634	15,845	57,310	14,577
Estimated Liability for Workers' Compensation	349,578	30,248	35,198	344,628	34,981
Estimated Tax Certiorari Liability*	510,472	152,849	31,074	632,247	60,000
Estimated Liability for Litigation	591,199	68,858	36,936	623,121	10,800
Capital Lease Obligations	76,143		1,731	74,412	2,111
Pollution Remediation	5,990		4,240	1,750	
Contractual Liability due to NHCC	256,298		13,101	243,197	12,846
Due to New York State Retirement System**	194,232	3,966	32,369	165,829	30,349
Net Pension Liability - proportionate share	918,259	288,409	1,061,346	145,322	
OPEB Liability	6,311,284	587,633	318,017	6,580,900	
Total Other	9,746,199	1,189,877	1,603,805	9,332,271	205,570
Total General Long-Term Obligations	\$ 13,383,269	\$ 2,816,057	\$ 3,065,315	\$ 13,134,011	\$ 264,702

*The amount reported in this table is exclusive of the governmental funds tax certiorari liability of \$65,550 (current portion of \$16,871 and long-term portion of \$48,679) and property tax refund payable of \$9,481. The total estimated certiorari payable presented in the government-wide statements is \$707,278. See note 21(b).

**In February 2022, the County elected to make a payment of \$122.9 million to pay down the majority of the balance of the deferred pension amortization due to Employee's Retirement System. This is not reflected in the due within one year amount of \$30,349 reported above, which agrees to the pension amortization schedules in Note 14, Pensions. See Note 22, Subsequent Events for more details.

Pension Costs for employees are paid by the General fund, Police District Fund, and Sewer and Storm Water District Fund, depending on where the employee is assigned to work, while OPEB costs are paid by the final fund the employee was assigned and worked, before severing from the County. Where permissible by grantors the Grant fund may be charged pension costs for employees who are assigned to the program and are eligible for reimbursement under the program.

In 2021, the proceeds from the issuance of long-term serial bonds by the County and its blended component units are used to fund various purposes including capital asset purchases and non-capitalizable project expenditures. As of December 31, 2021, total serial bonds outstanding were \$3.3 billion of which \$2.7 billion were utilized to pay approximately: \$0.6 billion in tax certiorari claims; \$0.4 billion for bonded operating expenses; \$88.0 million for debt on capital assets of NCC; \$121.4 million for non-capitalizable project expenditures, \$8.6 million for debt on capital assets of the NHCC and its affiliates that are no longer the County's assets, and \$1.5 billion related to capitalizable assets. The remaining outstanding debt of approximately \$0.6 billion is related to the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, Sewage Purpose, NCSSWFA, and NCTSC bonds.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

County of Nassau Notes Payable and Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Long – Term Obligations (Continued)

Revenues from the Special Revenue Sewer Funds will be utilized to finance the debt service for the sewer and storm water purpose bonds and a portion of the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund revenue bonds. County general obligation bonds issued for environmental protection are financed by the Environmental Protection Fund. All other County debt service will be financed by the General Fund. For the governmental activities, claims and judgments are generally liquidated by the General Fund and compensated absences are liquidated principally by the General and Police Funds. Deferred payroll, due to employees’ retirement system, and net pension liability are liquidated based on the assigned location of the employee in each fund.

The annual requirements and sources to amortize the County’s General Obligation serial bonds payable as of December 31, 2021 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Years Ending December 31,	Debt Service Requirements					
	Principal		Interest		Total	
	General County Budgets	Sewer District Budgets	General County Budgets	Sewer District Budgets	General County Budgets	Sewer District Budgets
2022	\$ 24,910	\$ 9,119	\$ 75,012	\$ 1,986	\$ 99,922	\$ 11,105
2023	114,110	7,976	72,750	1,527	186,860	9,503
2024	121,080	6,995	67,077	1,150	188,157	8,145
2025	84,720	4,883	61,565	802	146,285	5,685
2026	87,380	2,608	57,243	661	144,623	3,269
2027-2031	311,720	10,254	230,042	2,291	541,762	12,545
2032-2036	230,730	6,977	168,252	1,549	398,982	8,526
2037-2041	295,715	6,838	98,969	1,022	394,684	7,860
2042-2046	184,105	6,468	39,342	465	223,447	6,933
2047-2051	91,446	2,761	8,225	55	99,671	2,816
Total	\$ 1,545,916	\$ 64,879	\$ 878,477	\$ 11,508	\$2,424,393	\$ 76,387

At December 31, 2021, the County’s legal debt margin was approximately \$18.9 billion and total long-term obligation bonds authorized but unissued for general County and sewage district purposes were approximately \$2.2 billion. As of December 31, 2021, all authorization for long-term obligation bonds for general County purposes to finance property tax refunds was issued. Under the current NIFA control period, all unissued County borrowings require NIFA approval. In connection with this authorization for borrowing to finance property tax refunds, the County legislature must also authorize the spending of these proceeds.

Pursuant to the Sewer Consolidation Agreement between the County and the City of Glen Cove (the “City”), dated as of January 8, 2008, (the “Sewer Consolidation Agreement”), the City transferred and conveyed to the County, and the County acquired from the City all rights, title and interest of the City in and to the City’s sewer system, effective on the transfer date (March 1, 2008) as provided in the Sewer Consolidation Agreement. Pursuant to Section 4.5 of the Sewer Consolidation Agreement, the County is obligated to pay or reimburse the City for the remaining debt service on City bonds issued to finance the City’s sewer system. Each such payment is defined as a Purchase Payment under the Sewer Consolidation Agreement.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

County of Nassau Notes Payable and Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Long – Term Obligations (Continued)

The total bonds issued by the City of Glen Cove to finance its sewer system was \$5.1 million. As of December 31, 2021, the total principal outstanding related to the City’s bonds issued to finance the sewer system was \$36.0 thousand. The bonds have maturity dates through June 2023 and annual interest rates between 4.125% and 4.25%. Total estimated debt service (including interest) as of December 31, 2021, through maturity is approximately \$38.0 thousand. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the County made payments of \$122 thousand for such debt service. The County has included this contractual obligation in its long-term obligations.

The annual requirements to amortize the City of Glen Cove’s bond issuances for the sewer fund, including interest as of December 31, 2021, are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Years Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 19	\$ 1	\$ 20
2023	19	1	20
	\$ 38	\$ 2	\$ 40

NIFA Long-Term Debt

A summary of changes in long-term debt for the blended component unit is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Balance January 1, 2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2021	Due Within One Year
Bonds payable:					
Sales tax secured bonds payable	\$ 369,748	\$ 1,110,110	\$ 331,664	\$ 1,148,194	\$ 460
General obligation bonds assumed by NIFA		856,790	856,790		
Premiums	27,139	272,415	108,848	190,706	
Total bonds payable	396,887	2,239,315	1,297,302	1,338,900	460
Total OPEB Liability	2,927	190	265	2,852	
Net pension liability	226	109	334	1	
Compensated absences	329	121	100	350	75
Total long term debt	\$ 400,369	\$ 2,239,735	\$ 1,298,001	\$ 1,342,103	\$ 535

Bonds of NIFA are issued pursuant to an Indenture, as supplemented and amended (the “Indenture”) between NIFA and the United States Trust Company of New York and its successor The Bank of New York Mellon (the “Trustee”), under which NIFA has pledged its right, title and interest in the revenues of NIFA to secure repayment of NIFA debt. The Act provides that NIFA’s pledge of its revenues represents a perfected first security interest on behalf of holders of its bonds.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)**NIFA Long-Term Debt (Continued)**

The lien of the Indenture on the revenues for the security of NIFA bonds is prior to all other liens thereon. NIFA does not have any significant assets or sources of funds other than sales tax revenues and amounts on deposit pursuant to the Indenture. NIFA does not have independent taxing power.

As of December 31, 2021, NIFA had outstanding sales tax secured bonds in the amount of \$1,148.2 million, maturing through the year 2035. The Series 2021A bonds maturing on or after November 15, 2031, are subject to optional redemption or mandatory tender prior to their stated maturity dates, in whole or part, on any date on or after May 15, 2031, at 100% of principal amount plus accrued interest at date of redemption. The 2021B bonds are subject to optional redemption or mandatory tender prior to their stated maturity dates, in whole or part on any date, at 100% of the principal amounts or at the present value of the remaining scheduled principal and interest discounted to the redemption date plus 5 basis points for those bonds maturing in 2023 through and including 2025, 2027 and 2029 or plus 10 basis points for bonds that mature in 2026, 2028 and 2030.

The accrued compensated absences liability, total OPEB liability, and net pension liability will be liquidated through the General Fund.

Fixed Rate Bonds - NIFA has outstanding fixed rate bonds at rates ranging between 0.263% and 5.0%. Interest on NIFA's fixed rate bonds is payable on May 15th and November 15th of each year, and interest on the variable rate bonds is payable on the first business day of each month. Principal on all bonds is payable on November 15th. A debt service account has been established under the Indenture to provide for the payment of interest and principal of bonds outstanding under the Indenture. The Trustee makes monthly deposits to the debt service account in the amount of debt service accrued through the end of that month. For the fixed rate bonds, this is essentially one-sixth of the next interest payment and one-twelfth of the next principal payment. Because of this monthly deposit requirement, the amount accrued for debt service ("debt service set aside") in NIFA's financial statements in any year will not be the same as the debt service on the bonds paid to bondholders in that year.

Variable Rate Bonds - Interest rates on the variable rate bonds were reset weekly by remarketing agents at the minimum rate necessary for the bonds to have a market value equal to the principal amount. Interest rates were set separately for each series of variable rate bonds. The variable rate bonds were in most circumstances subject to tender at the option of the bondholder. Payment of the purchase price of eligible Series 2008 A-B bonds were subject to optional or mandatory tender for purchase and if not remarketed by the remarketing agent, payment will be made under and pursuant to, and subject to the terms, conditions and provisions of liquidity facility agreements. At January 1, 2021, the liquidity facility agreements which were in effect were slated to expire at various dates between November 15, 2021 and May 7, 2024 and were subject to extension or early termination. Bonds that are purchased by financial institutions under the liquidity facility and not remarketed, if any, must be paid over periods varying between three and five years. All of the variable rate bonds were currently refunded with the 2021 bond refunding transaction.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

NIFA Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Aggregate debt service to maturity, pursuant to the stated terms of the bond indenture agreements as of December 31, 2021, is as follows (dollars in thousands):

<u>Years Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2022	\$ 460	\$ 32,922	\$ 33,382
2023	67,914	32,901	100,815
2024	57,850	32,173	90,023
2025	98,815	31,306	130,121
2026	82,985	30,253	113,238
2027-2031	473,370	131,754	605,124
2032-2035	366,800	40,759	407,559
	<u>\$ 1,148,194</u>	<u>\$ 332,068</u>	<u>\$ 1,480,262</u>

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS - INTEREST RATE EXCHANGE SWAP AGREEMENTS

Derivative instruments, at January 1, 2021, consisted of interest rate exchange swap agreements. As the interest rate swap agreements qualified as hedging derivative instruments, the fair value had been recorded as a deferred outflow of resources.

Board-Adopted Guidelines - On March 25, 2004, NIFA adopted guidelines (“Interest Rate Swap Policy”) with respect to the use of swap contracts to manage the interest rate exposure of its debt. The Interest Rate Swap Policy establishes specific requirements that must be satisfied for NIFA to enter into a swap contract.

Objectives of Swaps - The objectives of the Swaps are to protect against the potential of rising interest rates, to achieve a lower net cost of borrowing, to reduce exposure to changing interest rates on a related bond issue or in some cases where Federal tax law prohibits an advance refunding, and to achieve debt service savings through a synthetic fixed rate. In an effort to hedge against rising interest rates, NIFA entered into nine separate pay-fixed, receive-variable interest rate swap agreements in 2004.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)***NIFA Long-Term Debt (Continued)*****DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS - INTEREST RATE EXCHANGE SWAP AGREEMENTS
(Continued)**

Background - NIFA entered into the following six swap contracts with an effective date of April 8, 2004, in connection with the issuance of \$450.0 million in auction rate securities to provide for the refunding or restructuring of a portion of the County's outstanding bonds, refunding of certain outstanding NIFA bonds, tax certiorari judgments and settlements to which the County is a party, other legal judgments and settlements, County capital projects and to pay costs of issuance.

These auction rate securities were subsequently refunded on May 16, 2008 with variable rate demand bonds and the Swap agreements transferred to the 2008 Bond Series A-E. The original notional amounts are as follows:

- \$72.5 million notional amount (2004 Series B - swap agreement) with Goldman Sachs Mitsui Marine Derivative Products, L.P. ("GSMMDP")
- \$72.5 million notional amount (2004 Series C - swap agreement) with GSMMDP
- \$80.0 million notional amount (2004 Series D - swap agreement) with GSMMDP
- \$72.5 million notional amount (2004 Series E - swap agreement) with United Bank of Switzerland, Limited ("UBS AG")
- \$72.5 million notional amount (2004 Series F - swap agreement) with UBS AG
- \$80.0 million notional amount (2004 Series G - swap agreement) with UBS AG

NIFA entered into the following three swap contracts with an effective date of December 9, 2004, in connection with the issuance of \$150.0 million in Auction Rate Securities to provide for the refunding of a portion of the County's outstanding bonds, tax certiorari judgments and settlements to which the County is a party, other legal judgments, and settlements and to pay costs of issuance. These auction rate securities were subsequently refunded on May 16, 2008 with variable rate demand bonds and the swap agreements transferred to the 2008 Bond Series A-E.

- \$50.0 million notional amount (2004 Series I - swap agreement) with GSMMDP
- \$50.0 million notional amount (2004 Series J - swap agreement) with UBS AG
- \$50.0 million notional amount (2004 Series K - swap agreement) with Morgan Stanley Capital Services ("MSCS")

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

NIFA Long-Term Debt (Continued)

**DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS - INTEREST RATE EXCHANGE SWAP AGREEMENTS
 (Continued)**

Pursuant to the terms of the swaps, while the swaps were active, NIFA paid fixed rates and received a floating rate as follows:

2004 Revenue Bonds	Pay Fixed Rate	Receives Floating Rate
Series B, C, E, F	3.1460%	60.0% of USD-LIBOR + 0.16%
Series I, K, J	3.4320%	61.5% of USD-LIBOR + 0.2%

Fair Value - Fair value is described as an exit price that assumes a transaction takes place in an orderly transaction between market participants (buyers and sellers that are in the most advantageous market) at the measurement date. The fair values of the interest rate derivative transactions were estimated based on an independent pricing service. The valuations provided were derived from proprietary models based upon well-recognized principles and estimates about relevant future market conditions. The expected transaction cash flows are calculated using the zero-coupon discounting method which takes into consideration the prevailing benchmark interest rate environment, the specific terms and conditions of a given transaction, and assumes that the current forward rates implied by the benchmark yield curve are the markets best estimates of future spot interest rates. The income approach is then used to obtain the fair value of the transactions where future amounts (the expected transaction cash flows) are converted to a single current (discounted) amount, using a rate of return that considers the relative risk of nonperformance associated with the cash flows and time value of money. Where applicable under the income approach (which takes into consideration the risk of nonperformance) an option pricing model technique is applied such as the Black-Scholes-Merton model, the Black-Derman-Toy Model, one of the short-rate models, or other market standard models consistent with applicable practices in the market for interest rate option products. The option models would consider probabilities, volatilities, time, settlement prices, and other variables pertinent to the transactions.

Generally, the fair value of the interest rate swaps, including accrued interest, represents the theoretical value/(cost) to NIFA if the swap agreement is terminated. NIFA had determined that the interest rate swaps (a derivative instrument), while the swap contracts/agreements were in effect, were a Level 2 measurement under the fair value hierarchy disclosures standards.

Termination of Swap Agreements

On February 17, 2021, NIFA currently refunded the Series 2008 A and Series 2008 B sales tax secured bonds associated with the interest rate swap agreements and the interest rate swap agreements were terminated at that point. As the prevailing market replacement rates were lower than the contractual fixed interest rates from the effective date of the swaps, the swaps had negative fair values at the date of termination, resulting in a termination payment of \$11.0 million.

As NIFA has no swap agreements in effect at December 31, 2021, NIFA is no longer exposed to risks typically associated with swap agreements.

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

EXHIBIT X-14

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

NIFA Long-Term Debt (Continued)

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS - INTEREST RATE EXCHANGE SWAP AGREEMENTS (Continued)

A summary of NIFA's Derivative Instrument – Interest Rate Swap Valuation, at the date of termination is as follows:

(Dollars in Thousands)

Swap Agreements	2004 Series B	2004 Series C	2004 Series E	2004 Series F	2004 Series I	2004 Series J	2004 Series K	Total
Notional Amount								
Original Amount	\$ 72,500	\$ 72,500	\$ 72,500	\$ 72,500	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 440,000
At January 1, 2021	\$ 12,350	\$ 12,350	\$ 12,350	\$ 12,350	\$ 33,075	\$ 33,075	\$ 33,075	\$ 148,625
At December 31, 2021	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Counterparty	GSMMDP	GSMMDP	UBS	UBS	GSMMDP	UBS	MSCS	
Counterparty Rating (1)	Aa2/AA-NA	Aa2/AA-NA	Aa3/A+/AA-	Aa3/A+/AA-	Aa2/AA-NA	Aa3/A+/AA-	A31/BBB+/A	
Effective Date	April 8, 2004	April 8, 2004	April 8, 2004	April 8, 2004	December 9, 2004	December 9, 2004	December 9, 2004	
Maturity Date	November 15, 2024	November 15, 2024	November 15, 2024	November 15, 2024	November 15, 2025	November 15, 2025	November 15, 2025	
Termination Date	February 17, 2021	February 17, 2021	February 17, 2021	February 17, 2021	February 17, 2021	February 17, 2021	February 17, 2021	
NIFA Pays	3.146%	3.146%	3.146%	3.146%	3.432%	3.432%	3.432%	
Replacement Rate	1.551%	1.154%	1.155%	1.154%	1.396%	1.396%	1.396%	
NIFA Receives	60% of LIBOR plus 16 basis points weekly (Tuesday)	60% of LIBOR plus 16 basis points weekly (Friday)	60% of LIBOR plus 16 basis points weekly (Tuesday)	60% of LIBOR plus 16 basis points weekly (Friday)	61.5% of LIBOR plus 20 basis points (Wednesday)	61.5% of LIBOR plus 20 basis points (Wednesday)	61.5% of LIBOR plus 20 basis points (Wednesday)	
Change in Fair Value: January 1, 2021 to date of termination	\$ (9,158)	\$ (9,197)	\$ (3,855)	\$ (3,897)	\$ (23,349)	\$ (7,649)	\$ (19,649)	
As of February 17, 2021, date of termination:								
Net Accrued	\$ (99)	\$ (99)	\$ (99)	\$ (99)	\$ (290)	\$ (290)	\$ (290)	
Net Present Value	(666)	(666)	(661)	(661)	(2,369)	(2,353)	(2,365)	
Total Fair Value of Swap	\$ (765)	\$ (765)	\$ (760)	\$ (760)	\$ (2,659)	\$ (2,643)	\$ (2,655)	\$ (11,007)

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

NCSSWFA Long-Term Debt

A summary of changes in long-term debt for the blended component unit is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>January 1, 2021</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>One Year</u>
Revenue bonds payable:					
Series 2014A	\$ 99,730	\$	\$ 12,365	\$ 87,365	\$ 12,865
Premiums	16,331		1,987	14,344	
Total bonds payable	<u>\$ 116,061</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 14,352</u>	<u>\$ 101,709</u>	<u>\$ 12,865</u>

According to the 2014 Financing Agreement, the County is required to levy assessments and/or impose charges each year of no less than 200% of the NCSSWFA’s fiscal year’s debt service payment requirements over the life of the debt. Pursuant to the 2014 General Revenue Bond Resolution, dated as of October 1, 2014, the NCSSWFA pledged those revenues to the trustee as security for the debt service payments. The 2014 System Revenue Bonds proceeds were used to refinance outstanding NCSSWFA bonds previously issued for capital improvements to the sewer and storm water system, to fund additional capital improvements thereto, and to pay costs of issuance.

Aggregate debt service to maturity as of December 31, 2021 excluding premiums, with an interest rate of 5.0%, is as follows (dollars in thousands):

<u>Years Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2022	\$ 12,865	\$ 4,368	\$ 17,233
2023	13,445	3,725	17,170
2024	10,285	3,053	13,338
2025	8,640	2,539	11,179
2026	9,075	2,106	11,181
2027-2031	25,800	4,554	30,354
2032-2034	7,255	738	7,993
	<u>\$ 87,365</u>	<u>\$ 21,083</u>	<u>\$ 108,448</u>

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)***NCTSC Long-Term Debt***

In 1999, the NCTSC issued \$294.5 million of the 1999 Bonds. On April 5, 2006, NCTSC issued \$431.0 million of Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2006 (“Series 2006 Bonds”) pursuant to an Amended and Restated Indenture dated as of March 1, 2006 (“Indenture”). The Series 2006 Bonds consisted of the Series 2006A-1 Taxable Senior Current Interest Bonds of \$42.6 million, the Series 2006A-2 Senior Convertible Bonds of \$37.9 million the Series 2006A-3 Senior Current Interest Bonds of \$291.5 million and the Series 2006B-E Subordinate CABs of \$58.9 million. Unless otherwise indicated, defined terms have the meanings ascribed to them in the Offering Circular for the Series 2006 Bonds dated March 31, 2006.

NCTSC used the proceeds from the Series 2006 Bonds, along with other funds, to: (i) refund all of the 1999 Bonds then-currently outstanding in the aggregate principal amount of \$272.1 million; (ii) fund a Senior Liquidity Reserve for the Series 2006 Senior Bonds of \$24.0 million; (iii) pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2006 Bonds; (iv) fund certain projected requirements for the Operating Account; (v) fund interest on the Series 2006 Bonds through the December 1, 2007 payment; and (vi) pay certain amounts to the NCTSC Residual Trust as registered owner of the Residual Certificate. Pursuant to the Indenture, TSRs received on or after April 1, 2008, are subject to the lien of the Indenture. Interest and principal paid on these bonds in 2021 totaled \$17.5 million and \$10.9 million, respectively.

Any additional revenues received above the required debt service payments are required to fund sinking fund installments and/or Turbo Redemptions. NCTSC received TSRs in excess of the required debt service payment of \$17.5 million and \$10.9 million respectively on its Series 2006 Bonds during 2021. As a result, NCTSC withdrew \$7.6 million from the Senior Liquidity Reserve. In accordance with the Indenture Agreement, the Senior Liquidity Reserve Account was underfunded at its required level by \$9.3 million at December 31, 2021.

Payments with respect to the Series 2006 Bonds are dependent upon the receipt of TSRs. The Series 2006 Bonds are special obligations of the NCTSC payable solely from the pledged revenues, the Senior Liquidity Reserve Account, and the other funds and accounts as provided in the Indenture. NCTSC has no other assets available for the payment of the Series 2006 Bonds.

Failure to pay when due any interest of Senior Bonds or any Serial Maturity of Turbo Term Bond Maturity for Senior Bonds, among other things, will constitute an event of default.

The amount of TSRs received is dependent on many factors, including future domestic cigarette consumption, the financial capability of the Participating Manufacturers (the “PMs”), litigation affecting the MSA and related legislation, enforcement of state legislation related to the MSA and the tobacco industry. Payments by the PMs under the MSA are subject to certain adjustments, which may be material.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

NCTSC Long-Term Debt (Continued)

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the NCTSC for the year ended December 31, 2021 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Balance			Balance		Due within
	January 1, 2021	Additions	Reductions	December 31, 2021	One Year	
Bonds Payable	\$ 399,247	\$	\$ 10,857	\$ 388,390	\$	
Plus: Accreted interest	93,662	9,257		102,919		
Less: Bond discount	(4,786)		(282)	(4,504)		
Total bonds payable	\$ 488,123	\$ 9,257	\$ 10,575	\$ 486,805	\$	

Bonds outstanding and amounts including accretion since issuance at December 31, 2021, are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Description	Original Date Issued	Original Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Amount Outstanding	Amount Outstanding Including Acc. Interest
2006A2	4/5/2006	37,906	5.25%	6/1/2026	\$ 37,906	\$ 44,640
2006A3(2035)	4/5/2006	97,005	5.00%	6/1/2035	97,005	97,005
2006A3(2046)	4/5/2006	194,535	5.13%	6/1/2046	194,535	194,535
2006B	4/5/2006	10,670	5.80%	6/1/2046	10,670	26,242
2006C	4/5/2006	9,868	6.00%	6/1/2046	9,868	25,022
2006D	4/5/2006	37,604	6.40%	6/1/2060	37,604	101,367
2006E	4/5/2006	802	7.35%	6/1/2060	802	2,498
					\$ 388,390	491,309
					Unamortized Bond Discount	(4,504)
						\$ 486,805

The following table summarizes NCTSC's minimum future debt service requirements as of December 31, 2021 (dollars in thousands):

Years Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$	\$ 17,164	\$ 17,164
2023		17,164	17,164
2024		17,164	17,164
2025		17,164	17,164
2026	37,906	22,726	60,632
2027-2031		74,101	74,101
2032-2036	97,005	66,825	163,830
2037-2041		49,849	49,849
2042-2046	215,073	236,292	451,365
2047-2051			
2052-2056			
2057-2060	38,406	1,141,808	1,180,214
	\$ 388,390	\$ 1,660,257	\$ 2,048,647

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Nassau Community College Long-Term Debt

Long-term liability activity for the year ended August 31, 2021 follows (dollars in thousands):

	Balance			Balance	Due within
	September 1, 2020	Additions	Reductions	August 31, 2021	One Year
Due to County - ERS deferral	\$ 7,897	\$ 548	\$ 1,280	\$ 7,165	\$ 1,325 *
Due to County long term note	6,035		815	5,220	860 *
Deposits held in custody for others	3			3	
Accrued vacation and sick pay	53,992	2,004	771	55,225	
Accrued liabilities -					
termination pay	10,294	2,040	2,509	9,825	3,299
Estimated liability for litigation	150			150	
Endo note payable	593		48	545	59
Insurance Reserve Liability	2,113	8	2,121		
Net pension liability (asset) TRS	3,931	3,360	28,815	(21,524)	
Net pension liability ERS	31,046	22,471	53,408	109	
Other liability - long term	1,080		165	915	157
Postemployment retirement					
benefits payable	484,954	48,223	34,061	499,116	
Total long-term notes and liabilities	\$ 602,088	\$ 78,654	\$ 123,993	\$ 556,749	\$ 5,700

* These amounts of \$2,185 are included in the due to primary government reported as current liabilities in Exhibit X-12.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Nassau Community College Long-Term Debt (Continued)

As of August 31, 2021, principal and interest payments for the Endo note payable are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Years Ending August 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 59	\$ 35	\$ 94
2023	76	18	94
2024	79	15	94
2025	82	12	94
2026	85	8	93
2027 - 2028	164	6	170
Total	\$ 545	\$ 94	\$ 639

As of August 31, 2021, principal and interest payments for the Due to County - long-term note are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Years Ending August 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 860	\$ 228	\$ 1,088
2023	900	183	1,083
2024	945	136	1,081
2025	989	87	1,076
2026	745	42	787
2027 - 2028	781	3	784
Total	\$ 5,220	\$ 679	\$ 5,899

Dormitory Authority - State of New York - NCC has entered into financing agreements with the Dormitory Authority - State of New York (“DASNY”) for the purpose of financing the State’s one-half share of various capital construction costs. The bonds are special obligations of DASNY, payable from amounts to be appropriated each year by the State pursuant to a provision of the State Education Law, and from monies in the debt service reserve fund held by the trustee. The amounts to be appropriated annually are assigned under the agreement from the County to DASNY. DASNY has no taxing power. Accordingly, under the constitution of the State, the availability of funds to make annual payments is subject to annual appropriations being made by the State Legislature. The State Education Law that allows the State to make these appropriations does not constitute a legally enforceable obligation of the State and the State is not legally required to appropriate such funds. The bonds are not a debt of the State and the State is not liable for them.

No revenues or assets of the NCC or the County have been pledged or will be available to pay the debt service on the bonds. The County has not pledged its full faith and credit to the payments of principal and interest on the bonds. DASNY will not have title to, a lien on, or a security interest in any of the projects being financed by the bonds or in other property of the County or NCC.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Nassau Community College Long-Term Debt (Continued)

County of Nassau - The County has issued general obligation serial bonds for various NCC construction projects. This debt is the obligation of the County. No revenues or assets of the NCC have been pledged or will be available to pay debt service on the bonds. The County has pledged its full faith and credit to the payment of principal and interest on the bonds.

The NCC recognized approximately \$24.0 million in both State and local appropriations for contributions of capital assets in fiscal year 2021.

During fiscal year 2016, the County issued general obligation bonds of which a portion of the proceeds was used for NCC termination pay. The NCC has included a liability in the amount of \$5.2 million related to these bonds in the Due to Primary Government balance in the Statement of Net Position.

Nassau Health Care Corporation Long-Term Debt

A schedule of changes in the NHCC’s long-term debt and noncurrent liabilities for 2021 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Balance January 1, 2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 2021	Due within one year
Interest rate swap agreements	\$ 21,806	\$	\$ 21,806	\$	\$
Bonds payable, net	157,167	175,003	176,662	155,508	16,720
Third party liabilities	81,459		33,903	47,556	13,436
Accrued vacation and sick pay	80,302	29,851	26,068	84,085	8,409
Insurance reserve liability	87,529		12,353	75,176	13,317
Accrued pension benefits/net pension liability	184,668	31,301	215,243	726	
Postemployment retirement benefits liability	676,264	102,248		778,512	20,630
Other		19,929		19,929	4,591
Total noncurrent liabilities	\$ 1,289,195	\$ 358,332	\$ 486,035	\$ 1,161,492	\$ 77,103

The NHCC’s bonds payable at December 31, 2021 consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

Series 2009 Tax Exempt Bonds bearing fixed rate interest at 5% per annum. Interest is payable semi-annually on August 1 and February 1 of each year through Bond maturity on August 1, 2029. Bond principal is payable annually on August 1 of each year through Bond maturity on August 1, 2029.	\$ 131,640
Bond Premium	23,382
Other	486
	<u>155,508</u>
Current portion	<u>16,720</u>
Total long term debt	\$ <u>138,788</u>

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)***Nassau Health Care Corporation Long-Term Debt (Continued)***

The aforementioned fixed rate interest Series 2009 Bonds were issued on July 1, 2021 pursuant to a remarketing of the prior Series 2009A (Federally Taxable), Series 2009 B, C and D (non-taxable) variable rate demand bonds ("VRDB") which had been in place since April 2009. The July 1, 2021 remarketing of the bonds resulted in the newly designated Series 2009 non-taxable fixed rate instruments and eliminated the requirements for swap agreements and letters of credit that had been in place in conjunction with variable rate demand bond ("VRDB") structure of the prior bonds.

Prior to the July 1, 2021 remarketing of the bonds, total principal outstanding was \$156,390. Pursuant to the remarketing of the bonds, bonds proceeds totaled approximately \$150.1 million. Additionally, the bonds were priced with a premium resulting in additional proceeds of approximately \$24.9 million. The premium was used to: terminate the SWAPs under the prior VRDB structure at a cost of approximately \$17.7 million; downsize the outstanding principal balance by approximately \$6.3 million; and pay the underwriters discount and costs of issuance totaling \$938,000.

The primary purpose of the remarketing of the bonds was to eliminate market risks associated with the VRDB's, as well as the requirements of letters of credit and swap agreements that were in place in conjunction with the VRDB structure. No significant economic gain or loss nor change in cash flow resulted from the remarketing.

The bonds are secured by payments made to NHCC by the County under a guaranty issued by the County pursuant to an ordinance adopted by the County dated March 1, 2009.

The County guarantees to the Trustee and the owners of Series 2009 Bonds the full and prompt payment of the principal and interest of the Series 2009 Bonds for the entire term of these bond series. The County has not been called upon to make any payments under the guaranty. The guaranty cannot be amended without the consent of the trustee (on behalf of the holders of the Bonds).

In connection with the issuance of the April 2009 Bonds, NHCC incurred a loss of approximately \$31.5 million. The loss on refunding (the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt) is classified as a deferred outflow of resources. Amortization of the deferred loss was approximately \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Pursuant to the Stabilization Agreement and, subsequently, the Successor Agreement, the County deposits subsidies, payable to NHCC, in an escrow account reserved for payment of the Series 2009 Bonds.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

12. NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Nassau Health Care Corporation Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Principal payments on long-term debt are due annually on August 1st. Interest payments are due semi-annually, payable on February 1 and August 1. Payments applicable to long-term debt for years subsequent to December 31, 2021 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Years Ending December 31,	Principal	Estimated Interest	Total
2022	\$ 16,515	\$ 6,582	\$ 23,097
2023	15,125	5,756	20,881
2024	15,545	5,000	20,545
2025	15,980	4,223	20,203
2026	16,420	3,424	19,844
2027-2029	52,055	5,252	57,307
	<u>\$ 131,640</u>	<u>\$ 30,237</u>	<u>\$ 161,877</u>

Interest Rate Swap Agreements

Prior to the July 1, 2021 remarketing of the Series 2009 Bonds, NHCC used derivative financial instruments to attempt to manage the cash flow impact of interest rate changes on its cash flows and net position and to mitigate its exposure to certain market risks associated with operations and did not use derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

The NHCC derivative contract was evaluated pursuant to GASB Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments* (GASB No. 53), to determine whether it met the definition of a derivative instrument, and if so, whether it effectively hedges the expected cash flows associated with interest rate risk exposures.

NHCC applies hedge accounting for derivative instruments that are deemed effective hedges and under GASB No. 53 are referred to as hedging derivative instruments. Under hedge accounting, changes in the fair value of a hedging derivative instrument were reported as a deferred inflow or deferred outflow on the statement of net position until the contract was settled as part of the remarketing to fixed interest instruments on July 1, 2021.

All settlement payments or receipts for hedging derivative instruments are recorded as a component of interest expense in the period settled and amounted to approximately \$2.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2021.

The Corporation's hedging derivative instruments were terminated, effective June 23, 2021, in conjunction with the remarketing of the Series 2009 Bonds on July 1, 2021.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

13. REFINANCING OF LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**Bond Refunding**

NIFA and the County have entered into a Financing Agreement, which provides among other things, the issuance of bonds and notes by NIFA to finance various County purposes authorized under the Act. In December 2020, the County executed a Declaration of Need, which provided the authority to effectively transfer certain debt and related amounts (i.e., unamortized premiums and deferred amounts on prior refundings) to NIFA and for NIFA to refund said debt. Accordingly, in February 2021, NIFA assumed \$856.8 million of general obligation bonds ("Assumed County Debt"), \$27.5 million of accrued interest and \$66.4 million of related net unamortized premiums and deferred amounts. Concurrently, this debt was included in the 2021 bond refunding transaction described below.

In February of 2021, NIFA issued \$553.1 million of Series 2021A sales tax secured bonds and \$557.0 million of Series 2021B sales tax secured bonds for the purpose of refunding \$331.2 million of NIFA's existing debt and \$856.8 million of Assumed County Debt. The 2021 Series A bonds mature in 2035 and bear interest at rates ranging from 4.0 to 5.0%. The 2021 Series B bonds mature in 2030 and bear interest at rates ranging from 0.263 to 1.639%.

The net proceeds from the issuance of the Series 2021A bonds of \$737.2 million, including a premium of \$197.7 million less issuance costs of \$2.6 million and swap termination fee of \$11.0 million, were used to currently refund \$683.1 million of bonds, and pay \$35.7 million of accrued interest and a call premium of \$18.4 million. Of the bonds refunded, \$246.5 million were NIFA bonds and \$436.5 million were Assumed County debt. This resulted in net present value savings of \$62.1 million.

The net proceeds from the issuance of the Series 2021B bonds of \$554.7 million, net of cost of issuance of \$2.4 million, were used to advance refund \$505.0 million of bonds (\$84.7 million of NIFA bonds and \$420.3 million of Assumed County Debt). This resulted in net present value savings of \$55.5 million.

Defeasance of Debt

Prior to December 31, 2021, the County defeased certain general obligation bonds and combined sewer district bonds by refinancing them and placing the proceeds of the new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the County's financial statements. As of December 31, 2021, approximately \$562.3 million of outstanding bonds (including NIFA and NCSSWFA) are considered defeased.

In prior years and the current year, NIFA defeased certain bonds by placing the proceeds of the new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payment on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the County's financial statements.

At December 31, 2021, \$456.0 million of defeased bonds remains outstanding.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

14. PENSION PLANS**Plan Description**

The County, NIFA, NCC, and NHCC participate in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") and the New York State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS") which are collectively referred to as the New York State and Local Retirement System ("the System"). These are cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit retirement systems. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund ("the Fund"), which was established to hold all assets and record changes in fiduciary net position allocated to the System. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the System. System benefits are established under the provisions of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law ("RSSL"). Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. NYS implemented a new Voluntary Defined Contribution Program ("VDC"). County employees may also elect to participate in the VDC, a defined contribution retirement program, established under Chapter 18 of the Laws of 2012 which amended portions of the RSSL. Beginning July 1, 2013, the VDC plan option was made available to all unrepresented employees hired on or after July 1, 2013 and earning a full-time rate of \$75,000 or more on annual basis. Employees receiving pension benefits from a public retirement system in NYS are not eligible to join or continue active participation in the VDC. An employer contribution of 8% of salary will be made for the duration of employment based on annual wages in a given calendar year. Employee contributions, also required for the duration of employment, range from 3-6% based upon estimated gross annual wages in a given calendar year. Benefits are determined by the amount contributed each year and the success of the investments.

The County, NIFA, NCC and NHCC also participate in the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan ("GLIP"), which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The System is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. That report may be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.php or obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

14. PENSION PLANS (Continued)**Benefits Provided**

The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits.

Tiers 1 and 2

Eligibility: Tier 1 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. There is no minimum service requirement for Tier 1 members. Tier 2 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must have five years of service and be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. The age at which full benefits may be collected for Tier 1 is 55, and the full benefit age for Tier 2 is 62.

Benefit Calculation: Generally, the benefit is 1.67% of final average salary for each year of service if the member retires with less than 20 years. If the member retires with 20 or more years of service, the benefit is 2.0% of final average salary for each year of service. Tier 2 members with five or more years of service can retire as early as age 55 with reduced benefits. Tier 2 members age 55 or older with 30 or more years of service can retire with no reduction in benefits. As a result of Article 19 of the RSSL, Tier 1 and Tier 2 members who worked continuously from April 1, 1999 through October 1, 2000 received an additional month of service credit for each year of credited service they have at retirement, up to a maximum of 24 additional months.

Final average salary is the average of the wages earned in the three highest consecutive years. For Tier 1 members who joined on or after June 17, 1971, each year of final average salary is limited to no more than 20 percent of the previous year. For Tier 2 members, each year of final average salary is limited to no more than 20% of the average of the previous two years.

Tiers 3, 4, and 5

Eligibility: Tier 3 and 4 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must have five years of service and be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. Tier 5 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must have ten years of service and be at least 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. The full benefit age for Tiers 3, 4 and 5 is 62.

Benefit calculation: Generally, the benefit is 1.67% of final average salary for each year of service if the member retires with less than 20 years. If a member retires with between 20 and 30 years of service, the benefit is 2% of final average salary for each year of service. If a member retires with more than 30 years of service, an additional benefit of 1.5% of final average salary is applied for each year of service over 30 years. Tier 3 and 4 members with five or more years of service and Tier 5 members with ten or more years of service can retire as early as age 55 with reduced benefits. Tier 3 and 4 members, age 55 or older with 30 or more years of service can retire with no reduction in benefits.

Final average salary is the average of the wages earned in the three highest consecutive years. For Tier 3, 4, and 5 members, each year of final average salary is limited to no more than 10% of the average of the previous two years.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

14. PENSION PLANS (Continued)**Benefits Provided (Continued)**Tier 6

Eligibility: Tier 6 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must have ten years of service and be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. The full benefit age for Tier 6 is 63 for ERS members and 62 for PFRS members.

Benefit calculation: Generally, the benefit is 1.67% of final average salary for each year of service if the member retires with less than 20 years. If a member retires with 20 years of service, the benefit is 1.75% of final average salary for each year of service. If a member retires with more than 20 years of service, an additional benefit of 2.0% of final average salary is applied for each year of service over 20 years. Tier 6 members with ten or more years of service can retire as early as age 55 with reduced benefits.

Final average salary is the average of the wages earned in the five highest consecutive years. For Tier 6 members, each year of final average salary is limited to no more than 10% of the average of the previous four years.

Special Plans

The 25-Year Plans allow retirement after 25 years of service with a benefit of one-half of final average salary, and the 20-Year Plans allows retirement after 20 years of service with a benefit of one-half of final average salary. These plans are available to certain PFRS members, sheriffs, and correction officers.

Disability Retirement Benefits

Disability retirement benefits are available to members unable to perform their job duties because of permanent, physical or mental capacity. There are three types of disability benefits: ordinary, performance of duty, and accidental disability benefits. Eligibility, benefit amounts, and other rules such as offsets or other benefits depend upon a member's tier years of service plan.

Ordinary Death Benefits

Death benefits are payable upon the death, before retirement, for a member who meets eligibility requirements as set forth by law. The first \$50,000 of an ordinary death benefit is paid in the form of group term life insurance. The benefit is generally three times the member's annual salary. For most members, there is also a reduced post-retirement ordinary death benefit available.

Post-Retirement Benefit Increases

A cost-of-living adjustment is provided annually to: 1) all pensioners who have attained age 62 and have been retired for five years; 2) all pensioners who have attained age 55 and have been retired for ten years; 3) all disability pensioners, regardless of age, who have been retired for five years; 4) ERS recipients of an accidental death benefit, regardless of age, who have been receiving such benefit for five years; and 5) the spouse of a deceased retiree receiving a lifetime benefit under an option elected by the retiree at retirement. An eligible spouse is entitled to one-half the cost-of-living adjustment amount that would have been paid to the retiree when the retiree would have met the eligibility criteria. This cost-of-living adjustment is a percentage of the annual retirement benefit of the eligible member as computed on a base benefit amount not to exceed \$18,000 of the annual retirement benefit. The cost-of-living percentage shall be 50% of the annual Consumer Price Index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor but cannot be less than 1% or exceed 3%.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

14. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Funding Policy

The System is noncontributory except for those members who joined the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System after July 27, 1976, who contribute 3% of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010 (ERS) or January 9, 2010 (PFRS) who generally contribute 3% of their salary for their entire length of service. For Tier 6 members, the contribution rate varies from 3% to 6% depending on salary. Generally, Tier 5 and 6 members are required to contribute for all years of service.

Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the State Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the Systems' fiscal year ending March 31. The County's actual contributions were equal to 100% of the actuarially required amounts for the plan year ended March 31, using the maximum amortization allowed by law, and also included additional contributions to fund various early retirement incentives made available to County employees and prior service credits. The credits and miscellaneous adjustments represent modifications made by the NYSERS for prior years' contributions due to differences between estimated and actual salaries for the plan year. NCC's employees who are ERS members are included in the County's records with the NYSRSSL. The State calculates the County's (including NCC) required annual contribution payment using these contribution rates and the projected retirement earnings of the County's (and NCC's) current employees. NCC reimburses the County annually for its share of the pension costs attributed to its employees who are ERS members.

2021 Contributions based on the State fiscal year ending March 31, 2021 for ERS and PFRS members were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	<u>Annual Required Contribution</u>	<u>Credit & Miscellaneous Adjustments</u>	<u>Prepayment Discount</u>	<u>Amortization/ Deferral</u>	<u>2010 Past Service Credit 553B</u>	<u>Total Payment</u>
ERS	\$ 81,652	\$ 149	\$	\$ 23,626	\$	\$ 105,427
PFRS	84,144	(961)		14,309		97,492

The contractually required contributions recorded by the County, inclusive of blended component units, for the year ended December 31, 2021 were as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Contractually Required Contribution</u>
ERS	\$ 83,312
PFRS	\$ 92,815

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

14. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Funding Policy (Continued)

Pursuant to Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2010, the New York State Legislature authorized local governments to elect to amortize a portion of their retirement bill for 10 years in accordance with the following stipulations:

- For State fiscal year 2010-11, the amount in excess of the graded rate of 9.5% of employees covered pensionable salaries, with the first payment of those pension costs not due until the fiscal year succeeding that fiscal year in which the amortization was instituted.
- For subsequent State fiscal years, the graded rate will increase or decrease by up to 1% depending on the gap between the increase or decrease in the System’s average rate and the previous graded rate.
- For subsequent State fiscal years in which the System’s average rates are lower than the graded rates, the employer will be required to pay the graded rate. Any additional contributions made will first be used to pay off existing amortizations, and then any excess will be deposited into a reserve account and will be used to offset future increases in contribution rates.
- The interest rate for repayment of the amounts amortized in New York State fiscal year ending 2012 was 3.75% and 3.00% for fiscal year ending 2013, over 10 years.

This law requires participating employers to make payments on a current basis, while amortizing existing unpaid amounts relating to the System’s fiscal years when the County opted to participate in the program. Because the County’s fiscal year differs from the System’s fiscal year, the County’s liability for the unpaid amounts and the annual expense for the amortization of that liability will differ in the County’s financial statements to the amounts reported in the previously presented tables. The total unpaid pension amortization liability reported in the Primary Government’s Statement of Net Position at the end of the fiscal year attributable to Chapter 57, Laws of 2010 was \$9.6 million, of which \$0.7 million was attributable to NCC’s ERS members. Amortization contributions will be paid in ten equal installments, one per year, but may be prepaid at any time. The County has elected to amortize over the ten-year period. The interest rate will be established annually for each year’s amortization and paid out of current resources in that year. Future principal and interest payments to maturity for the amortization installments for the County (including NCC) are as follows:

2012 Chapter 57, Laws of 2010
 ERS and PFRS
 (in thousands of dollars)

	Principal	Interest	Total Principal and Interest
Years ending December 31, 2022	\$ 1,269	\$ 49	\$ 1,318

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

14. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Funding Policy (Continued)

2013 Chapter 57, Laws of 2010
 ERS and PFRS
 (in thousands of dollars)

	Principal	Interest	Total Principal and Interest
Years ending December 31, 2022	\$ 6,500	\$ 251	\$ 6,751
2023	1,852	55	1,907
Totals	<u>\$ 8,352</u>	<u>\$ 306</u>	<u>\$ 8,658</u>

Pursuant to Chapter 57, Part BB, Laws of 2013, the New York State Legislature authorized local governments to amortize a portion of their retirement bill for 12 years in accordance with the following stipulations:

- In the first years of participation, this Alternate Program allows employers to amortize more than the original program. Each year, the graded rate will change. The new graded rate always moves from the previous graded rate towards the new actuarial rate. The original program graded rate moves by up to 1% per year. The pace at which the rate declines is slower than it is under the original program.
- This Alternate Program first applied to the bill that was due on February 1, 2014. The graded rate will stay constant for the following year as well.
- Under this Alternate Program, employers will pay interest on the amortized amount. The interest rate will be set annually. The interest rate on the amount amortized in a given year will be the interest rate for that year and will be fixed for the duration of that payment period. Amounts amortized in other years will be at the interest rate set for the year of the amortization. The Alternate Program interest rate is comparable to a 12-year US Treasury Bond plus 1%.
- The interest rate for repayment of the amounts amortized over 12 years in New York State for each fiscal year was as follows: 2014 = 3.76%, 2015 = 3.50%, 2016 = 3.31%, 2017 = 2.63%, 2018 = 3.31%, 2019 = 3.99%, 2020 = 2.87% and 2021 = 1.60% .

This law requires participating employers to make payments on a current basis, while amortizing existing unpaid amounts relating to the System’s fiscal years when the County opted to participate in the program. Because the County’s fiscal year differs from the System’s fiscal year, the County’s liability for the unpaid amounts and the annual expense for the amortization of that liability will differ in the County’s financial statements to the amounts reported in the previously presented tables. The total unpaid pension amortization liability reported in the Primary Government’s Statement of Net Position at the end of the fiscal year attributable to Chapter 57, Part BB, Laws of 2013 was \$156.2 million, of which \$7.0 million was attributable to NCC’s ERS members. Amortization contributions will be paid in twelve equal installments, one per year, but may be prepaid at any time. The County has elected to amortize over the twelve-year period. The interest rate will be established annually for each year’s amortization and paid out of current resources in that year.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

14. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Funding Policy (Continued)

Future principal and interest payments to maturity for the amortization installments for the County (including NCC) are as follows:

2014 Chapter 57, Part BB, Laws of 2013
ERS and PFRS
(in thousands of dollars)

	Principal	Interest	Total Principal and Interest
Years ending December 31, 2022	\$ 6,414	\$ 1,096	\$ 7,510
2023	6,655	855	7,510
2024	6,906	604	7,510
2025	7,165	345	7,510
2026	1,999	74	2,073
Totals	<u>\$ 29,139</u>	<u>\$ 2,974</u>	<u>\$ 32,113</u>

2015 Chapter 57, Part BB, Laws of 2013
ERS and PFRS
(in thousands of dollars)

	Principal	Interest	Total Principal and Interest
Years ending December 31, 2022	\$ 5,254	\$ 1,047	\$ 6,301
2023	5,438	863	6,301
2024	5,628	673	6,301
2025	5,825	476	6,301
2026	6,029	272	6,301
2027-2031	1,730	60	1,790
Totals	<u>\$ 29,904</u>	<u>\$ 3,391</u>	<u>\$ 33,295</u>

2016 Chapter 57, Part BB, Laws of 2013
ERS and PFRS
(in thousands of dollars)

	Principal	Interest	Total Principal and Interest
Years ending December 31, 2022	\$ 3,431	\$ 778	\$ 4,209
2023	3,544	665	4,209
2024	3,661	548	4,209
2025	3,782	427	4,209
2026	3,908	301	4,209
2027-2031	5,197	211	5,408
Totals	<u>\$ 23,523</u>	<u>\$ 2,930</u>	<u>\$ 26,453</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

14. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Funding Policy (Continued)

2017 Chapter 57, Part BB, Laws of 2013
 ERS and PFRS
 (in thousands of dollars)

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Principal and Interest</u>
Years ending December 31, 2022	\$ 2,419	\$ 503	\$ 2,922
2023	2,483	439	2,922
2024	2,548	374	2,922
2025	2,615	307	2,922
2026	2,684	238	2,922
2027-2031	<u>6,375</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>6,659</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 19,124</u>	<u>\$ 2,145</u>	<u>\$ 21,269</u>

2018 Chapter 57, Part BB, Laws of 2013
 ERS and PFRS
 (in thousands of dollars)

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Principal and Interest</u>
Years ending December 31, 2022	\$ 1,927	\$ 595	\$ 2,522
2023	1,990	532	2,522
2024	2,056	466	2,522
2025	2,124	398	2,522
2026	2,195	327	2,522
2027-2031	<u>7,705</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>8,265</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 17,997</u>	<u>\$ 2,878</u>	<u>\$ 20,875</u>

2019 Chapter 57, Part BB, Laws of 2013
 ERS and PFRS
 (in thousands of dollars)

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Principal and Interest</u>
Years ending December 31, 2022	\$ 1,126	\$ 492	\$ 1,618
2023	1,171	447	1,618
2024	1,217	401	1,618
2025	1,266	352	1,618
2026	1,316	302	1,618
2027-2031	<u>6,246</u>	<u>678</u>	<u>6,924</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 12,342</u>	<u>\$ 2,672</u>	<u>\$ 15,014</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

14. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Funding Policy (Continued)

2020 Chapter 57, Part BB, Laws of 2013
 ERS and PFRS
 (in thousands of dollars)

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Principal and Interest</u>
Years ending December 31, 2022	\$ 913	\$ 308	\$ 1,221
2023	939	282	1,221
2024	966	255	1,221
2025	994	227	1,221
2026	1,022	199	1,221
2027-2031	5,570	537	6,107
2032-2038	336	10	346
Totals	<u>\$ 10,740</u>	<u>\$ 1,818</u>	<u>\$ 12,558</u>

2021 Chapter 57, Part BB, Laws of 2013*
 ERS and PFRS
 (in thousands of dollars)

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Principal and Interest</u>
Years ending December 31, 2022	\$ 1,096	\$ 216	\$ 1,312
2023	1,115	197	1,312
2024	1,132	180	1,312
2025	1,150	162	1,312
2026	1,169	143	1,312
2027-2031	6,131	430	6,561
2032-2038	1,646	32	1,678
Totals	<u>\$ 13,439</u>	<u>\$ 1,360</u>	<u>\$ 14,799</u>

* The amortization shown in this table represents only the amounts due and payable as of the County's fiscal year end of December 31, 2021.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

14. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Funding Policy (Continued)

Total ERS and PFRS*
(in thousands of dollars)

	Principal	Interest	Total Principal and Interest
Years ending December 31, 2022	\$ 30,349	\$ 5,335	\$ 35,684
2023	25,187	4,335	29,522
2024	24,114	3,501	27,615
2025	24,921	2,694	27,615
2026	20,322	1,856	22,178
2027-2031	38,954	2,760	41,714
2032-2038	1,982	42	2,024
Totals	\$ 165,829	\$ 20,523	\$ 186,352

*2022 amortization only includes amounts due and payable as of December 31, 2021.

NHCC

NYSRSSL Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2010 authorized the State and local employers to amortize over ten years, at 2.85% (2018), 2.33% (2017), 3.21% (2016), 3.15% (2015), 3.67% (2014) and 3.00% (2013) interest, the portion of their annual bill that exceeded 14.9%, 15.1%, 14.5%, 13.5%, 12.5%, and 11.5% of payroll for its 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, and 2013 pension bills, respectively. There was no deferral of pension contributions in 2021. The total amount due at December 31, 2021 related to these deferred pension contributions is approximately \$19.9 million, of which \$4.6 million is included in current liabilities and \$15.3 million is included as part of other long-term liabilities.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pension

At December 31, 2021 the County (inclusive of NIFA), reported a liability of \$145.3 million for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the System. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2020, with updated procedures to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2021. The County’s proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the County’s long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

Below is the County’s (inclusive of NIFA), NCC’s, and NHCC’s proportionate share of the net pension liability of the System and its related employer allocation percentage (in thousands of dollars).

	Primary Government				Major Discretely Presented Component Units		
	County		NIFA	Total	NCC		NHCC
	ERS	PFRS	ERS		ERS	TRS	ERS
Measurement Date	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2021	June 30, 2021	March 31, 2021
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 1,616	\$ 143,705	\$ 1	\$ 145,322	\$ 109	\$ (21,524)	\$ 726
Allocation of the System's Total Net Liability (Asset)	1.6748782%	8.2791796%	0.0009734%		0.1100000%	0.1300000%	0.7287366%

There was no significant change in the County’s (inclusive of NIFA), NCC’s, and NHCC’s proportionate share from March 31, 2020 to March 31, 2021.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

14. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the County, exclusive of component units, recognized pension expense of \$57.7 million for ERS and \$94.4 million for PFRS.

At December 31, 2021, the County (inclusive of NIFA), NCC and NHCC reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to ERS and PFRS pensions from the following sources (in thousands of dollars):

	Primary Government						Presented Component Units			
	Deferred Outflows of Resources			Deferred Inflows of Resources			Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	ERS	PFRS	Total	ERS	PFRS	Total	NCC*	NHCC	NCC*	NHCC
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 20,380	\$ 31,897	\$ 52,277	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,327	\$ 8,862	\$	\$
Changes of assumptions	306,820	353,177	659,997	5,786		5,786	19,974	133,420	377	2,517
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments				479,353	422,687	902,040			31,206	208,444
Changes in proportion and differences between the Employer's contribution and proportionate share of contributions	15,272	17,717	32,989	7,616	7,728	15,344	990	9,261	494	1,088
Employer's contribution subsequent to the measurement date, net of prepaid amounts	56		56				2,247	23,552		
Total	\$ 342,528	\$ 402,791	\$ 745,319	\$ 492,755	\$ 430,415	\$ 923,170	\$ 24,538	\$ 175,095	\$ 32,077	\$ 212,049

*Amounts are reported for the year ending August 31, 2021

For the year ended August 31, 2021, NCC recognized pension expense of \$10.9 million related to TRS. At August 31, 2021, NCC reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to TRS from the following sources (in thousands):

	NCC	
	TRS	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,967	\$ 112
Changes of assumptions	7,080	1,254
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		22,527
Changes in proportion and differences between the Employer's contribution and proportionate share of contributions	909	660
Employer's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,009	
Total	\$ 12,965	\$ 24,553

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

14. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in fiscal year 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Major Discretely				
	Primary Government		Presented Component Units		
	ERS	PFRS	NCC		NHCC
	ERS	PFRS	ERS	TRS	ERS
Year Ended December 31, 2022	\$ (25,139)	\$ (11,877)	\$ (1,638)	\$ (2,669)	\$ (9,568)
2023	(7,685)	1,393	(501)	(3,232)	(2,190)
2024	(25,013)	(12,805)	(1,629)	(4,127)	(9,730)
2025	(92,446)	(74,467)	(6,018)	(5,386)	(39,018)
2026		70,132		1,033	
Thereafter				784	
Totals	\$ (150,283)	\$ (27,624)	\$ (9,786)	\$ (13,597)	\$ (60,506)

Actuarial Assumptions – ERS and PFRS

The net pension liability as of March 31, 2021 was determined by using an actuarial valuation as of April 1, 2020, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to March 31, 2021. The actuarial valuations used the following actuarial assumptions:

	ERS	PFRS
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.70%	2.70%
Salary scale	4.40%	6.20%
Investment rate of return, including inflation	5.90%	5.90%
Cost of living adjustments	1.40%	1.40%
Decrement tables	Developed from the Plan's 2020 experience study of the period April 1, 2015 through March 31, 2020	Developed from the Plan's 2020 experience study of the period April 1, 2015 through March 31, 2020
Mortality Improvement	Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2020	Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2020

The long-term rate of return on ERS and PFRS pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Actuarial Assumptions – NCC - TRS

The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2021, and was determined by an actuarial valuation at June 30, 2020, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2021. During the measurement period, there were no changes in assumptions or benefit terms. The actuarial assumptions used in June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

14. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – NCC – TRS (Continued)

The actuarial valuations used the following actuarial assumptions:

	TRS
Actuarial cost method	Aggregate Cost Method
Inflation	2.40%
Salary scale	Based on Years of Service
	5 years - 5.18%
	15 years - 3.64%
	25 years - 2.50%
	35 years - 1.95%
Investment rate of return, including inflation	6.95%
Cost of living adjustments	1.30%
Annuitant Mortality Rates	Based on plan member experience, with adjustments for mortality improvements
Morality Improvement	Society of Actuaries Scale MP2020

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 27, Selection of Economic Assumptions for Measuring Pension Obligations. ASOP No. 27 provides guidance on the selection of an appropriate assumed investment rate of return. Consideration was given to the expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class, as well as historical investment data and plan performance.

Best estimates of the arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of March 31, 2021 are summarized below for ERS and PFRS:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Rate of Return
Domestic equity	32.00%	4.05%
International equity	15.00%	6.30%
Private equity	10.00%	6.75%
Real estate	9.00%	4.95%
Absolute return strategies*	3.00%	4.50%
Opportunistic portfolio	4.00%	3.63%
Real assets	3.00%	5.95%
Bonds and mortgages	23.00%	0.00%
Cash	1.00%	0.50%
	100.00%	

The real rate of return is net of the long-term inflation assumption of 2.00% in 2021.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

14. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Best estimates of the arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of June 30, 2021 are summarized below for TRS:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Rate of Return*</u>
Domestic equity	33.00%	6.80%
International equity	16.00%	7.60%
Global equities	4.00%	7.10%
Real estate	11.00%	6.50%
Private equity	8.00%	10.00%
Domestic fixed income securities	16.00%	1.30%
Global fixed income securities	1.00%	80.00%
High-yield fixed income securities	2.00%	3.80%
Private debt	7.00%	5.90%
Mortgages	1.00%	3.80%
Cash Equivalent	1.00%	-0.20%
	<u>100.00%</u>	

Real rates of return are net of the long-term inflation assumption of 2.4% for 2021.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 5.9% for the System (ERS and PFRS) and 6.95% for TRS. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at actuarially determined statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based upon the assumptions, the Systems' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

14. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption – ERS and PFRS

The following presents the County’s (inclusive of NIFA), NCC, and NHCC’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 5.9%, as well as what the County’s (inclusive of NIFA), NCC, and NHCC’s proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (4.9%) or 1-percentage point higher (6.9%) than the current rate (in thousands of dollars):

	Primary Government		Major Discretely Presented Component Units	
			NCC	NHCC
	ERS	PFRS	ERS	ERS
Net Pension Liability (Asset):				
1% Decrease 4.90%	\$ 463,170	\$ 611,303	\$ 30,153	\$ 201,407
Current Assumption 5.9%	\$ 1,617	\$ 143,705	\$ 109	\$ 726
1% Increase 6.90%	\$ (423,943)	\$ (243,265)	\$ (27,559)	\$ (184,350)

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to the Discount Rate Assumption – TRS

The following presents the NCC’s proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 6.95%, NCC’s proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (5.95%) or 1-percentage point higher (7.95%) than the current rate (in thousands of dollars):

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount	1% Increase
	5.95%	6.95%	7.95%
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ (2,259)	\$ (21,524)	\$ (37,717)

Optional Retirement Program (“ORP”): NCC employees may also participate in an OPR under IRS Section 401(a), which is a multiple-employer, defined contribution plan administered by separate vendors - TIAACref, Metropolitan Life, VALIC, and AETNA. ORP employer and employee contributions are dictated by State law. The ORP provides benefits through annuity contracts and provides retirement and death benefits to those employees who elected to participate in an ORP. Benefits are determined by the amount of individual accumulations and the retirement income option selected. All benefits generally vest after the completion of one year of service if the employee is retained thereafter. Employer contributions are not remitted to an ORP plan until an employee is fully vested. As such there are no forfeitures reported by these plans if an employee is terminated prior to vesting. Employees who joined an ORP after July 27, 1976 and have less than ten years of service or membership are required to contribute 3% of their salary. Those joining on or after April 1, 2012 are required to contribution between 3% and 6%, dependent upon their salary for their entire working career. Employer contributions range from 8% to 15% depending upon when the employee was hired. The employer contributions are equal to 100% of the required contributions deducted from their salaries and remitted on a current basis to the respective ORP. For the year ended August 31, 2021, NCC recognized pension expense of approximately \$4.9 million.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

14. PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan’s fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued NYS ERS financial report. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244-0001, or it may be found at <http://www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.php>.

15. RECONCILIATION OF GAAP FUND BALANCES TO BUDGETARY BASIS (Unaudited)

The following reconciles fund balances at December 31, 2021 as prepared on a GAAP basis to the budgetary basis of reporting (dollars in thousands):

	<u>General</u>	<u>Police District Fund</u>	<u>Sewer & Storm Water District Fund</u>	<u>Capital Fund</u>	<u>Disputed Assessment Fund</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>
Fund Balances at December 31, 2021, Prepared in accordance with GAAP	\$ 779,909	\$ 92,301	\$ 41,238	\$ 143,797	\$ 7,118	\$ 47,959
Add:						
Available for Other Judgments	6,273					
Pension Benefits - Modified Accrual Basis Only	115,644	44,106	1,097			
Sale of Mitchel Field Leases	24,896					
Deferred revenues	6,211	37	14,684			
Payment from NCC for Termination Pay	845					
2021 VCNCs encumbered and paid in 2022	106	122				
Transfer of Reserve on GAAP Basis	13,084					
Less:						
Encumbrances	(105,733)	(1,750)	(2,064)			
Reserve for PDD Litigation		(6,273)				
Land Bank Receivable	(144)					
Reclass BAN Proceeds	(130)					
Reclass Termination pay for NCC	(5,449)					
Transfer of Reserve on GAAP Basis		(13,084)				
Expenditure accrual reversal	(713)	(187)	(8)			
Unbudgeted FEMA Fund						(6,963)
Unbudgeted COVID Fund						407
Unbudgeted Grant Fund						(12,401)
Unbudgeted NCTSC						(308)
Unbudgeted Capital Project Fund				(143,797)		
Unbudgeted NCSSWFA						(2,304)
Unbudgeted NCTSC Debt Service Fund						(14,691)
Unbudgeted NIFA Debt Service Fund						(10,993)
Fund Balances at December 31, 2021, Prepared on the Budgetary Basis of Reporting	\$ 834,799	\$ 115,272	\$ 54,947	\$	\$ 7,118	\$ 706

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

16. FUND BALANCES

Fund balance classifications for the governmental funds at December 31, 2021 were (dollars in thousands):

	General Fund	NIFA Fund	Police District Fund	Sewer & Storm Water District Fund	Capital Fund	Disputed Assessment Fund	American Rescue Plan Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:									
Prepays	\$ 3,430	\$ 66	\$ 187	\$ 8	\$	\$	\$	\$ 35	\$ 3,726
Total Nonspendable	3,430	66	187	8				35	3,726
Spendable:									
Restricted for:									
Capital projects					2,912				2,912
Debt service	99,017							27,868	126,885
Open space	1,805								1,805
Judgments and settlements						7,118			7,118
Judicial								79	79
General Administration	30,808							3,717	34,525
Protection of Persons			13,084					429	13,513
Health	15,000							2,930	17,930
Public Works								12,060	12,060
Recreation and Parks								38	38
Social Services								65	65
Corrections								46	46
Total Restricted	146,630		13,084		2,912	7,118		47,232	216,976
Committed to:									
Capital projects					140,885				140,885
Technology	83								83
General Administration	362,163								362,163
Environmental Protection								706	706
Health	40,928								40,928
Judgments and settlements	23,392		6,273						29,665
Total Committed	426,566		6,273		140,885			706	574,430
Assigned to:									
Legislative	559								559
Judicial	5,859								5,859
General Administration	82,862	1,230						393	84,485
Protection of Persons			72,757						72,757
Health	13,506								13,506
Public Works	22,648			41,230					63,878
Recreation and Parks	2,069								2,069
Social Services	32,233								32,233
Corrections	11,915								11,915
Total Assigned	171,651	1,230	72,757	41,230				393	287,261
Unassigned	31,632							(407)	31,225
Total Fund Balance	\$ 779,909	\$ 1,296	\$ 92,301	\$ 41,238	\$ 143,797	\$ 7,118		\$ 47,959	\$ 1,113,618

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

17. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**Plan Description**

The County established and administers a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan for its employees. Article 11 of the State Compiled Statutes grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms and financial requirements to the County Executive and the County Legislature. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meet the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

The County provides health care benefits in accordance with New York State Health Insurance Rules and Regulations administered by the New York State Department of Civil Service (the "NYSHIP" plan). The County's several union contracts and ordinances require the County to provide all eligible enrollees with either the NYSHIP plan or other equivalent health insurance. Substantially all of the County's retirees and employees are enrolled in the NYSHIP Plan. NYSHIP is a defined benefit agent multiple-employer healthcare plan. Under the provisions of the NYSHIP Plan, premiums are adjusted on a prospective basis for any losses experienced by the NYSHIP Plan. The County has the option to terminate its participation in the NYSHIP Plan at any time without liability for its respective share of any previously incurred loss.

Eligibility for health benefits upon retirement are governed by Ordinance, bargaining unit, age, and years of service. In general, unless otherwise indicated below, employees must reach age 55 to be eligible for post-retirement health insurance benefits.

Non-union employees hired after 2008 are required to have 10 years of governmental service, 5 years of which must be with the County. Civil Service Employees Association Local 830 ("CSEA") and Nassau County Investigators Police Benevolent Association ("IPBA") employees (other than those Probation Officers, Fire Marshalls, AMTs, Deputy Sherriff and in Correctional Center titles) hired after August 22, 2003 are required to have 10 years of County employment. All other CSEA and IPBA employees (other than those Probation Officers, Fire Marshalls, AMTs, Deputy Sherriff and in Correctional Center titles) are eligible after 5 years of service. CSEA employees who are Probation Officers, Fire Marshalls, AMTs, Deputy Sherriff or in Correctional Center titles are eligible after 25 years of service, regardless of age. Nassau County Police Benevolent Association ("PBA"), Nassau County Superior Officers Association ("SOA"), and Nassau County Detectives Association ("DAI") employees are eligible after 20 years of service, regardless of age. Nassau County Sheriff's Correction Officers Benevolent Association ("COBA") employees are eligible after 25 years of service, regardless of age.

Employee Contributions

The County provides group health care benefits for retirees (and for eligible dependents and survivors of retirees). Some retirees are required to contribute towards the cost of their health insurance premiums. The following are the retiree contributions towards the cost of said premiums for County employees:

- Non-union (Ordinance #543) employees earning a salary of less than \$30,000 in the year of retirement: No employee contribution.
- Non-union (Ordinance #543) employees hired on or after January 1, 2002 and earning a salary of greater than \$30,000 per year, in the year of retirement: Contribute 5% of premium for single coverage and 10% of the premium for family coverage.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

17. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Employee Contributions (Continued)

- Non-union (Ordinance #543) employees hired on or after July 1, 2014 and earning a salary greater than \$30,000 per year, in the year of retirement: Contribute 15% of premium for single or family coverage if enrolled in The Empire Plan. If enrolled in an alternative plan then the County shall pay, towards the cost of the premium in either the single or family plan, all amounts up to the monetary equivalent of 85% of the cost of The Empire Plan. To the extent the annual premium of said alternative plan exceeds the 85% of the cost of The Empire Plan, the employee shall pay the difference.
- Union employees CSEA, PBA, DAI, SOA, COBA, hired prior to April 1, 2014: No employee contribution.
- IPBA employees: No employee contribution.
- Union employees (CSEA, PBA, DAI, SOA, COBA) hired on or after April 1, 2014: Contribute 15% of premium for single or family coverage if enrolled in The Empire Plan. If enrolled in an alternative plan then the County shall pay, towards the cost of the premium in either the single or family plan, all amounts up to the monetary equivalent of 85% of the cost of The Empire Plan. To the extent the annual premium of said alternative plan exceeds 85% of the cost of The Empire Plan, the employee shall pay the difference.
- Employees who retired prior to 1976 pay contributions (varies as a percentage of the premium).

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

The number of participants as of January 1, 2021, the effective date of the most recent actuarial valuation is as follows:

Actives	7,582
Retirees	11,555
Terminated Vested	
Spouses of Retirees	6,422
	25,559

Valuation reflects updates to healthcare-related assumptions decreasing plan liabilities by \$887 million. In addition, it also reflects an update to the demographic assumptions to be consistent with the August 2020 Annual report to the Comptroller on Actuarial Assumptions for the New York State and Local Employee’s Retirement System and the Police and Fire Retirement System and a change in the discount rate from 2.74% to 2.12% resulting in an increase in plan liabilities of \$769 million. The net effect of these changes decreased the Total OPEB Liability by \$118 million.

Total OPEB Liability

The County’s total OPEB liability of \$6.6 billion was measured as of December 31, 2020 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021.

Funding Policy

Nassau County pays for OPEB benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. Since the County is not pre-funding these benefits, no actuarially determined contribution is determined.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

17. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The projections of benefits for an ongoing plan involves estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of future events far into the future. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of a plan and the employer’s annual required contributions are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employer and plan members at that point.

The December 31, 2021 total OPEB liability is based on the results of the January 1, 2021 actuarial valuation with a measurement date of December 31, 2020, and was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Inflation: 2.2% per annum, compounded annually

Discount Rate: 2.12% per annum

Healthcare cost trend rates: Medical and pharmacy costs and premium rates are assumed to increase as show in the following table (selected years shown):

Fiscal Year	Prior to Medicare Eligibility	After Medicare Eligibility	Medicare Part B Reimbursements
2021	5.3%	4.9%	6.2%
2022	4.6%	4.6%	5.7%
2023	4.5%	4.5%	5.9%
2024	4.4%	4.4%	6.1%
2025	4.3%	4.3%	5.7%
2030	4.1%	4.1%	5.0%
2035	4.1%	4.1%	5.0%
2040	4.2%	4.2%	4.0%
2045	4.2%	4.2%	4.0%
2050	4.2%	4.2%	3.8%
2055	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%
2080	3.3%	3.3%	3.8%
2101	3.3%	3.3%	3.8%

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

17. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)***Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs (Continued)***

The Society of Actuaries (SOA) Getzen Model version 2020.2 was used to develop the medical trend schedule used in projecting per capita costs and premiums for this report. The model's projections are based on an econometric analysis of historical US medical expenditures and the judgements of experts in the field. The long run baseline projection and input variables have been developed under the guidance of an SOA Project Oversight Group and have been modified slightly to reflect Milliman's expectations for long term inflation.

For purposes of applying the Entry Age Normal cost method, the healthcare trend prior to the first calendar year shown in the table above is based on the ultimate rate which is 3.3% for costs prior to 65 and 3.3% of costs at age 65 or later.

No trend was applied to the vision payment.

Medicare Eligibility: Age 65.

Actuarial Cost Method: Entry Age Normal Cost Method

The discount rate was based on the January 1, 2021 yield or index rate for 20-year, tax exemption general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher.

Mortality rates and mortality improvement rates are from the August 2020 Annual Report to the Comptroller of the New York State and Local Retirement System (NYSLRS) Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the NYSLRS Police and Fire Retirement System (PFRS). Separate tables for healthy annuitant (Clerks version is used for non-police), disabled annuitant and employees are used. The mortality projection scale applied to the annuitant mortality tables used is SOA Scale in effect on measurement date (MP-2020). As generational tables, they reflect mortality improvements both before and after the measurement date.

The H.R. 1865 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 became law on December 20, 2019. This law repeals the Cadillac tax completely.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

17. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability (dollars in thousands):

	Primary Government			Major Discretely Presented Components	
	Nassau County	Nassau County Interim Finance Authority	Total	*Nassau Community College	Nassau Health Care Corporation
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 6,308,357	\$ 2,927	\$ 6,311,284	\$ 484,954	\$ 676,264
Changes for the year:					
Service Cost	215,493	104	215,597	19,736	30,868
Interest	176,029	82	176,111	13,646	19,148
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	195,921	(40)	195,881	14,841	
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	(117,549)	(123)	(117,672)	(20,640)	68,992
Benefit payments, including implicit rate subsidy	(200,203)	(98)	(200,301)	(13,421)	(16,760)
Net Change	269,691	(75)	269,616	14,162	102,248
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 6,578,048	\$ 2,852	\$ 6,580,900	\$ 499,116	\$ 778,512

* Nassau Community College data as of fiscal year ended August 31, 2021

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County (inclusive of NIFA), NCC and NHCC's as well as what the County's and the major discretely presented component unit's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (1.12%) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.12%) than the current rate (dollar in thousands).

	Primary Government	Major Discretely Presented Component Units	
		NCC	NHCC
Discount Rate:			
1% Decrease	\$ 7,748,316	\$ 581,201	\$ 911,967
Current Assumption	\$ 6,580,900	\$ 499,116	\$ 778,512
1% Increase	\$ 5,659,537	\$ 432,614	\$ 671,694

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County (inclusive of NIFA), NCC and NHCC's as well as what the County's and the major discretely presented component unit's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (1.0%) or 1-percentage-point higher (1.0%) than the current rate (dollar in thousands).

	Primary Government	Major Discretely Presented Component Units	
		NCC	NHCC
Current Trend Rate:			
1% Decrease	\$ 5,588,857	\$ 424,401	\$ 651,532
Current Assumption	\$ 6,580,900	\$ 499,116	\$ 778,512
1% Increase	\$ 7,862,900	\$ 594,284	\$ 942,426

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

17. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the County, inclusive of its blended component unit, recognized OPEB expense of \$419.5 million. At December 31, 2021 the County reported deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Primary Government</u>		<u>Major Discretely Presented Component Units</u>			
	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>		<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>	
			NCC	NHCC	NCC	NHCC
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 152,544	\$ 45,091	\$ 11,468	\$ 47,470	\$ 5,153	\$ 1,864
Changes of assumptions	555,824	470,574	52,187	66,839	52,207	34,841
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	192,583		9,040			
	<u>\$ 900,951</u>	<u>\$ 515,665</u>	<u>\$ 72,695</u>	<u>\$ 114,309</u>	<u>\$ 57,360</u>	<u>\$ 36,705</u>

The County’s contribution (inclusive of NIFA) made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expenses as follows (dollars in thousands):

			<u>Major Discretely Presented Component Units</u>		
			<u>Primary Government</u>	<u>NCC</u>	<u>NHCC</u>
Years Ending December 31,	2022	\$	(40,865)	\$ 303	\$ 14,100
	2023		104,114	(367)	14,485
	2024		120,746	6,886	12,659
	2025		8,708	(527)	24,869
	2026				11,491
		<u>\$</u>	<u>192,703</u>	<u>\$ 6,295</u>	<u>\$ 77,604</u>

18. ACCUMULATED VACATION AND SICK LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS

County employees are entitled to accumulate unused vacation leave and sick leave up to certain contractual amounts. At current salary levels, the County’s liability for the payment of these accumulations is approximately \$463.5 million, inclusive of blended components units at December 31, 2021. At August 31, 2021, NCC’s vacation leave and sick leave liability was \$55.2 million. At December 31, 2021, NHCC’s vacation and sick leave liability was \$84.1 million.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

19. DEFERRED PAYROLL

In 2009, the County entered into agreements with the CSEA, the PBA, the SOA, the DAI, and the COBA unions, and certain Ordinance employees, to defer 10 days’ pay, which shall be paid to the employee on separation of service at the salary rate then in effect. The County also entered into bargaining agreements with CSEA, PBA, SOA, DAI, and COBA that include deferrals of wages and longevity that cover various periods of time during 2007 through 2016.

The amount accrued at December 31, 2021 was \$57.3 million and will be paid upon employee separation from the County. The non-current component of this accrual is reported as a long-term liability in the government-wide Statement of Net Position, as certain contractual arrangements to provide for the payment of these commitments at specific dates in future fiscal periods.

In addition, termination pay for accumulated leave in excess of \$5,000 for CSEA and Ordinance members shall be paid by the County in three equal installments of accumulated days on the three consecutive Januarys following termination. Of the amount accrued at December 31, 2021, approximately \$22.2 million represents termination pay for accumulated leave to be paid annually for three years beginning in January 2022 and is included in the County’s long-term liability reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

In 2021 the County amended a 2009 and 2017 ordinance and extended the option for certain officers and employees to elect to have their termination pay, paid in a single installment. The amount accrued at December 31, 2021 was approximately \$4.1 million and was paid out in a lump sum to the separated employees in January 2022.

NCC entered into a similar deferral agreement in 1992 originally to be paid to eligible employees on September 1, 2002 but continues to be accrued in accordance with their current contractual agreement. Subsequently, in the 2015/2016 contract year, NCC entered into an agreement with Nassau Community College Federation of Teachers (“NCCFT”) to defer a portion of wages, which shall be paid to the members at separation or retirement. The total amounts accrued at the NCC’s fiscal year close of August 31, 2021 was approximately \$2.0 million and will be paid upon employee separation from the NCC; this amount is included in the County’s liability reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

20. TAX ABATEMENT DISCLOSURE

Net tax abatements affecting Nassau County taxes totaling \$38.6 million are issued by three Industrial Developmental Agencies (“IDAs”) as established by Article 18-A of General Municipal Law, of New York State. These agencies are:

Glen Cove Industrial Development Agency
9 Glen Street
Glen Cove, New York 11542

Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency
350 Front Street, Room 240
Hempstead, New York 11550

Nassau County Industrial Development Agency
1 West Street, 4th Floor
Mineola, New York 11501

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

20. TAX ABATEMENT DISCLOSURE (Continued)

Tax abatements are issued to provide opportunities to actively promote, attract, encourage and develop economically sound commerce and industry. Real estate tax exemptions and sales tax exemptions can be granted through a PILOT (Payment in Lieu of Taxes) program. When companies enter into PILOT agreements with one of the three IDAs, 100% of the real estate property tax associated with the property in the agreement is abated and is offset by a PILOT payment as stated in the agreement. Sales tax abatements allow for companies to pay no sales tax on construction or equipment purchases that occur during the construction phase of the project. PILOT payments due to Nassau County from the Nassau County IDA are paid directly to the County Treasurer. The Town of Hempstead collected the PILOTs for the Town of Hempstead IDA in 2021 and the Glen Cove IDA collected their own, and both are required to remit the County its share of each PILOT. If the provisions for recapture in each PILOT agreement are not met, recapture payments are made directly to the IDA and then remitted to the County. The IDAs are authorized and deemed eligible to enter into PILOT agreements per Real Property Tax Law, Section 412-a and General Municipal Law, Section 874.

The IDAs are required to submit an Annual Report to the State of New York Authorities Budget Office (Authority) by April 1st of each year. The annual reports provide information for all fiscal year activity for agreement entered into by each IDA. The reports have been submitted to the Authority but are unaudited and were not yet approved by the Authority at the time of the County’s receipt. Information relevant to the disclosure of these programs for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2021 is shown below.

Nassau County Industrial Development Agency

		Dollars in Thousands			
Project	Program	Sales Tax Abated	County Real Property Tax Abated	PILOT Payments to County	Net Abatement
Bonds/Notes Issuance					
	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	\$	\$ 358	\$ 302	\$ 56
	Other Categories	4	52	16	40
	Services		374	150	224
Leases					
	Agriculture		27	6	21
	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	397	6,328	2,503	4,222
	Manufacturing	15	1,436	705	746
	Other Categories	1,453	4,423	1,105	4,771
	Services	739	10,694	3,165	8,268
	Wholesale Trade	25	828	579	274
Total		\$ 2,633	\$ 24,520	\$ 8,531	\$ 18,622

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

20. TAX ABATEMENT DISCLOSURE (Continued)

Town of Hempstead Industrial Development

Project	Program	Sales Tax Abated	County Real Property Tax Abated	PILOT Payments to County	Net Abatement
Bonds/Notes Issuance					
	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	\$ 9	\$ 320	\$ 124	\$ 205
Leases					
	Construction	714	947	52	1,609
	Continuing Care Retirement Communities		1,002	428	574
	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate		2,295	439	1,856
	Manufacturing		235	80	155
	Other Categories	72	2,206	608	1,670
	Retail Trade	14	15,696	3,731	11,979
	Services	74	2,110	637	1,547
	Transportation, Communication, Electric	32	170	84	118
	Total	\$ 915	\$ 24,981	\$ 6,183	\$ 19,713

Glen Cove Industrial Development Agency

Project	Program	Sales Tax Abated	County Real Property Tax Abated	PILOT Payments to County	Net Abatement
Leases					
	Construction	\$ 136	\$ 96	\$ 73	\$ 159
	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate		137	73	64
	Real Estate		47	16	31
	Retail Trade		35	10	25
	Services		31	25	6
Sales Tax Exemption					
	Construction		12		12
	Total	\$ 148	\$ 346	\$ 197	\$ 297
Grand Total		\$ 3,696	\$ 49,847	\$ 14,911	\$ 38,632

No amounts are received from other governments or from any Industrial Development Agency. All payments are made directly to Nassau County. The County has opted to present all abatement information in the aggregate; therefore, no quantitative thresholds apply. No information has been omitted because it is legally prohibited from being disclosed.

Nassau County has entered directly into a PILOT agreement with the Long Island Power Authority (“LIPA”). This does not represent an abatement agreement as its purpose was not to abate property tax but to comply with a property tax cap requirement.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Claims and Litigation

The County, its officers and employees are defendants in litigation. Such litigation includes, but is not limited to, actions commenced, and claims asserted against the County arising out of alleged torts, alleged breaches of contracts (which include union and employee disputes), condemnation proceedings, and other alleged violations of law. The County self-insures for everything except for property insurance on its police helicopters and selected leased facilities; a blanket fidelity bond covering all County employees; public official bonds and the following coverage for the summer recreation program: accident insurance, umbrella liability and general liability. Settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the last three years. Essentially all other risks are assumed directly by the County. All malpractice occurrences at NHCC facilities that the County owned prior to September 29, 1999 are the responsibility of the County of which there are no active cases. Subsequent malpractice occurrences arising from events in connection with NHCC are the responsibility of NHCC (*See Footnote 21(E) for further discussion*). The County remains liable to indemnify NHCC for liability arising out of NHCC’s delivery of healthcare services at the Nassau County Correctional Center for the period of September 1, 2017 through February 28, 2021. However, commencement of such claims within this period will be precluded with the expiration of relevant statutes of limitations.

The County annually appropriates sums for the payment of judgments and settlements of claims and litigation, which appropriations may be financed, in whole or in part, pursuant to the Local Finance Law by the issuance of County debt. The County intends to defend itself vigorously against all claims and in all litigation. Estimated liabilities of approximately \$623.1 million for claims and litigation (excluding tax certiorari claims) have been recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial Statement of Net Position as of December 31, 2021. Approximately \$344.6 million has been recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial Statement of Net Position, at December 31, 2021, related to workers’ compensation claims, as estimated by a third party actuary. The workers’ compensation amount is a liability separate from all other non-workers’ compensation claims and litigation.

The schedule below presents the changes in claims liabilities for the past two years for workers’ compensation and litigation and malpractice liability and includes an estimate of claims that have been incurred but not yet reported (dollars in thousands).

	Workers' Compensation		Litigation	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenditures at the beginning of the year	\$ 349,578	\$ 244,935	\$ 591,199	\$ 475,200
Incurred claims and claim adjustment Expenditures:				
Provision for the estimate of risk losses and changes to the prior year estimated losses	30,248	134,839	68,858	135,254
Payments:				
Payments made on losses	35,198	30,196	36,936	19,255
Total unpaid claims, claim adjustment expenditures and claims incurred but not reported at the end of the year	\$ 344,628	\$ 349,578	\$ 623,121	\$ 591,199

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)**A. Claims and Litigation (Continued)****Civil Service Employees Association (“CSEA”) COVID-19 Grievance**

CSEA filed a grievance alleging that the County failed to apply absence pay to certain employees when those employees were asked not to report to work during the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the CSEA employees were fully compensated when they were not reporting to work, CSEA alleges that the contract requires the County to provide equivalent compensatory time off at straight time hour for hour for employees required to work during this time.

The County disputes the interpretation of the absence pay clause and its application to the COVID-19 pandemic response by the County. The County believes that the arbitration contract provision is not applicable to circumstances such as a pandemic, and the County does not think the arbitrator should award compensatory time to union members. However, if the arbitrator did award compensatory time to the CSEA union members, then no dollar amount would be paid (unless a CSEA member retired before the award was rendered); the union members will receive compensatory time in their leave bank to use in the future. In the event of a final adverse decision, the amount of compensatory time could equate to as high as \$109 million.

It is not possible to predict the outcome of this arbitration proceeding. Again, the County continues to argue before the arbitrator that the amount of time due is zero and that no time or monetary compensation (for retirees) should be granted and therefore, the County believes the likelihood of occurrence is not probable.

Utilities Litigation under RPTL Article 18

New York Telephone Company (now known as Verizon), New York Water Service Corporation (now known as American Water), Long Island Water Corporation (now known as American Water) and KeySpan (collectively, the “Utilities”) have each filed actions and proceedings challenging the determination of their taxes in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000 in the non-County-wide special districts such as police, fire, water and library districts. The Utilities allege that the County erroneously placed all parcels in classes in calculating their assessed values for the payment of special district taxes. The Supreme Court, Nassau County declared that the assessments violated the RPTL and constitutional requirements of equal protection. The court directed that discovery be conducted and a trial held to determine the amount of tax refunds, if any, to be awarded to the Utilities. In 2002, the Appellate Division, Second Department, determined that the County violated the RPTL, but granted the County summary judgment dismissing the complaints on the grounds that no refunds should be awarded because of the fiscal impact on the special districts. In 2004, the Court of Appeals remitted the case to the Supreme Court, Nassau County for a trial on both the amount of the refunds due and whether those damages would have such an adverse impact on the County that no refunds should be ordered. In the KeySpan litigation, the Supreme Court, Nassau County denied the County’s motion to dismiss the complaint and ordered discovery to proceed in the matter and the related Utilities cases. The court then stayed discovery pending the County’s appeal to the Appellate Division concerning the application of the so-called County guaranty in these matters. In 2014, the Appellate Division denied the County’s appeal and the Court of Appeals denied the County’s application for leave to appeal the Appellate Division’s decision. The court lifted the stay of discovery and the County has appealed the court’s denial of its motion to dismiss on the grounds that the relief sought could only be granted by the exclusive remedy of an RPTL Article 7 challenge.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)**A. Claims and Litigation (Continued)****Utilities Litigation under RPTL Article 18 (continued)**

Plaintiffs have appealed the court's denial of their motion for re-argument based on the court's ruling that evidence of financial hardship could be a mitigating factor in determining damages. A trial on damages was scheduled for July 20, 2021; however, the County settled with KeySpan. The County agreed to a \$62 million structured settlement to be paid over a four-year period. Equal installment payments of \$15.5 million per year commenced in December 2021, and the structured payment period ends December 2024. The remaining litigations with the two remaining utilities, Verizon and American Water will continue to trial to set damages. The County intends to continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. It is not possible to predict the outcome of these actions and proceedings or their ultimate impact on the County's financial condition. The County cannot state with certainty the amount of a refund if the court were to order one, but has estimated, depending on the methodology of calculation, that such refund could be as high as \$184.5 million.

Utilities Litigation on non-benefitted properties

Several third-party actions have been filed against the County seeking indemnification for judgments and/or claims currently pending against the Towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, as well as garbage districts within these towns. In the underlying actions, the courts determined that special ad valorem levies may not be imposed upon mass properties of the utilities (Verizon, American Water and others) for garbage and refuse collection services because such properties do not benefit from these services and ordered the towns and garbage districts to refund the payment of the levies. The towns and garbage districts seek to have the County indemnify these judgments on the basis that the County is allegedly a guarantor for any claim for an illegal assessment for non-benefitted properties. In March 2014, the Appellate Division determined that that the plaintiffs were entitled to indemnification from the County for refunds that the Towns pay in these matters. In 2016, the County and the Town of Oyster Bay settled the claims of such town and its garbage districts, other than those of two such districts within that town. In 2017 the County and the Town of Hempstead settled the claims for town and special garbage districts. In 2017, the County settled the outstanding claims of the Town of Hempstead. The settlement agreement required the County to pay to the Town of Hempstead approximately \$18 million in satisfaction of certain judgments and claims against the County (which the County has paid) and seventy percent of the amount of judgments and settlements paid by such town on the then-remaining claims of such town, in installments over ten years, subject to certain conditions, which claims have since been resolved. In 2019, the County began paying its \$58 million estimated share of all such now-resolved claims of the Town of Hempstead in annual installments of \$5.8 million; to date the County will have paid \$17.4 million. In December 2020 the appellate division in a series of decisions determined that pre-judgment interest on damages in these matters shall be at the statutory rate of 9%, reversing the Supreme Court's decision(s) that it should be at lower, market rate-based amount(s). The determination was not reversed, and the Town of Hempstead paid the remaining outstanding judgments with the utilities. The amounts owed to the Town of Hempstead for reimbursement increased from \$58 million to \$76 million. Following the stipulated agreement between the Town and the County, the County is obligated to pay an additional \$1.8 million in annual installments. The remaining claims with the Town of North Hempstead are approximately \$11.0 million. In February 2020, the County's final appeals were denied. The County and the Town of North Hempstead are currently in discussion for a structured payment schedule. These amounts are included in the long-term liability for estimated liability for litigation.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)**A. Claims and Litigation (Continued)****Other Litigation****Litigation over Alleged Longevity MOA**

In 2018, the County brought five separate actions against its major unions in Nassau Supreme Court to invalidate the provisions of purported memoranda of understanding signed by the then-Chief Deputy County Executive in 2017 and such unions, respectively, related to longevity pay and related matters. The unions are seeking to have the terms of the memoranda of understanding arbitrated, which the County is opposing. The County has also responded to charges filed by the unions with the State Public Employment Relations Board alleging the County has failed to honor the terms of the memoranda of understanding. In 2018, judgment was entered of a Nassau Supreme Court decision dismissing the County's complaint in one of the actions. The court also determined that the meaning or interpretation of longevity pay as set forth in one of the purported memoranda and the underlying collective bargaining agreement is a grievance and is arbitrable and ordered the parties to arbitrate the matter. The County appealed the decision. and, upon appeal the County was directed to arbitrate the issue. In 2022, prior to arbitration the County arrived at a mediated settlement with the unions, which settlement has been approved by the Legislature. The proposed settlement was submitted to Nassau Interim Finance Authority ("NIFA") for final approval of the contractual obligations for longevity that now exist as provided in the settlement. The Longevity arbitration was settled in 2022. See Note 22 - *Subsequent Events* for further details.

Disputed Assessment ("DAF") Litigation

In 2018, certain taxpayers filed two lawsuits against the County and others alleging that the enactment of the DAF by the State (prior to the 2018 amendments to the DAF law) and its implementation by the County violated various provisions of the State constitution, the RPTL and the County Administrative Code.. In 2019, certain taxpayers filed an action seeking to compel the refund of certain DAF charges on the 2017 and 2018 tax rolls. The County moved to dismiss this petition based on the failure to name necessary parties. This application was granted in part; but the action was still permitted to proceed. In 2020, the trial court decision granted plaintiff summary judgment on the causes of action finding that the DAF law is an unconstitutional delegation of authority to the Nassau County Assessor because the law does not provide the assessor sufficient guidelines to determine DAF charge in excess of 10%. The remaining causes of action were dismissed. The trial court did not direct that 2017 and 2018 DAF charges be refunded to commercial property owners, finding that they are not entitled to a refund as they would otherwise have been required to pay the amount withheld in taxes in a prior decision. The judgment was settled in 2022, and may now be appealed by the County. Should such a refund be directed, the County would be obligated to refund approximately \$12 to \$13 million. The Treasurer has not distributed excess DAF funds to the other taxing jurisdictions during the pendency of this litigation. The County has perfected the appeal from the judgment of the trial court and intends to continue to defend itself vigorously against these actions and proceedings.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)**A. Claims and Litigation (Continued)****Adjusted Base Proportion “ABP” Litigation**

In 2018, the County was served with two summonses and complaints challenging the manner in which the County calculated current base proportions (“CBPs”), adjusted base proportions (“ABPs”) and special district annual adjustments beginning in 2014 under Article 18 of the RPTL as a result of certain demolition of a power plant in Glenwood Landing, New York between 2012 and 2015. In one action, National Grid Generation LLC and Keyspan Gas East Corporation d/b/a National Grid allege that in 2014 the County calculated the CBPs, ABPs and special district annual adjustments in a manner that failed to reflect the demolition of the plant and thereby caused the plaintiffs’ class three utility property to pay an excessive amount of taxes and a disproportionate share of the tax burden as compared to class one, class two and class four properties. The complaint further alleges that based on the purported 2014 error, all calculations for subsequent tax years were made in error. In the second action, New York American Water Company Inc. makes substantially similar allegations. In each action, plaintiffs seek, among other forms of relief, tax refunds in the amount of the alleged overpayment of taxes. Neither complaint specifies the amount of the tax refunds or damages sought. The County’s motions to dismiss the actions have been denied. The parties have concluded with discovery and the parties have fully submitted their cross-motions for summary judgment. Both plaintiffs have filed suit for subsequent tax years. These actions have been held in abeyance while the 2018 cases are litigated. At this time the County’s ultimate potential liability cannot be determined and the County is in the process of evaluating different scenarios with respect to the recalculation of the APBs. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings.

Annual Survey of Income and Expense “ASIE” Litigation

In 2014, plaintiffs in *Boeing v. Nassau County Department of Assessment and the County of Nassau* brought an action to have County Local Law 8-2013 declared invalid on the grounds that the County did not have the authority to require commercial property owners to submit annual income and expense statements to the County Department of Assessment. In 2015, the State Supreme Court upheld the validity of the law while reserving a decision on the ability of the County to enforce its penalty provisions. Appellate arguments were held in 2017 on the plaintiffs’ appeal of that decision. In 2015 and 2017, the Court granted temporary restraining orders (“TROs”) in this and similar actions preventing the County from enforcing the law’s penalty provisions with respect to litigants and non-litigants pending litigation. In 2017, the Court lifted the TROs except with respect to the plaintiffs in this and similar actions (approximately 1,500) challenging enforcement of the law. The County has collected approximately \$900,000 of penalties to date but has not recognized such revenue. The 2021 Budget does not include projected revenues from enforcement of the law. In 2017, the State Supreme Court ruled that the law’s penalties constitute an illegal tax in view of the way the funds are utilized. As such, the County currently may not impose the penalties. The County appealed this decision. On appeal the Appellate Division determined that further proceedings were necessary to determine the issue with respect to whether the law was an illegal tax, vacating that determination. If the decision is upheld following further proceedings, the County would be required to refund any penalties collected and paid under protest. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. It is not possible to predict the outcome of these actions and proceedings or their ultimate impact on the County’s financial condition.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)**A. Claims and Litigation (Continued)****Tax Map Verification Fee Litigation**

In 2017, plaintiff Jeffrey Falk, on behalf of himself and others similarly situated, brought a lawsuit in State Supreme Court challenging the County's tax map verification fee, alleging that the fee is excessive of costs and constitutes an illegal tax enacted for general revenue purposes. The fee is charged for the verification of a tax map of real property that must accompany the recordings of mortgages, satisfactions, and other real property transactions. The plaintiff sought an injunction of the fee, a declaration that the fee is unlawful and money damages. The court granted the County's motion to dismiss the request for injunctive relief, conversion and money damages. The court, however, did not dismiss the plaintiff's claim for declaratory judgment on the legality of the fee. Plaintiff's appeal of the dismissal of the monetary causes of action was denied by the Second Department. In 2020, the trial court granted plaintiff's summary judgment motion and declared the tax map verification fee unconstitutional. The court determined that the fee charged was not proportionate to the service provided and as such, the fee is an ad valorem tax. The trial court did not direct the County to return the fees collected to date or to order the County to stop collecting the fee. The County has perfected its appeal of this decision and is awaiting an oral argument date. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. If the fee is declared illegal in its entirety, the County would forego, to some extent, annual collections that are now approximately \$45 million.

Fair Labor Standards Act "FLSA" Litigations

In 2015, 2016, and 2017, certain members of County collective bargaining units respectively filed five lawsuits in federal court challenging the County's calculation of overtime under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA"). Among plaintiffs' allegations are that the County did not calculate their overtime correctly because longevity pay, shift differential payments and hazardous duty payments were not included in their regular rate of pay, and that the County systemically failed to pay overtime timely within the pay period earned. The court has certified, or is expected to certify respective classes of County employees that allegedly may have been affected by an improper calculation and payment of overtime and has consolidated certain lawsuits for efficiency. In one of the lawsuits, the County successfully defended plaintiff's challenge to the County's designation of certain employees as FLSA exempt. If plaintiffs are successful in establishing that the County's calculations of overtime are not consistent with FLSA, the County would be responsible for liquidated damages for the classes. In 2021, two of the FLSA litigations were resolved. However, in 2022, two additional FLSA class actions were commenced arising from similar fact patterns. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. The County cannot state with certainty the amount of such potential damages and attorneys' fees, but has estimated, depending on the size of the classes and the methodology of calculation, that they could total approximately \$80 to \$100 million. An amount of \$100 million was included in the year-end liability reported in our government-wide statement.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)**A. Claims and Litigation (Continued)****Abamov/Comuniello v. County of Nassau**

In 2017, plaintiff David Abramov filed a lawsuit against the County alleging serious injuries resulting from a motor vehicle accident involving a County Police Department vehicle and another car driven by Donna Comuniello. Ms. Comuniello also filed a lawsuit against the County for alleged injuries sustained in the accident. The two cases have been joined in State Supreme Court. Substantial discovery was conducted including depositions of several witnesses and named parties. Following the death of Mr. Abramov, his estate amended the lawsuit to include wrongful death. The County moved for summary judgment based on the reckless disregard standard which applies to the conduct of the operation of a police vehicle involved in emergency operations. The Court found issues of fact and the County has perfected its appeal. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. It is not possible to predict the outcome of these actions and proceedings or their ultimate impact on the County's financial condition; however, the County estimates that, in the event of a final adverse decision, the amount of damages for which the County may be liable could be in excess of \$30 million.

Joseph Jackson v. County of Nassau, et al.

In 2018, plaintiff Joseph Jackson filed an action against the County and various County police officers alleging claims of false arrest and wrongful imprisonment under 42 U.S.C. §1983. After serving twenty-three years in prison, plaintiff's conviction was vacated after an investigation by the County District Attorney's Office determined that a police officer failed to turn over certain exculpatory evidence to plaintiff when he was the defendant in a criminal case. Plaintiff also alleges that his confession was the product of coercion. The parties are currently in discovery phase of the litigation. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. It is not possible to predict the outcome of these actions and proceedings or their ultimate impact on the County's financial condition; however, the County estimates that, in the event of a final adverse decision, the amount of damages for which the County may be liable could be in excess of \$30 million.

Hall v. County of Nassau, Department of Assessment, et al.

In 2019, certain plaintiffs filed a federal class action in U.S. District Court seeking declaratory, monetary and limited injunctive relief on behalf of residential property owners in communities in the County described in the action as "nonwhite". The complaint alleges that since 2010 the County imposed irrational and discriminatory policies and procedures in its property tax system that allegedly shifted more than \$1.7 billion in property taxes from wealthier, white communities to lower income, non-white communities. Plaintiffs are seeking as relief (i) a declaratory judgment that the real property valuation and assessment laws, policies and practices were unfairly imposed on non-white, low income residential property owners and such alleged actions violated and continue to violate the federal Fair Housing Act, the federal Equal Protection Act, the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and the County Charter; (ii) court-ordered supervised re-assessment with a permanent injunction to prevent the alleged inequities in the future and (ii) restitution. The County has moved to dismiss the complaint and the motion is currently pending before the Court. At this time, the County's ultimate potential liability cannot be determined. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)**A. Claims and Litigation (Continued)****Armor Litigations**

Between 2012 and 2017, multiple claims were filed against the County and Armor Correctional Health Services Inc. (“Armor”) alleging medical malpractice and/or tortious conduct in connection with the provision of health care services to inmates at the Nassau County Correctional Center. Pursuant to agreement, Armor is required to indemnify the County for its losses resulting from Armor’s acts or omissions in performing such services and to include the County as an additional insured on its applicable insurance policy or policies. In 2019, issues as to the extent of the indemnification and additional insured coverage have been raised between the County and Armor. If Armor and/or its insurance carrier(s) successfully disclaim any financial obligation to indemnify the County for the multiple claims, then the County could be solely responsible for any liability determined by a court. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. It is not possible to predict the outcome of these actions and proceedings or their ultimate impact on the County’s financial condition; however, the County estimates that, in the event of final adverse decision(s), the amount of damages for which the County may be liable could be in excess of \$30 million.

Orleana/Dutch Broadway

In 2018, an individual driving a vehicle on Dutch Broadway struck several children walking on the sidewalk of Dutch Broadway. As a result of this incident, three complaints have been filed against the County alleging that the defective design of Dutch Broadway and Elmont Road caused serious injuries to the children. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. It is not possible to predict the outcome of these actions and proceedings or their ultimate impact on the County’s financial condition; however, the County estimates that, in the event of a final adverse decision(s), the amount of damages for which the County may be liable could be in excess of \$30 million.

Gimanian v. County of Nassau and Stillwell Preserve

In May 2021, plaintiff Luis Gimanian filed a complaint against the County alleging that the dangerous condition of a trail in a County preserve caused the fall of his bicycle which resulted in severe and serious personal injuries. The County is investigating the claim and alleged injuries and will continue to defend itself vigorously in these proceedings.

Pollution Remediation

The County has identified and recorded in its financial statements an estimated cost for pollution remediation as of year-end 2021, for a few sites owned and/or previously operated by the County. Historic uses have contributed to various forms of environmental pollution to these properties. The County continues to monitor the sites in accordance with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (“NYSDEC”) requirements.

An estimated cost of \$1.75 million has been recorded as a liability in the County’s government-wide financial statement of Net Position as of December 31, 2021. The costs are estimated obligated costs which may be used to address cleanup costs in the event the County is required to decommission or demolish the sites. The liability was developed by taking into consideration construction costs for demolition projects, including engineering, construction management and contractor costs.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)**B. Tax Certioraris**

There were 235,533 taxpayers' claims (residential and commercial) filed against the Department of Assessment, for the incorrect determination of assessed valuation (certiorari proceedings) for the 2021 (May 1, 2022) assessment roll a decrease of 13,648 over the prior year. An amount estimated for future settlements and judgments of \$632.2 million has been recorded as a long-term liability in the government-wide financial Statement of Net Position at December 31, 2021, of which approximately \$60.0 million have been recorded as current liabilities in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. In 2021, an additional \$9.5 million was accrued as a liability for tax certioraris and is included as current liabilities in the governmental fund statements and the Statement of Net Position. The estimate of this liability is a synopsis of all unpaid refund claims as of December 31, 2021. This includes Writs, Small Claims, Assessor Petitions, Unpaid Refunds, and Projected Refunds on Settlements. Not all components have liability every year, but most components will have a liability. Liability reporting is segregated by "new" liability – those claims that have been added for the current tax year; and "old" liability which are all unsettled claims from past years.

The liability is estimated differently depending on the type of liability. Each year open liabilities are revalued to adjust for interest accrued and settlements. Estimates are based on historical trends, assessed valuations, as well as other factors.

For the year-ended December 31, 2021, tax certiorari expenditures recorded in the governmental funds were \$9.1 million paid with general operating funds (none paid for with bond proceeds), as these amounts were due and payable in 2021.

Disputed Assessment Fund

The County's DAF became operational during 2017. For fiscal 2021, the DAF's total liabilities in the governmental funds were \$165.4 million representing collections of DAF charges from class four property owners. Of this amount, \$40.1 million (current liabilities) and \$48.7 million (non-current liabilities) have been included in the Estimated Tax Certiorari Payable balances in the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

The remainder, \$76.6 million, is recorded as Disputed Assessment Fund Deposits Held (current liabilities of \$58.0 million) and Accrued Liabilities (current liabilities of \$18.6 million) in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Until the Article 7 cases for class four property owners are decided, the County does not know how much of the 2017 and 2018 DAF collections will be returned to commercial property owners or distributed to the County and other municipalities. The DAF also accrued as a liability, \$18.6 million of tax certiorari expenditures in the governmental funds for property tax refunds due and payable in the fiscal year and which are expected to be paid in 2022. DAF charges collected in 2021 may be used to pay for any class four tax certiorari refund and is not limited to specific properties. Thus, DAF charge collected in 2021 of \$40.1 million is available to pay for class four tax certiorari liabilities and reduced the long-term liability reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position by this amount.

Superstorm Sandy Assessment Relief payments

In 2014, the County Legislature approved \$38.8 million of borrowing to be used to pay the refunds. Through December 31, 2021, approximately \$36.4 million of Sandy tax refunds checks were issued to property owners. No additional Sandy property tax refunds have been paid in 2022.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

B. Tax Certioraris (Continued)

Summary of Tax Certiorari Liability

Statement of Net Position as of December 31, 2021

(in thousands)

Current Liabilities

Property Tax Payable (due and payable in 2021) in Governmental Funds:

Short-term tax certiorari liability - operating	\$ 9,481
Property Tax Payable in Governmental Funds (Exhibit X-3)	<u>\$ 9,481</u>

Current Portion of Long-Term Estimated Tax Certiorari Liability:

Estimated Tax Certiorari Liability - DAF (Exhibit X-1)	\$ 16,871
Current Portion of Long-term Estimated Tax Certiorari Payable (Note 12)	<u>60,000</u>
Total Current Tax Certiorari Liability per Government-wide Funds	<u><u>\$ 86,352</u></u>

Non-Current Liabilities:

Estimated Tax Certiorari Liability - DAF	\$ 48,679
Non-Current Portion of Long-term Estimated Tax Certiorari Payable	<u>572,247</u>
Total Non-Current Tax Certiorari Liability per Government-wide Funds (Exhibit X-1)	<u><u>\$ 620,926</u></u>

Total Tax Certiorari Liability	<u><u>\$ 707,278</u></u>
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C. Contingencies under Grant Programs

The County participates in a number of Federal and State grant programs. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives.

Provisions for certain expected disallowances, where considered necessary, have been made as of December 31, 2021. In the County’s opinion, any additional disallowances resulting from these audits will not be material.

D. Certain Third - Party Reimbursement Matters

Net patient service revenue of NHCC’s health facilities included amounts estimated to be reimbursable by third-party payer programs. Such amounts are subject to revision based on changes in a variety of factors as set forth in the applicable regulations. It is the opinion of NHCC’s management that adjustments, if any, would not have a material effect on the County’s financial position.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

E. Nassau Health Care Corporation Insurance

For the policy years ended September 29, 2007 to 2021, the Captive issued hospital professional and employee benefits policies on a claims-made basis and commercial general liability policies on an occurrence basis. The Captive’s liability on the hospital professional and employee benefits policies is \$7,000 per person (\$10,000 for policy years prior to 2008 and for 2021) with no aggregate limit and \$1,000 per claim up to an aggregate of \$1,000, respectively. An excess buffer limit of \$3,000 per person/\$3,000 in the aggregate was introduced above the \$7,000 per person primary limit on the hospital professional policy for the September 29, 2012 renewal and amended to \$5,000 per person/\$5,000 in the aggregate as of January 1, 2021. During 2015, the Captive entered into a commutable agreement with the Corporation, initiating a \$1,000 deductible limit on all open claims as of December 31, 2015. The liability on commercial general policies is \$1,000 per occurrence, except for fire damages, where the limit is \$50 for any one fire, and medical payment, where the limit is \$5 for any one person, up to an aggregate of \$3,000. At December 31, 2021, the Captive was in compliance with its minimum capital requirement.

In April 2016, the respective boards of NHCC and NHCC, Ltd., the Captive, agreed to make certain changes to the Insurance Program as follows: NHCC would have, retain and be responsible for the first \$1,000 of losses for all hospital professional liability claims made from 1999 to the present, and would have, retain and be responsible for the first \$1,000 of losses for all hospital professional liability claims on a going forward basis. NHCC, Ltd., would be responsible for reimbursing NHCC under the terms and conditions of hospital’s professional liability excess coverage attaching at \$1,000 for all open claims from 1999 and forward.

The Captive’s activity in the loss reserves and loss adjustment expenses is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 36,029	\$ 35,967
Incurred related to:		
Current year	<u>46</u>	<u>2,762</u>
Total incurred	46	2,762
Paid relating to:		
Prior year	<u>(18,799)</u>	<u>(2,700)</u>
Total paid	<u>(18,799)</u>	<u>(2,700)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 17,276</u>	<u>\$ 36,029</u>

Losses and loss adjustment expenses for incurred claims for prior years reflect changes in estimates of the ultimate settlement of such losses.

Insurance reserves and the related insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses, recorded through the Captive, are recorded on an undiscounted basis at December 31, 2021.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

E. Nassau Health Care Corporation Insurance (Continued)

In addition to the insurance coverage purchased from the Captive, the Corporation purchases umbrella coverage and other coverage from commercial insurers. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, insurance expense totaled \$1,171 and \$1,077, respectively.

F. Capital Commitments

At December 31, 2021, there were capital project contract commitments of \$889 million, of which approximately \$682 million may require future funding. All capital project commitments are encumbered in the County’s financial system. Some of these capital project commitments are included in the material encumbrances table in Footnote 21 G. below.

G. Material Encumbrances

Material encumbrances (greater than \$5 million) as of the year ended December 31, 2021 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

<u>Capital Fund</u>	
Construction:	
Bridge Rehab	\$ 18,430
Buildings	68,695
Disposal	402,351
Roads	21,372
<u>Grant Fund</u>	
Bus Services	43,558
<u>General Fund</u>	
Bus Services	7,984
Day Care Contracts with Social Services	10,288

These encumbrances are included in restricted, committed and assigned fund balances of the respective funds.

H. Service Concession Arrangements

The County has determined there are four service concession arrangements which are reported in the County’s Statement of Net Position as of December 31, 2021; (1) Carlton on the Park LTD, (2) Christopher Morley Tennis LLC (3) Northwell Health Ice Center at Eisenhower Park (formerly known as Twin Rinks LLC) and (4) Long Island Swimming Ltd. The County has recorded receivables of \$3.7 million, capital assets of \$52.9 million, current liabilities of \$70.0 thousand and deferred inflows of \$56.5 million in the Statement of Net Position. See details below.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)**H. Service Concession Arrangements (Continued)****Carlton on the Park LTD**

The County's agreement with Carlton on the Park, LTD ("the Carlton") grants the Carlton the use of an existing Eisenhower Parks structure, which houses a restaurant and catering facility. The original agreement dates back to 1990 and the current agreement runs from January 1, 2013 through September 30, 2022. There were no up-front payments. The Carlton pays a minimum license fee of \$371.0 thousand per year, in monthly installments, with annual increases based on the Consumer Price Index ("CPI"). The Licensee also pays a percentage of its gross revenues, calculated at 18.5% of gross receipts (13% for tax exempt entities), and an annual utility fee of \$70.0 thousand, with increases based on the CPI. The Licensee is responsible for the greater of the minimum license fee payment or the percentage of gross receipts amount. The Carlton is responsible for all improvements and maintenance of the premises. The revenue received by the County is used to fund General Fund expenditures. The County has no financial contractual obligations respecting this agreement. The agreement calls for a bond or security deposit of up to \$250,000 at the County's discretion. The County currently has a \$250,000 bond on file which expires on January 1, 2023 and is renewable annually. The County reported in its Statement of Net Position a receivable of \$85.1 thousand, capital assets of \$30.9 thousand, a utility liability of \$70.0 thousand and a deferred inflow of resources in the amount of \$46.0 thousand as of December 31, 2021, pursuant to the service concession arrangement.

Christopher Morley Tennis LLC

The County entered into an agreement with Christopher Morley Tennis, LLC ("Morley Tennis") which was approved by the County Legislature's Rules Committee in 2009. The intent of the County was to provide a place for the public to play tennis year-round at reasonable rates. The agreement has a term of twenty years with an additional five-year option upon the agreement of Morley Tennis and the County. There were no up-front payments. Morley Tennis erected a new facility in 2013. Pursuant to the agreement, Morley Tennis pays an annual flat fee of \$118.5 thousand, which increases yearly pursuant to the agreement. A percentage of the gross receipts is paid to the County, beginning at 1% and rising over the term of the agreement to 4.6% in year twenty. Morley Tennis is required to pay for all utilities, capital improvements and maintenance of the premises. The County has no financial contractual obligations respecting this agreement. The facility was completed and occupancy taken by Morley Tennis in November 2013. Pursuant to the agreement, ownership of the facility becomes the County's, at the County's option, at the end of the agreement. Morley Tennis has provided a \$150.0 thousand performance bond to cover the faithful performance for the life of the agreement. The bond is in effect until May 20, 2023 and is renewable yearly. The County reported in its Statement of Net Position a receivable with a carrying amount of \$1.106 million, capital assets of \$7.6 million and a corresponding deferred inflow of resources of \$8.7 million as of December 31, 2021, pursuant to the service concession arrangement.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)**H. Service Concession Arrangements (Continued)****Northwell Health Ice Center at Eisenhower Park (formerly Twin Rinks at Eisenhower LLC)**

The County entered into an agreement with Twin Rinks at Eisenhower LLC (“Twin Rinks”), which was approved by the Rules Committee in late 2012, to provide a local venue for the public’s increasing interest in the sport of hockey. The agreement has a term of thirty (30) years with an additional two ten-year options upon the agreement of the Licensee and the County. There were no up-front payments. The Licensee constructed a new facility which was completed and occupancy taken in February 2014. Beginning in 2015, the annual base license fee was \$100.0 thousand and increased to \$125.0 thousand upon the commencement of operating year 5. Thereafter, it will increase by 2.5% per year until the base fee is \$150.0 thousand. The increase will then be 1.5% per year until the end of the 30 year term. The County has no financial contractual obligations respecting this License. Pursuant to the agreement, ownership of the facility becomes the County’s upon completion, at the County’s option, or at the end of the agreement. The Licensee has provided the required \$150.0 thousand performance bond which will expire on January 18, 2023, and is renewable yearly. The Licensee is required to pay for all utilities, capital improvements and maintenance of the premises. A percentage of the gross receipts are also placed into an account which serves to help maintain the premises and implement programs for the public. The account is held by the Licensee but all expenditures must be approved by the County’s Parks Department. On June 8, 2015 Twin Rinks at Eisenhower Park LLC filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Bankruptcy code. In September 2015, Nassau County entered into an Assignment, Assumption and Consent Agreement with Twin Rinks at Eisenhower LLC and Twin Rinks Acquisition Company LLC whereby Twin Rinks Acquisition Company LLC assumed the agreement between Nassau County and Twin Rinks at Eisenhower Park LLC. In March 2016, the facility’s name changed from Twin Rinks to Northwell Health Ice Center at Eisenhower Park. The County reported in the Statement of Net Position a receivable with a carrying amount of \$1.865 million, capital assets of \$42.4 million and a corresponding deferred inflow of resources of \$44.2 million as of December 31, 2021, pursuant to the service concession arrangement.

Long Island Swimming Ltd.

The County entered into an agreement with Long Island Swimming Corp, which was approved by the Rules Committee in 2014, to both supplement the use of the Aquatic Center and provide for an Eisenhower swimming facility when the needed repairs to the Aquatic Center are performed. This auxiliary pool enables the County to increase overall usage by the public and host regional and national swimming events. The agreement has a term of twenty (20) years with two additional five year options upon the agreement of the Licensee and County. There were no up-front payments. Licensee constructed a new facility. Pursuant to the agreement, the annual base license fee will be \$45.0 thousand (in equal monthly payments of \$3.8 thousand), which will increase to \$62.5 thousand upon the commencement of Operating year 5. Thereafter, it will increase by 2.5% per year until the base fee is \$70.0 thousand. The increase will then be 1.5% per year until the end of the 20 year term. The County has no financial contractual obligations respecting this License. Pursuant to the agreement, ownership of the facility becomes the County’s upon completion, at County’s option. The Licensee provided \$45.0 thousand to the County to cover the faithful performance of Licensee for the life of the agreement. The Licensee is required to pay for all utilities, capital improvements and maintenance of the premises. A percentage of the gross receipts is also placed into an account which serves to help maintain the premises and implement programs for the public. The account is held by Licensee but all expenditures must be approved by the County’s Parks Department. The County reported in the Statement of Net Position a receivable with a carrying amount of \$621.4 thousand, capital assets of \$2.9 million and a corresponding deferred inflow of resources of \$3.6 million as of December 31, 2021, pursuant to the service concession arrangement.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)**H. Service Concession Arrangements (Continued)****Nassau Community College – Service Concession Arrangement**

NCC has entered into a ten-year service concession arrangement with CulinArt Group (CulinArt) for the operations of food service and purchase and maintenance of related equipment. The arrangement incorporates a yearly license fee paid by CulinArt. The yearly payments are paid monthly over a ten-month period. NCC initially recorded a receivable and deferred inflow of approximately \$2.1 million, for the present value of the total payments to be received over the term of the arrangement.

The installation of the purchased equipment was completed and put into service on September 1, 2016. NCC will retain the equipment purchased by CulinArt at the end of the contract period. NCC has included the equipment purchase and related installation costs totaling \$1.8 million, net of depreciation, as part of equipment in the capital assets section of the statement of net position. NCC has also recorded a deferred inflow for the purchase, net of the related contractual liability, to be amortized on a straight-line basis over the contract period. The amount of deferred inflow at August 31, 2021, is approximately \$440,000 net of amortization of \$119,000 recorded as other revenue. In the event the contract is terminated prior to its ten-year term, NCC will repay CulinArt for the unamortized portion of the equipment. On June 1, 2021, CulinArt transferred and assigned all rights, title and interest to the Compass Group USA. Compass Group USA assumes all the obligations of CulinArt under the contract noted above, which may be enforceable by NCC.

In March 2020, NCC amended this agreement reducing the license fees to \$0 for fiscal year 2021.

NCC has also entered into a ten-year service concession arrangement with Follett Higher Education (Follett) for the operations of NCC bookstore. The arrangement incorporates yearly guaranteed commissions paid by Follett. The yearly payments are paid quarterly. NCC has recorded a receivable and deferred inflow of approximately \$3,800,000, net of revenue recognized in fiscal year 2021 of \$600,000, for the present value of the total payments to be received over the term of the arrangement.

The installation of the purchased equipment was completed and put into service on September 1, 2018. NCC will retain the equipment purchased by Follett at the end of the contract period. NCC has included the equipment purchase and related installation costs totaling \$900,000, net of depreciation, as part of equipment in the capital assets section of the statement of net position. NCC has also recorded a deferred inflow for the purchase, to be amortized on a straight-line basis over the contract period. The amount of deferred inflow at August 31, 2021, is approximately \$590,000 net of amortization of approximately \$100,000 recorded as other revenue. In the event the contract is terminated prior to its ten-year term, NCC will repay Follett for the unamortized portion of the equipment.

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**Debt Issuance**

In June 2022, the County issued Series A General Improvement Bonds in the amount of \$268.4 million. The bonds bear interest rates between 4% and 5% with maturity dates ranging from April 2024 to April 2052. The bonds were issued to fund various public purposes, including capital projects, and to pay costs of issuance.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Continued)**Unions Longevity Settlement**

In April 2022, the Nassau County Legislature approved a Memorandum of Agreement and Stipulation of Settlement (“Settlement”) by and between the County of Nassau, the Nassau County Sheriff’s Correction Officers Benevolent Association, Inc (“COBA”), Local 830 of the Civil Service Employees Association, A.F.S.C.M.E., Local 1000, A.F.L.-C. I. O. (“CSEA”), Detectives Association, Inc., of the Police Department of the County of Nassau, Inc. (“DAI”), the Police Benevolent Association of the Police Department of the County of Nassau, Inc. (“PBA”) and the Superior Officers Association of the Police Department of the County of Nassau Inc., (“SOA”) to pay current employees and former employees who were eligible for longevity payments for January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2021, an agreed upon amount.

The Settlement also agreed to replace the then existing contractual longevity schedule and replace with a new one effective January 1, 2022.

On May 31, 2022 the Nassau County Interim Finance Authority granted the final approval to pay and restore the Longevity. The County has placed \$100 million in reserves towards the payment of the agreed upon longevity. As of the date of this report, \$32.4 million of retroactive longevity payments were made; these amounts represent longevity and longevity adjustments due to current eligible and certain retired employees for 2018 through 2021.

Additional retroactive payments due to separated and retired employees and estates will be made after the issuance of this report. Adjustments to payments already made for 2022 longevity will be paid after the issuance of this report. At this time, the totals to be paid have not yet been computed.

Fair Labor Standards Act “FLSA” Litigations

In 2022, two additional FLSA class actions were commenced arising from similar fact patterns as the five 2015-2017 FLSA lawsuits, two of which were settled in 2021. See Note 21A, *Contingencies and Commitments* for further details. The County will continue to defend itself vigorously in these actions and proceedings. The County cannot state with certainty the amount of such potential damages and attorneys’ fees, but has estimated, depending on the size of the classes and the methodology of calculation, that they could total approximately \$80 to \$120 million.

Pension Amortization Deferral Voluntary Payments

In February 2022, the County made a voluntary payment of \$122.9 million to the New York State and Local Retirement System (ERS and PFRS) to pay the majority of its deferred pension balance. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of this liability was \$165.8 million. At the time of the payment, the remaining unpaid deferred pension liability was \$33.4 million, however, this amount will continue to accrue interest until paid.

Fireman’s Training Center

In January 2022 the NYSDEC and its consultant (HDR) prepared a “Focused Feasibility Study” for the treatment of offsite contamination in the Old Bethpage Area. The preferred remedial alternative selected in this study includes the updating and reactivation of the FTC groundwater treatment facility. This alternative is estimated to take thirty (30) years to complete, and it will cost approximately \$98 million to implement over its lifetime. Plans to implement this proposal have not yet been approved or finalized.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Continued)**NYS Elimination of Aid and Incentives to Municipalities (“AIM”) and Distressed Provider Assistance (“DPA”) Withholdings from County Sales Tax**

The Aid and Incentives for Municipalities (“AIM”) program provides state aid to all of New York’s cities (other than New York City), towns and villages. The State shifted AIM funding responsibility for most towns and villages from the State to counties (through semi-annual withholdings from sales tax collections) in the State Fiscal Years 2019-2020, 2020-2021 and 2021-2022. The County’s sales tax collections had the following amounts withheld by the State to pay AIM: 2019 \$7.6 million; 2020 and 2021 \$11.4 million; and 2022 \$3.9 million.

In 2020, NYS Tax Law was amended to direct the Office of the State Comptroller to withhold a total of \$50 million from NYS Counties (excluding NYC) and deposit into the New York Agency Trust Fund, Distressed Provider Assistance Account, annually, for two years. These funds were to be used to provide critical support to financially distressed hospitals and nursing homes throughout the State. The County’s sales tax collections had the following amounts withheld by the State to deposit into the DPA account: 2020 \$6.0 million; and 2021 \$8.3 million.

The 2022-23 New York State Enacted Budget eliminated the diversion of county sales tax to support AIM and Local DPA Pool payments. Beginning in July 2022, all cities (other than New York City) and 1,465 towns and villages will receive AIM payments from the State funds, pursuant to Chapter 55 of the Laws of 2022.

As a result of the elimination of the AIM and DPA withholdings, the County expects an increase in its sales tax revenue of approximately \$15.9 million in 2022 related to these actions.

OPIOID Settlement

In 2022, the New York State Attorney General announced that Long Island has started to receive \$46.9 million in opioid settlements from the big pharmaceutical opioid lawsuit. Nassau County is scheduled to receive \$20.4 million and Suffolk County \$26.4 million for 2022. The settlement amounts will be used to combat opioid addiction by directly funding programs such as drug prevention programs, drug rehabilitation centers, drug overdose prevention and counseling.

American Rescue Plan Funding

In March 2021, as the COVID-19 crisis continued, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (“ARPA”) established the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (“SLFRF”) to provide state, local, and Tribal governments with the resources needed to respond to the pandemic and its economic effects and to build a stronger, more equitable economy during the recovery. Under the plan, the County was to receive \$385.0 million in two tranches from the United States Department of the Treasury. In May 2020, the County received the first tranche of \$192.5 million and the second tranche of \$192.5 million in June 2022. The SLFRF program ensures that state, local, and Tribal governments have the resources needed to fight the pandemic, sustain and strengthen the economic recovery, maintain vital public services, and make investments that support long-term growth, opportunity, and equity.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Continued)**Long Island Power Authority/National Grid v. Department of Assessment, County of Nassau**

Long Island Power Authority (“LIPA”) and National Grid commenced tax certiorari proceedings under Real Property Tax Law Article 7 challenging the 2010 to 2021 assessments of the EF Barrett Power Plant in the Town of Hempstead and the Glenwood Landing plant in Glenwood Landing. Per stipulated agreement, trial appraisal reports for the 2015-2019 proceedings were filed and exchanged pursuant to Uniform Trial Court Rule 202.59. A trial date was set for May 31, 2022 for the 2015 to 2019 proceedings. The potential liability of these challenges was substantial. LIPA and National Grid suggested figures as high as \$500 million; the County has estimated the liability as of December 31, 2021, to be \$299.9 million for tax years 2015-2019. The potential liability for all tax years 2010-2022 based on a Court determination could have been as high as \$750 – 800 million. Pursuant to the County guaranty contained in the Nassau County Administrative Code as interpreted by case law, the County would be responsible for paying the entire amount of any tax refunds for the County, town, school district and special district taxes without chargeback to those tax jurisdictions that receive the tax payments. A global resolution of these cases was reached in April 2022, and the settlement was approved by the Nassau County Legislature on April 26, 2022. Similar to the settlement reached between plaintiffs and Suffolk County, the plaintiffs accepted 46.5 percent reductions in actual tax payments over a five-year period and agreed to forgo receiving tax certiorari refund and discontinuing tax years 2010-2022 so long as the County met the target reductions in tax payments over the five-year glide path period. At the end of the five-year glide path, the parties may continue with tax payments reached in the final tax year for the next five years.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

EXHIBIT X-15

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE COUNTY'S TOTAL OTHER
POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Financial Report Date, December 31st:	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
OPEB Measurement Date of December 31st:	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Total OPEB Liability					
Service Cost	\$ 215,597	\$ 157,787	\$ 200,891	\$ 167,002	\$ 172,674
Interest	176,111	215,912	220,624	215,385	203,005
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	195,881	(6,455)	(127,858)	(8,486)	
Effect of assumptions or changes in inputs	(117,672)	936,922	(1,191,457)	507,107	(174,314)
Benefit payments	(200,301)	(200,481)	(212,542)	(186,464)	(181,813)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	269,616	1,103,685	(1,110,342)	694,544	19,552
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	6,311,284	5,207,599	6,317,941	5,623,397	5,603,845
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	\$ 6,580,900	\$ 6,311,284	\$ 5,207,599	\$ 6,317,941	\$ 5,623,397
Covered - employee payroll	903,062	899,858	895,357	920,699	890,837
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	728.73%	701.36%	581.62%	686.21%	631.25%

Note:

This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2018 is the first year for this presentation, no other data, prior to 2017 was available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Notes to Schedule:

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB Statement No. 75, paragraph 4, to pay other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

The County currently contributed enough money to the plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Changes in Benefit Terms

None

Changes of Assumptions

Discount Rate	2.12%	2.74%	4.10%	3.44%	3.78%
Mortality					
2020 Measurement date - August 2020 Annual Report to the Comptroller on Actuarial Assumptions SOA MP-2020					
2018 Measurement date - April 1, 2016 Actuarial Valuation of the New York State and Local Retirement System, modified to use Scale MP-2019					
2017 Measurement date - April 1, 2016 Actuarial Valuation of the New York State and Local Retirement System, modified to use Scale MP-2018					
2016 Measurement date - RP-2000, Scale AA					

These amounts are inclusive of NIFA.

EXHIBIT X-16**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
NYSLRS PENSION PLAN
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	December 31,									
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
ERS										
Contractually required contributions	\$ 83,312	\$ 76,412	\$ 75,099	\$ 75,448	\$ 76,263	\$ 78,389	\$ 83,910	\$ 90,327	\$ 89,306	\$ 92,243
Contributions recognized by the Plan in relation to the contractually required contributions	\$ 81,209	\$ 68,460	\$ 66,939	\$ 65,949	\$ 62,891	\$ 60,079	\$ 55,084	\$ 53,073	\$ 53,493	\$ 53,657
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 2,104</u>	<u>\$ 7,952</u>	<u>\$ 8,160</u>	<u>\$ 9,499</u>	<u>\$ 13,372</u>	<u>\$ 18,310</u>	<u>\$ 28,826</u>	<u>\$ 37,254</u>	<u>\$ 35,813</u>	<u>\$ 38,586</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 507,537	\$ 507,833	\$ 521,914	\$ 475,820	\$ 466,288	\$ 459,538	\$ 443,847	\$ 452,810	\$ 441,721	\$ 457,271
Contributions recognized by the Plan as a percentage of covered payroll	16.00%	13.48%	12.83%	13.86%	13.49%	13.07%	12.41%	11.72%	12.11%	11.73%
Note: ERS amounts include NIFA										
PFRS										
Contractually required contributions	\$ 92,815	\$ 82,473	\$ 80,983	\$ 84,789	\$ 90,249	\$ 87,729	\$ 83,369	\$ 91,983	\$ 99,267	\$ 82,813
Contributions recognized by the Plan in relation to the contractually required contributions	\$ 91,499	\$ 77,602	\$ 76,751	\$ 77,619	\$ 78,693	\$ 74,838	\$ 68,290	\$ 68,382	\$ 69,290	\$ 66,205
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 1,316</u>	<u>\$ 4,871</u>	<u>\$ 4,232</u>	<u>\$ 7,170</u>	<u>\$ 11,556</u>	<u>\$ 12,891</u>	<u>\$ 15,079</u>	<u>\$ 23,601</u>	<u>\$ 29,977</u>	<u>\$ 16,608</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 386,231	\$ 344,531	\$ 397,626	\$ 397,626	\$ 359,301	\$ 369,238	\$ 358,147	\$ 356,016	\$ 357,232	\$ 368,494
Contributions recognized by the Plan as a percentage of covered payroll	23.69%	22.52%	19.30%	19.52%	21.90%	20.27%	19.07%	19.21%	19.40%	17.97%

Note: Information prior to the dates indicated reported in this schedule are unavailable.

EXHIBIT X-17

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

**SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
NYSLRS PENSION PLAN
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	March 31,							
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
ERS								
County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	1.6748782%	1.8639277%	1.8675593%	1.8724633%	1.9324746%	1.9049625%	1.8958576%	1.8958576%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,617	\$ 462,707	\$ 123,801	\$ 56,464	\$ 169,283	\$ 284,906	\$ 59,955	\$ 79,862
Covered Payroll	\$ 507,765	\$ 518,383	\$ 488,597	\$ 488,594	\$ 459,179	\$ 432,163	\$ 437,562	\$ 435,697
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	0.32%	89.26%	25.34%	11.56%	36.87%	65.93%	13.70%	18.33%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	99.95%	86.39%	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.70%	97.90%	97.20%
Note: ERS amounts include NIFA.								
PFRS								
County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	8.2791796%	8.5238853%	8.661111%	8.984056%	9.215762%	9.012023%	8.564898%	8.564898%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 143,705	\$ 455,552	\$ 145,252	\$ 90,776	\$ 190,995	\$ 266,827	\$ 23,576	\$ 35,656
Covered Payroll	\$ 354,956	\$ 370,047	\$ 392,858	\$ 404,320	\$ 370,711	\$ 337,599	\$ 341,143	\$ 355,746
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	40.49%	123.11%	36.97%	22.45%	51.52%	79.04%	6.91%	10.02%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	95.79%	84.86%	95.09%	96.93%	93.50%	90.20%	99.00%	98.50%

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the System's measurement date, March 31st.

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years, additional years' information will be presented as it becomes available.

**COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES**

EXHIBIT A-1**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMBINING BALANCE SHEET****NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS****DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds						Nonmajor Debt Service Funds		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Environmental Protection Fund	Tobacco Settlement Corp Fund	Sewer Financing Authority Fund	Grant Fund	FEMA Fund	COVID Fund	Tobacco Settlement Corp Fund	NIFA Fund	
ASSETS									
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 11,174	\$ 273	\$ 120	\$ 92,444	\$ 3,292	\$ 81	\$	\$	\$ 107,384
Investments			2,184						2,184
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents								2	2
Restricted Investments							14,691	5,565	20,256
Due from Other Governments				53,738	4,754	37			58,529
Accounts Receivable				444					444
Interfund Receivables					10	52		5,564	5,626
Prepays		35							35
Other Assets				260					260
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 11,174	\$ 308	\$ 2,304	\$ 146,886	\$ 8,056	\$ 170	\$ 14,691	\$ 11,131	\$ 194,720
LIABILITIES									
Accounts Payable	\$	\$	\$	11,807	\$	383	\$	\$	\$ 12,190
Accrued Liabilities				13,547	72				13,619
Unearned Revenues				81,235	1,021				82,256
Interfund Payables	10,468			27,551		194		138	38,351
Other Liabilities				345					345
Total Liabilities	10,468			134,485	1,093	577		138	146,761
FUND BALANCE									
Nonspendable		35							35
Spendable:									
Restricted			2,184	12,401	6,963		14,691	10,993	47,232
Committed	706		120						706
Assigned		273							393
Unassigned						(407)			(407)
Total Fund Balance	706	308	2,304	12,401	6,963	(407)	14,691	10,993	47,959
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCE	\$ 11,174	\$ 308	\$ 2,304	\$ 146,886	\$ 8,056	\$ 170	\$ 14,691	\$ 11,131	\$ 194,720

EXHIBIT A-2**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds						Nonmajor Debt Service Funds			Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Environmental Protection Fund	Tobacco Settlement Corp Fund	Sewer Financing Authority Fund	Grant Fund	FEMA Fund	COVID Fund	Tobacco Settlement Corp Fund	Sewer Financing Authority Fund	NIFA Fund	
Revenues:										
Property Taxes	\$ 11,016									\$ 11,016
Tobacco Receipts							20,937			20,937
Special Taxes				1,281						1,281
Departmental Revenue				4,115						4,115
Interest Income	10		4	52		14	3		9	92
Fines and Forfeits				1,303						1,303
Rents and Recoveries				1,162						1,162
Interfund Revenue				169						169
Other Revenues				4						4
State Aid				63,238		1				63,239
Federal Aid				92,587		4,326				96,949
Total Revenues	11,026		4	163,911	4,327	50	20,940		9	200,267
Expenditures:										
Current:										
Legislature						11				11
Judicial				3,172		3				3,175
General Administration		120	34	81,358		1,226				82,738
Protection of Persons				10,419						10,419
Health				45,330		214				45,544
Public Works				1,071		9				1,080
Recreation and Parks				2,888						2,890
Social Services				18,025		26				18,051
Corrections				1,744		298				2,042
Total Current		120	34	164,007	9	1,780				165,950
Debt Service:										
Principal							10,857	12,365	440	23,662
Interest							17,535	4,987	33,412	55,934
Bond Issuance Costs									15,925	15,925
Total Debt Service							28,392	17,352	49,777	95,521
Total Expenditures		120	34	164,007	9	1,780	28,392	17,352	49,777	261,471
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	11,026	(120)	(30)	(96)	4,318	(1,730)	(7,452)	(17,352)	(49,768)	(61,204)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):										
Transfers In				954	10	798				1,762
Transfers Out	(10,468)									(10,468)
Transfers In of Investment Income										
Transfers Out of Investment Income										
Transfers In from NIFA									57,990	57,990
Transfers Out to NIFA									(81,100)	(81,100)
Transfers In from NCSSWFA				162,412				17,352		179,764
Transfers Out to NCSSWFA				(162,694)						(162,694)
Transfers In from NCTSC		135								135
Transfers Out to NCTSC							(135)			(135)
Issuance of Bonds										
Refunding Bonds Issued									1,110,110	1,110,110
Premium on Bonds									197,670	197,670
Payment to Bond Escrow Agent									(1,283,618)	(1,283,618)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(10,468)	135	(282)	954	10	798	(135)	17,352	1,052	9,416
Net Change in Fund Balance	558	15	(312)	858	4,328	(932)	(7,587)		(48,716)	(51,788)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	148	293	2,616	11,543	2,635	525	22,278		59,709	99,747
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 706	\$ 308	\$ 2,304	\$ 12,401	\$ 6,963	\$ (407)	\$ 14,691	\$	\$ 10,993	\$ 47,959

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AND ACTIVITIES**

EXHIBIT A-3**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
NONMAJOR DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS - PROPRIETARY
DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	Nassau County Bridge Authority	Nassau Regional Off-Track Betting Corporation	Nassau County Industrial Development Agency	Nassau County Local Economic Assistance Corporation	Nassau County Land Bank	Total Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
ASSETS						
CURRENT ASSETS:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 11,104	\$ 12,334	\$ 4,012	\$ 723	\$ 414	\$ 28,587
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents		463			15	478
Other Receivables	3					3
Accounts Receivable		676	86	1		763
Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts						
Inventories	16					16
Prepays	48		55	1	2	106
Other Assets - Current		794	24			818
Total Current Assets	11,171	14,267	4,177	725	431	30,771
NON CURRENT ASSETS:						
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,737					2,737
Property Held for Sale					192	192
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	25	432		24		481
Depreciable Capital Assets	65,239	40,136	134			105,509
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(39,898)	(35,808)	(66)			(75,772)
Total Non Current Assets	28,103	4,760	68	24	192	33,147
Total Assets	39,274	19,027	4,245	749	623	63,918
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Pensions	1,164	4,227	691			6,082
Other Postemployment Benefits	1,838	6,740				8,578
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,002	10,967	691			14,660
LIABILITIES						
CURRENT LIABILITIES:						
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	301	3,550	178	16	16	4,061
Unearned Revenues	368		78	10		456
Due To Primary Government		187	5		151	343
Due to Other Governments		4,191				4,191
Current Portion of Long Term Liabilities	337	652	74			1,063
Other Liabilities - Current		496		24	9	529
Total Current Liabilities	1,006	9,076	335	50	176	10,643
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES:						
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		591				591
Notes Payable		5,391				5,391
Bonds Payable	7,920					7,920
Due to Other Governments, net		414				414
Accrued Vacation and Sick Pay	515	1,245	173			1,933
Postemployment Retirement Benefits Liability	11,313	56,759	1,077			69,149
Net Pension Liability	6	14	2			22
Total Non Current Liabilities	19,754	64,414	1,252			85,420
Total Liabilities	20,760	73,490	1,587	50	176	96,063
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Pensions	1,656	4,567	744			6,967
Other Postemployment Benefits	1,412	6,636				8,048
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,068	11,203	744			15,015
NET POSITION						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	17,166	2,289	68	24		19,547
Restricted:						
Grants					15	15
Unrestricted	1,282	(56,988)	2,537	675	432	(52,062)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$ 18,448	\$ (54,699)	\$ 2,605	\$ 699	\$ 447	\$ (32,500)

EXHIBIT A-4**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
NONMAJOR DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS - PROPRIETARY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	Nassau County Bridge Authority	Nassau Regional Off-Track Betting Corporation	Nassau County Industrial Development Agency	Nassau County Local Economic Assistance Corporation	Nassau County Land Bank	Total Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
Expenses	\$ 7,586	\$ 47,711	\$ 2,363	\$ 108	\$ 90	\$ 57,858
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	6,178	31,171	4,031	665		42,045
Operating Grants and Contributions						
Total Program Revenues	6,178	31,171	4,031	665		42,045
Net Program Revenues (Expenses)	(1,408)	(16,540)	1,668	557	(90)	(15,813)
General Revenues						
Federal, State and Local Appropriations						
Investment Income	5	13	14	1		33
Gain on Sale of Real Property					11	11
Other	50	5,766	64		1	5,881
Royalty Income		22,995				22,995
Net General Revenues	55	28,774	78	1	12	28,920
Change in Net Position	(1,353)	12,234	1,746	558	(78)	13,107
Net Position (Deficit) - Beginning of Year	19,801	(66,933)	859	141	525	(45,607)
Net Position (Deficit) - End of Year	\$ 18,448	\$ (54,699)	\$ 2,605	\$ 699	\$ 447	\$ (32,500)

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

EXHIBIT B-1**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL REVENUES VS. MODIFIED BUDGET
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Total Budgetary Authority</u>	<u>Actual Revenues</u>	<u>GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion</u>	<u>Actual on a Budgetary Basis</u>	<u>Variance Positive (Negative)</u>
<u>PROPERTY TAXES</u>	\$ 437,889	\$ 437,889	\$ 415,161	\$	\$ 415,161	\$ (22,728)
<u>PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES</u>	35,647	35,647	36,887	(2)	36,885	1,238
<u>PREEMPTED SALES TAX IN LIEU OF PROPERTY TAXES</u>						
Towns and City of Glen Cove	88,060	88,060	88,060		88,060	
Total Preempted Sales Tax in Lieu of Property Taxes	88,060	88,060	88,060		88,060	
<u>INTEREST AND PENALTIES ON TAXES</u>	32,670	32,670	35,052		35,052	2,382
<u>SALES TAX *</u>	933,898	1,296,060	1,283,806		1,283,806	(12,254)
<u>SPECIAL TAXES</u>						
Admission Tax - Belmont Park			18		18	18
Emergency Phone Tax	7,488	7,488	7,139		7,139	(349)
Entertainment Tax	650	650	684		684	34
Motor Vehicle Tax	17,197	17,197	18,212		18,212	1,015
Off-Track Betting Surtax	955	955	1,629		1,629	674
HM Historic Building	170	170	170		170	
Hotel-Motel Room Tax	3,405	3,405	3,850	(5)	3,845	440
Total Special Taxes	29,865	29,865	31,702	(5)	31,697	1,832
<u>DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE</u>						
Assessment	43,344	43,344	57,623		57,623	14,279
Board of Elections	40	40	9		9	(31)
CASA	5	5				(5)
Civil Service	420	420	244		244	(176)
Correctional Center	2,300	2,300	1,543	(2)	1,541	(759)
County Attorney	105	105	351		351	246
County Clerk	51,229	63,229	72,624		72,624	9,395
County Comptroller	11	11	9		9	(2)
District Attorney	1	1	3		3	2
Fire Commission	7,201	7,201	6,768		6,768	(433)
Health						
Administration	2	2	1		1	(1)
Children's Early Intervention	2,165	2,165	811	(125)	686	(1,479)
Pre School Education	4,000	4,000	7,360		7,360	3,360
Laboratory Research	30	30	52		52	22
Personal Health	4	4	5		5	1
Information Technology	2	2				(2)
Medical Examiner	25	25	28		28	3
Recreation and Parks						
Recreation Services	20,851	20,851	22,615	(49)	22,566	1,715
Police Ambulance Fees	22,897	22,897	19,984	290	20,274	(2,623)
Police Fees	340	340	238	(74)	164	(176)
Probation	1,197	1,197	1,046		1,046	(151)

(Continued)

EXHIBIT B-1**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL REVENUES VS. MODIFIED BUDGET
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual Revenues	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE						
Public Administrator	\$ 450	\$ 450	\$ 318	\$	\$ 318	\$ (132)
Miscellaneous			147		147	147
Public Works - Administration	257	257	341	(5)	336	79
Public Works - Highway and Engineering	33,908	33,908	26,403	(84)	26,319	(7,589)
Purchasing	61	61	64		64	3
Social Services						
Administration	2,003	2,003	2,019	(107)	1,912	(91)
Aid to Dependent Children	3,150	3,150	3,401		3,401	251
Burials	2	2	1		1	(1)
Children in Foster Homes	60	60	37		37	(23)
Subsidized Adoptions			1		1	1
Home Energy Assistance Program	200	200	194		194	(6)
Children in Institutions	50	50	178		178	128
Education of Handicapped Children	10,854	10,854	11,745	(801)	10,944	90
Home Relief	3,350	3,350	2,928		2,928	(422)
Medicaid MMIS	1,070	1,070	1,072		1,072	2
Title XX	90	90	39		39	(51)
Treasurer	990	990	729		729	(261)
Total Departmental Revenue	212,664	224,664	240,931	(957)	239,974	15,310
INTEREST INCOME	929	929	942		942	13
LICENSES AND PERMITS						
Pistol Permit	1,133	1,133	1,234		1,234	101
Day Camp Permits	151	151	142		142	(9)
Food Establishments	3,415	3,415	3,272		3,272	(143)
Hazardous Materials Registration Fees	1,800	1,800	2,011		2,011	211
Home Improvements	2,600	2,600	2,858		2,858	258
Health Club License	20	20	3		3	(17)
Realty Subdivision Filing	102	102	168		168	66
Road Openings	1,300	1,300	1,072		1,072	(228)
Swimming Pools and Bathing Beaches	276	276	265		265	(11)
Temporary Residence Inspection Permit	120	120	151		151	31
Weights & Measures	1,500	1,500	1,260		1,260	(240)
Cross Connections	60	60	62		62	2
Water Supply Plan Review	155	155	251		251	96
Tattoo Parlor / Piercing	20	20	61		61	41
Impact Assessment Fee	200	200	464		464	264
Predemolition Inspection	146	146	135		135	(11)
Taxi and Limo Registration Fees	175	175	66		66	(109)
ATM Registration Fees	140	140	74		74	(66)
Maps - Sewers	20	20	20		20	
Hauling Permits	60	60	70		70	10
Licensing	15	15	100		100	85
Cost of Construction Fee	520	520	703		703	183
Total Licenses and Permits	13,928	13,928	14,442		14,442	514

(Continued)

EXHIBIT B-1**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL REVENUES VS. MODIFIED BUDGET
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual Revenues	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
FINES AND FORFEITS	\$ 105,638	\$ 105,638	\$ 71,503	\$	\$ 71,503	\$ (34,135)
RENTS AND RECOVERIES						
Rental of Mitchel Field	2,545	2,545	3,807	(1,256)	2,551	6
Coliseum Rental	3,550	3,550	203	(378)	(175)	(3,725)
Coliseum Utilities	1,781	1,781	1,088		1,088	(693)
Marriott Lighthouse Heating and Chilling	447	447	604	(25)	579	132
Landmark Property Rental	844	844	1,002		1,002	158
Mitchel Field Veterans Housing	1,467	1,467	596	(243)	353	(1,114)
Lost and Abandoned Property	22	22	305		305	283
Cash Recoveries	11,811	11,811	8		8	(11,803)
Audit Recoveries	300	300	(158)	(36)	(194)	(494)
Police Vehicle Recovery	350	350	539		539	189
Vendor Recoveries	250	250	308		308	58
Accounts Receivables Recoveries	100	100	(21)	21		(100)
Revenue Recovery Account	35	35	7		7	(28)
Settlement Reimbursement	300	300	2		2	(298)
Recovery of Damage to County Property	1,300	1,300	129		129	(1,171)
Recovery of Prior Year Appropriations	9,616	9,616	5,156	195	5,351	(4,265)
Recovery of Workers' Compensation	5	5	574		574	569
Rental of County Property	2,286	2,286	1,935	(3)	1,932	(354)
Rental of Voting Machines	150	150	169		169	19
Sale of County Property	8,570	8,570	40		40	(8,530)
Proceeds from Online Auction	200	200	371		371	171
Prior Year Grant Fund Recoveries			1,867		1,867	1,867
Total Rents and Recoveries	45,929	45,929	18,531	(1,725)	16,806	(29,123)
INTERDEPARTMENTAL REVENUES						
Office of Budget and Management	58,807	58,807	56,082		56,082	(2,725)
Correctional Center	150	150	88		88	(62)
County Attorney	328	328	465		465	137
District Attorney	423	423	423		423	
Human Services	100	100				(100)
Information Technology	14,761	14,761	7,942		7,942	(6,819)
Police Department	14,150	14,150	12,032		12,032	(2,118)
Public Works - Administration	18,593	18,593	19,691		19,691	1,098
Public Works - Groundwater Remediation	494	494	623		623	129
Social Services	44	44	39		39	(5)
Total Interdepartmental Revenues	107,850	107,850	97,385		97,385	(10,465)
INTERFUND REVENUES						
Revenues from Indirect Cost Chargebacks	58	58	39		39	(19)
Revenues from Grant Closeouts	100	100				(100)
Interfund Revenue	8,511	8,511	7,765	(2)	7,763	(748)
Stop DWI Grant Revenue	70	70	315		315	245
Total Interfund Revenue	8,739	8,739	8,119	(2)	8,117	(622)
OTHER REVENUES						
OTB Profits	5,000	5,000	15,750	5,000	20,750	15,750
Intergovernmental Transfers	22,603	22,124	25,630		25,630	3,506
Miscellaneous	21,892	22,892	25,538	747	26,285	3,393
Total Other Revenues	49,495	50,016	66,918	5,747	72,665	22,649

(Continued)

EXHIBIT B-1**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL REVENUES VS. MODIFIED BUDGET
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual Revenues	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
OPIOID LITIGATION SETTLEMENT REVENUE	\$	\$	\$ 55,917	\$	\$ 55,917	\$ 55,917
STATE AID						
Budget	337	337	4,533		4,533	4,196
Consumer Affairs	45	45	16		16	(29)
Correctional Center	343	343	1,176		1,176	833
Court Facility Aid	828	828	625		625	(203)
District Attorney	77	77	81		81	4
Fire Prevention, Safety, Communication and Education	155	155	105		105	(50)
Health						
Administration	645	645	867		867	222
Children's Early Intervention	10,325	10,325	10,165		10,165	(160)
Pre School Education	61,804	61,804	62,234		62,234	430
Environmental Health	1,032	1,032	1,918		1,918	886
Laboratory Research	387	387	261		261	(126)
Personal Health	2,094	2,094	2,131		2,131	37
Housing and Intergovernmental Affairs	111	111	120		120	9
Human Services						
Administration	10,815	10,815	14,266		14,266	3,451
Debt Service Fund	1,229	1,229	465		465	(764)
Police Department	800	800	437		437	(363)
Probation	5,057	5,057	7,191		7,191	2,134
Public Works						
Administration	103	103	72		72	(31)
Highway and Bridge Maintenance	69,883	81,084	91,686		91,686	10,602
Tropical Storm - Isaias			3		3	3
Recreation and Parks						
Recreation Service			14		14	14
Social Services						
Administration	5,676	5,676	4,383		4,383	(1,293)
Aid to Dependent Children	86	86	94		94	8
Burials	1	1	0			(1)
Children in Foster Homes	430	430	338		338	(92)
Children in Institutions	1,720	1,720	1,764		1,764	44
Division of Services	6,702	6,702	5,354		5,354	(1,348)
Education of Handicapped Children			145		145	145
Home Relief	10,575	10,575	9,995		9,995	(580)
Juvenile Delinquents	559	559	618		618	59
Medicaid MMIS	2,150	2,150	254		254	(1,896)
Public Financial Assistance	6,724	6,724	5,891		5,891	(833)
Subsidized Adoptions	1,935	1,935	2,151		2,151	216
Title XX	5,000	5,000	4,756		4,756	(244)
Veterans Service Agency	60	60	70		70	10
Total State Aid	207,688	218,889	234,179		234,179	15,290
FEDERAL AID						
Correctional Center	3,153	3,153	2,507		2,507	(646)
County Attorney	255	255	266		266	11
Budget			1,741		1,741	1,741
Debt Service	4,760	4,760	2,537		2,537	(2,223)
District Attorney	56	56	77		77	21
Emergency Management	480	480	4,194		4,194	3,714
Fringe Benefits			248		248	248
Housing	371	371	482		482	111

(Continued)

EXHIBIT B-1**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL REVENUES VS. MODIFIED BUDGET
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual Revenues	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
FEDERAL AID (Continued)						
Human Services	\$ 4,921	\$ 4,921	\$ 5,579	\$	\$ 5,579	\$ 658
Medical Examiner			179		179	179
Parks			285		285	285
Police Department	595	595	4,051		4,051	3,456
Probation	33	33	243		243	210
Public Works	7,348	7,348	3,460		3,460	(3,888)
Social Services						
Administration	9,723	9,723	5,750		5,750	(3,973)
Aid to Dependent Children	21,000	21,000	12,431		12,431	(8,569)
Children in Foster Homes	825	825	1,193		1,193	368
Children in Institutions	3,000	3,000	3,344		3,344	344
Division of Services	13,488	13,488	10,109		10,109	(3,379)
Home Energy Assistance Program	200	200	290		290	90
Juvenile Delinquents	500	500	753		753	253
Medicaid MMIS	250	250	105		105	(145)
Public Financial Assistance	14,546	14,546	18,747		18,747	4,201
Subsidized Adoptions	1,400	1,400	1,920		1,920	520
Title XX	57,000	57,000	53,095		53,095	(3,905)
Total Federal Aid	143,904	143,904	133,586		133,586	(10,318)
Total Revenues	2,454,793	2,840,677	2,833,121	3,056	2,836,177	(4,500)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
Bond Premium	1,952	1,952	1,703		1,703	(249)
Transfers In	176,104	176,104	39,442		39,442	(136,662)
Transfer in from NIFA	485	485	56,875		56,875	56,390
Transfers in of Investment Income	2,199	2,199	440		440	(1,759)
Total Other Financing Sources	180,740	180,740	98,460		98,460	(82,280)
TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	\$ 2,635,533	\$ 3,021,417	\$ 2,931,581	\$ 3,056	\$ 2,934,637	\$ (86,780)

* Paid to County \$77,312; paid to NIFA \$1,206,494

** Total revenues and other financing sources, estimates per the 2021 County budget as adopted

Less: Intrafund Budget Eliminations	\$ 2,871,313
Less: Appropriated Fund Balance	(235,780)
Original Budget per above	2,635,533
Add: Supplemental Appropriations	389,061
Less: Appropriated Fund Balance	(88)
Less: Intrafund Modified Budget Eliminations	(3,089)
Budget Estimates, Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	<u>\$ 3,021,417</u>

(Concluded)

EXHIBIT B-2**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES
VS. TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY
GENERAL FUND****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

FUNCTIONS	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual Expenditures	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
CURRENT:						
LEGISLATIVE						
Legislature						
Legislators						
Salaries	\$ 5,992	\$ 5,616	\$ 5,616	\$	\$ 5,616	\$
Fringe Benefits	3,062	3,233	3,282	(125)	3,157	76
Equipment	9	1	1		1	
General Expenses	22	12	10		10	2
Contractual Services	90	90	65	15	80	10
Legislative Central Staff						
Salaries	894	894	705		705	189
Fringe Benefits	413	406	412	(16)	396	10
Equipment	50	50	33	2	35	15
General Expenses	1,787	1,962	1,704	86	1,790	172
Contractual Services	3,190	3,190	530	605	1,135	2,055
Legislative Budget Review						
Salaries	943	943	787		787	156
Fringe Benefits	433	453	460	(18)	442	11
Equipment	2	2				2
General Expenses	11	11	5		5	6
Contractual Services	2	2				2
Total Legislative	16,900	16,865	13,610	549	14,159	2,706
JUDICIAL						
Court Administration						
Fringe Benefits	833	833	642		642	191
District Attorney						
Salaries	45,078	44,828	44,492		44,492	336
Fringe Benefits	20,103	19,926	20,225	(770)	19,455	471
Equipment	200	700	328	67	395	305
General Expenses	1,695	1,945	1,324	466	1,790	155
Contractual Services	2,828	2,828	1,559	754	2,313	515
District Attorney Total	69,904	70,227	67,928	517	68,445	1,782
Public Administrator						
Salaries	568	568	474		474	94
Fringe Benefits	581	340	345	(13)	332	8
General Expenses	3	3	2		2	1
Contractual Services	21	21	(10)		(10)	31
Public Administrator Total	1,173	932	811	(13)	798	134
Traffic and Parking Violations						
Salaries	3,704	3,704	3,220		3,220	484
Fringe Benefits	2,149	2,084	2,116	(81)	2,035	49
Equipment	22	22				22
General Expenses	436	436	83	116	199	237
Contractual Services	17,614	17,614	7,710	5,826	13,536	4,078
Traffic and Parking Violations Total	23,925	23,860	13,129	5,861	18,990	4,870
Total Judicial	95,835	95,852	82,510	6,365	88,875	6,977

(Continued)

EXHIBIT B-2**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES
VS. TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY
GENERAL FUND****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

FUNCTIONS	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual Expenditures	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
Asian American Affaris						
Salaries	\$ 351	\$ 376	\$ 336	\$	\$ 336	\$ 40
Fringe Benefits	27	115	116	(4)	112	3
Equipment	6	21		1	1	20
General Expenses	33	33	15	1	16	17
Asian American Affaris Total	417	545	467	(2)	465	80
Assessment						
Salaries	12,024	12,024	11,094		11,094	930
Fringe Benefits	7,261	7,411	7,522	(286)	7,236	175
Equipment	10	10				10
General Expenses	1,106	571	387	108	495	76
Contractual Services	1,340	1,340	962	213	1,175	165
Other Suits and Damages	30,000	17,057	9,241		9,241	7,816
Assessment Total	51,741	38,413	29,206	35	29,241	9,172
Board of Assessment Review						
Salaries	4,945	4,945	4,773		4,773	172
Fringe Benefits	2,155	2,245	2,279	(87)	2,192	53
General Expenses	249	249	80	6	86	163
Contractual Services	217	217				217
Board of Assessment Review Total	7,566	7,656	7,132	(81)	7,051	605
Board of Elections						
Administration						
Salaries	4,420	4,420	3,877		3,877	543
Fringe Benefits	1,807	1,881	1,909	(73)	1,836	45
Equipment	23	23	5	6	11	12
General Expenses	106	106	48	32	80	26
General Elections						
Salaries	11,822	13,023	10,840		10,840	2,183
Fringe Benefits	5,216	5,258	5,337	(203)	5,134	124
Equipment	56	329	314	15	329	
General Expenses	3,566	3,983	1,488	434	1,922	2,061
Contractual Services	556	557	412	(190)	222	335
Primary Elections						
Salaries	1,591	391	95		95	296
Fringe Benefits	342	46	47	(2)	45	1
General Expenses	572	154	34	11	45	109
Contractual Services	304	29	(62)	(5)	(67)	96
Board of Elections Total	30,381	30,200	24,344	25	24,369	5,831
Civil Service						
Salaries	5,145	5,142	4,454		4,454	688
Fringe Benefits	2,785	2,701	2,741	(104)	2,637	64
Equipment	6	9	8		8	1
General Expenses	299	299	132	19	151	148
Contractual Services	20	20				20
Civil Service Total	8,255	8,171	7,335	(85)	7,250	921
County Attorney						
Salaries	8,288	8,060	8,060		8,060	
Fringe Benefits	5,066	5,160	5,237	(199)	5,038	122
Equipment	17	14	9	4	13	1
General Expenses	680	742	714	15	729	13
Contractual Services	8,732	9,349	4,493	2,979	7,472	1,877
Workers' Compensation	8,202	7,891	7,891		7,891	
County Attorney Total	30,985	31,216	26,404	2,799	29,203	2,013
County Clerk						
Salaries	6,614	6,279	5,468		5,468	811
Fringe Benefits	4,195	4,094	4,155	(158)	3,997	97
Equipment	61	61	5	2	7	54
General Expenses	336	261	70	42	112	149
Contractual Services	1,166	1,441	520	721	1,241	200
County Clerk Total	12,372	12,136	10,218	607	10,825	1,311
County Comptroller						
Salaries	7,814	7,814	7,172		7,172	642
Fringe Benefits	4,386	4,348	4,413	(168)	4,245	103

(Continued)

EXHIBIT B-2**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES
VS. TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY
GENERAL FUND****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

FUNCTIONS	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual Expenditures	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (Continued)						
Equipment	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$	\$ 4	\$ 1
General Expenses	137	137	35	4	39	98
Contractual Services	<u>1,569</u>	<u>1,569</u>	<u>657</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>1,507</u>	<u>62</u>
County Comptroller Total	<u>13,911</u>	<u>13,873</u>	<u>12,281</u>	<u>686</u>	<u>12,967</u>	<u>906</u>
County Executive						
Salaries	1,613	2,223	2,098		2,098	125
Fringe Benefits	1,200	1,152	1,170	(45)	1,125	27
Equipment	2	2				2
General Expenses	57	57	30	1	31	26
Contractual Services	<u>441</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>8</u>	<u>433</u>
County Executive Total	<u>3,313</u>	<u>3,875</u>	<u>3,306</u>	<u>(44)</u>	<u>3,262</u>	<u>613</u>
County Treasurer						
Salaries	2,174	2,174	1,803		1,803	371
Fringe Benefits	1,438	1,351	1,371	(52)	1,319	32
Equipment	1	1				1
General Expenses	331	331	318	4	322	9
Contractual Services	<u>678</u>	<u>678</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>578</u>	<u>100</u>
County Treasurer Total	<u>4,622</u>	<u>4,535</u>	<u>3,775</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>4,022</u>	<u>513</u>
Office of Constituent Affairs						
Salaries	1,485	1,815	1,695		1,695	120
Fringe Benefits	996	864	877	(33)	844	20
Office of Constituent Affairs Printing & Graphics						
General Expenses	129	129	2	127	129	
Contractual Services	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	
Office of Constituent Affairs Total	<u>2,613</u>	<u>2,811</u>	<u>2,574</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>2,671</u>	<u>140</u>
Office of Emergency Management						
Salaries	988	1,076	1,076		1,076	
Fringe Benefits	315	386	392	(15)	377	9
Equipment	26	26				26
General Expenses	528	682	(497)	791	294	388
Contractual Services						
Office of Emergency Management Total	<u>1,857</u>	<u>2,170</u>	<u>971</u>	<u>776</u>	<u>1,747</u>	<u>423</u>
Information Technology						
Administration						
Salaries	9,966	10,166	9,610		9,610	556
Fringe Benefits	5,472	6,142	6,234	(237)	5,997	145
General Expenses	3,424	3,434	2,750	296	3,046	388
Contractual Services	<u>24,676</u>	<u>24,676</u>	<u>16,737</u>	<u>5,310</u>	<u>22,047</u>	<u>2,629</u>
Utilities	<u>4,162</u>	<u>4,162</u>	<u>3,611</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>3,916</u>	<u>246</u>
Information Technology Total	<u>47,700</u>	<u>48,580</u>	<u>38,942</u>	<u>5,674</u>	<u>44,616</u>	<u>3,964</u>
Housing and Intergovernmental Affairs:						
Salaries	1,161	1,360	1,360		1,360	
Fringe Benefits	883	935	949	(36)	913	22
Equipment	1	1				1
General Expenses	4	4				4
Interdepartmental Charges	<u>200</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>1</u>
Housing and Intergovernmental Affairs Total	<u>2,249</u>	<u>2,301</u>	<u>2,309</u>	<u>(36)</u>	<u>2,273</u>	<u>28</u>
Labor Relations						
Salaries	504	604	507		507	97
Fringe Benefits	220	303	308	(12)	296	7
General Expenses	5	5	2		2	3
Contractual Services	<u>287</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>204</u>		<u>204</u>	<u>83</u>
Labor Relations Total	<u>1,016</u>	<u>1,199</u>	<u>1,021</u>	<u>(12)</u>	<u>1,009</u>	<u>190</u>

(Continued)

EXHIBIT B-2**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES
VS. TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY
GENERAL FUND****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

FUNCTIONS	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual Expenditures	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (Continued)						
Management and Budgets						
Salaries (net of offsets)	\$ (2,887)	\$ 4,850	\$ 4,850	\$	\$ 4,850	\$
Fringe Benefits	3,259	3,347	3,428	(129)	3,299	48
Equipment	3					
General Expenses	118	68	62	2	64	4
Contractual Services	3,624	2,712	1,520	842	2,362	350
Management and Budgets Total	4,117	10,977	9,860	715	10,575	402
Personnel						
Salaries	841	841	775		775	66
Fringe Benefits	314	350	356	(14)	342	8
General Expenses	22	22	12	1	13	9
Contractual Services	124	124	70	(35)	35	89
Personnel Total	1,301	1,337	1,213	(48)	1,165	172
Planning						
Contractual Services	19	19				19
Mass Transportation						
Pt.Lookout/Lido Beach Bus Rt.	75	75	75		75	
Metropolitan Suburban Bus Auth.	1,930	1,930	1,930		1,930	
LIRR Station Maintenance	32,092	32,092	31,654		31,654	438
MTA-LIRR Operating Assistance	11,584	11,584	11,584		11,584	
Physically Challenged Transportation	610	610	610		610	
Intermodal Center Subsidy - Transit Bus	65	65				65
Mass Transportation Total	46,356	46,356	45,853		45,853	503
Purchasing						
Salaries	1,185	1,235	1,131		1,131	104
Fringe Benefits	865	869	882	(34)	848	21
General Expenses	17	17	11		11	6
Contractual Services	182	182	89	12	101	81
Purchasing Total	2,249	2,303	2,113	(22)	2,091	212
Office of Real Estate Services						
Salaries						
Fringe Benefits	27	24	24	(1)	23	1
Coliseum Repair	298	298		298	298	
Insurance on Buildings	1,493	1,488	56	707	763	725
Rent	15,522	15,522	13,836	1,141	14,977	545
Office of Real Estate Services Total	17,340	17,332	13,916	2,145	16,061	1,271
Office of Records Management						
Salaries	980	930	621		621	309
Fringe Benefits	653	556	564	(21)	543	13
Equipment	240	450	113	80	193	257
General Expenses	110	85	33	7	40	45
Contractual Services	214	214	60	136	196	18
Office of Records Management Total	2,197	2,235	1,391	202	1,593	642
Building Management						
Salaries	8,597	8,597	7,736		7,736	861
Fringe Benefits	7,178	6,746	6,848	(261)	6,587	159
Equipment	94	94	57	30	87	7
General Expenses	3,168	3,156	1,573	1,004	2,577	579
Contractual Services	8,423	8,434	4,406	3,790	8,196	238
Utility Costs	24,927	24,927	22,391	447	22,838	2,089
Interdepartmental Charges	10,221	10,449	10,449		10,449	
Building Management Total	62,608	62,403	53,460	5,010	58,470	3,933
Office of the Inspector General						
Salaries	1,012	1,012	915		915	97
Equipment	25	25	2		2	23
General Services	79	79	25	17	42	37
Office of the Inspector General Total	1,116	1,116	942	17	959	157
Total General Administration	356,301	351,759	299,033	18,705	317,738	34,021

(Continued)

EXHIBIT B-2**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES
VS. TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY
GENERAL FUND****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

FUNCTIONS	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual Expenditures	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
PROTECTION OF PERSONS						
Commission on Human Rights						
Salaries	\$ 400	\$ 465	\$ 385	\$	\$ 385	\$ 80
Fringe Benefits	427	426	432	(16)	416	10
General Expenses	4	4	1		1	3
Contractual Services	6	6		6	6	
Commission on Human Rights Total	837	901	818	(10)	808	93
Commissioner of Accounts						
Fringe Benefits	91	75	76	(3)	73	2
General Expenses	1	1				1
Contractual Services	1	1				1
Commissioner of Accounts Total	93	77	76	(3)	73	4
Consumer Affairs						
Salaries	1,928	1,944	1,944		1,944	
Fringe Benefits	1,321	1,287	1,307	(50)	1,257	30
Equipment	5	5	3	1	4	1
General Expenses	35	119	50	6	56	63
Contractual Services	78	78	49	22	71	7
Consumer Affairs Total	3,367	3,433	3,353	(21)	3,332	101
Fire Commission						
Salaries	11,263	10,316	10,316		10,316	
Fringe Benefits	6,420	5,967	6,394	(428)	5,966	1
Equipment	173	147	19	73	92	55
General Expenses	295	191	86	29	115	76
Contractual Services	5,016	4,892	4,739	122	4,861	31
Interdepartmental Charges	3,218	3,311	3,311		3,311	
Fire Commission Total	26,385	24,824	24,865	(204)	24,661	163
Police Headquarters						
Salaries	235,398	233,622	233,622		233,622	
Fringe Benefits	165,841	157,774	165,975	(8,201)	157,774	
Workers' Compensation	4,235	6,393	6,393		6,393	
Equipment	1,065	1,201	655	481	1,136	65
General Expenses	5,165	5,537	3,444	1,523	4,967	570
Contractual Services	15,980	16,969	12,918	2,431	15,349	1,620
Utilities	3,212	2,160	1,763	397	2,160	
Interdepartmental Charges	29,141	28,624	28,624		28,624	
Police Headquarters Total	460,037	452,280	453,394	(3,369)	450,025	2,255
Medical Examiner						
Salaries	9,683	9,683	9,030		9,030	653
Fringe Benefits	4,025	4,410	4,476	(170)	4,306	104
Equipment	164	164	18	14	32	132
General Expenses	790	920	581	93	674	246
Contractual Services	184	184	19	29	48	136
Medical Examiner Total	14,846	15,361	14,124	(34)	14,090	1,271
Taxi and Limousine Commission						
Fringe Benefits	1					
General Expenses	1	1				1
Contractual Services	3	3				3
Taxi and Limousine Commission Total	5	4				4
Total Protection of Persons	505,570	496,880	496,630	(3,641)	492,989	3,891

(Continued)

EXHIBIT B-2**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES
VS. TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY
GENERAL FUND****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

FUNCTIONS	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual Expenditures	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
HEALTH						
Health Department						
Administration						
Salaries	\$ 1,973	\$ 1,973	\$ 1,861	\$	\$ 1,861	\$ 112
Fringe Benefits	1,172	1,520	1,543	(59)	1,484	36
Equipment	14	14	13		13	1
General Expenses	92	92	55	12	67	25
Interdepartmental Charges	3,567	3,567	2,955		2,955	612
Environmental Health						
Salaries	7,525	7,525	6,654		6,654	871
Fringe Benefits	5,288	5,436	5,518	(210)	5,308	128
Equipment	14	14	10		10	4
General Expenses	61	61	43	4	47	14
Contractual Services	170	170	72	70	142	28
Interdepartmental Charges	568	568	256		256	312
Laboratory Research						
Salaries	995	995	830		830	165
Fringe Benefits	748	678	688	(26)	662	16
Equipment	28	26	5	(1)	4	22
General Expenses	615	615	429	68	497	118
Contractual Services	28	31	27	(11)	16	15
Interdepartmental Charges	296	296	227		227	69
Public Health						
Salaries	2,050	2,050	1,944		1,944	106
Fringe Benefits	1,055	1,588	1,612	(61)	1,551	37
Equipment						
General Expenses	113	113	66	7	73	40
Contractual Services	71	71	51	(9)	42	29
Various Direct Expenses	5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000	
Interdepartmental Charges	942	942	480		480	462
Early Intervention						
Salaries	3,553	3,253	3,088		3,088	165
Fringe Benefits	2,648	2,523	2,561	(98)	2,463	60
Supplies	8	8	6		6	2
General Expenses	48	48	21	2	23	25
Interdepartmental Charges	395	395	340		340	55
Early Intervention Charges	25,800	23,800	21,704		21,704	2,096
Preschool Education						
Salaries	118	118	26		26	92
Fringe Benefits	22	21	22	(1)	21	
General Expenses	5	5	2		2	3
Contractual Services	390	640	322	274	596	44
Early Intervention Charges	127,764	131,514	114,491	8,931	123,422	8,092
Health Department Total	193,136	195,670	172,922	8,892	181,814	13,856
Mental Health, Chemical Dependency and Disabled Services						
Administration						
Salaries	1,423	1,350	1,382		1,382	(32)
Fringe Benefits	1,113	410	416	(16)	400	10
General Expenses	1,121	2,816	2,839		2,839	(23)
Contractual Services	7,678	9,113	3,054	3,891	6,945	2,168
Interdepartmental Charges	1,703	1,703	1,382		1,382	321
Contractual Services						
Contractual Services				(50)	(50)	50
Direct Services						
Salaries						
Fringe Benefits	304	20	21	(1)	20	
General Expenses						
Contractual Services				(25)	(25)	25
Mental Health, Chemical Dependency and Disabled Services	13,342	15,412	9,094	3,799	12,893	2,519
Total Health	206,478	211,082	182,016	12,691	194,707	16,375

(Continued)

EXHIBIT B-2**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES
VS. TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY
GENERAL FUND****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

FUNCTIONS	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual Expenditures	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>						
Administration						
Salaries	\$ 3,581	\$ 3,678	\$ 3,230	\$	\$ 3,230	\$ 448
Fringe Benefits	3,085	3,031	3,076	(117)	2,959	72
Workers comp	1,740	2,280	1,951		1,951	329
Equipment		3	3		3	
Interdepartmental Charges	3,025	3,025				3,025
Direct Expenses	250	350	350		350	
General Expenses	298	298	106	16	122	176
Contractual Services	5,464	5,464	2,195	2,382	4,577	887
Highway and Engineering						
Salaries	5,059	5,059	4,670		4,670	389
Fringe Benefits	4,911	4,072	4,133	(157)	3,976	96
Equipment	56	56	7	15	22	34
General Expenses	76	76	15		15	61
Contractual Services	152,339	166,028	139,670	12,900	152,570	13,458
Utility Costs	1,342	1,391	1,294	(2)	1,292	99
Highway and Bridge Maintenance						
Salaries	11,359	9,774	9,017		9,017	757
Fringe Benefits	8,356	7,863	7,981	(304)	7,677	186
Equipment	136	136	8	100	108	28
General Expenses	3,256	4,206	2,810	1,062	3,872	334
Contractual Services	2,604	2,604	1,763	550	2,313	291
Utility Costs	31	31	1	(189)	(188)	219
Interdepartmental Charges	9	9				9
Groundwater Remediation						
Salaries	3,118	3,018	2,577		2,577	441
Fringe Benefits	2,442	2,247	2,281	(87)	2,194	53
Equipment	12	12				12
General Expenses	4,124	4,124	2,533	1,045	3,578	546
Contractual Services	769	769	265	264	529	240
Interdepartmental Charges	2,153	2,409	2,409		2,409	
Total Public Works	219,595	232,013	192,345	17,478	209,823	22,190
<u>RECREATION AND PARKS</u>						
Administration						
General Expenses	28	28				28
Contractual Services	264	264		223	223	41
Technical Service						
General Expenses	25	25	4	3	7	18
Contractual Services	45	45	5	15	20	25
Recreation Service						
Salaries	18,570	17,134	17,134		17,134	
Fringe Benefits	10,189	9,564	9,708	(370)	9,338	226
Equipment	657	708	600	64	664	44
General Expenses	2,075	1,915	1,380	278	1,658	257
Contractual Services	9,116	10,662	8,371	1,635	10,006	656

(Continued)

EXHIBIT B-2

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

**COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES
VS. TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY
GENERAL FUND**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)

FUNCTIONS	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual Expenditures	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
RECREATION AND PARKS (Continued)						
Museum						
General Expenses	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 2
Contractual Services	251	251		(58)	(58)	309
Golf Operations						
General Expenses	14	14		4	4	10
Contractual Services	2	2				2
Total Recreation and Parks	41,239	40,615	37,202	1,795	38,997	1,618
SOCIAL SERVICES						
Bar Association - Public Defender	7,833	6,811	6,679	101	6,780	31
CASA						
Salaries	441	441	235		235	206
Fringe Benefits	147	98	100	(4)	96	2
General Expenses	23	23	2		2	21
Contractual Services						
CASA Total	611	562	337	(4)	333	229
Human Services						
Salaries	1,819	1,494	1,462		1,462	32
Fringe Benefits	3,856	4,511	4,578	(174)	4,404	107
Equipment	10	8	7		7	1
General Expenses	73	73	49	9	58	15
Contractual Services	1,100	1,100	810	161	971	129
Interdepartmental Charges	765	765	371		371	394
Human Services Total	7,623	7,951	7,277	(4)	7,273	678
Legal Aid Society	8,345	8,345	7,790	555	8,345	
Minority Affairs						
Salaries	712	812	674		674	138
Fringe Benefits	194	286	290	(11)	279	7
General Expenses	50	50	6	2	8	42
Contractual Services						
Minority Affairs Total	961	1,153	970	(9)	961	192
Senior Citizens Affairs						
Administration						
Salaries	1,455	1,455	1,405		1,405	50
Fringe Benefits	380	386	392	(15)	377	9
Equipment			1		1	(1)
General Expenses	79	79	1	71	72	7
Contractual Services	25,121	25,121	14,145	9,211	23,356	1,765
Interdepartmental Charges	560	560	553		553	7
Community Services						
Contractual Services	54	54				54
Nutrition Program						
Contractual Services	34	34				34
Area Agency Title III						
Contractual Services				(23)	(23)	23
TITLE IIIIE (Caregivers)						
Contractual Services				(6)	(6)	6
Senior Citizens Affairs Total	27,683	27,689	16,497	9,238	25,735	1,954
Social Services Department						
Administration						
Salaries	4,970	4,970	4,070		4,070	900
Fringe Benefits	3,229	3,045	3,092	(118)	2,974	71
Equipment	3	3	1		1	2
General Expenses	286	311	272	19	291	20
Contractual Services	2,203	2,203	829	969	1,798	405
Interdepartmental Charges	20,263	19,778	15,848		15,848	3,930
Public Financial Assistance						
Salaries	19,670	19,270	16,276		16,276	2,994
Fringe Benefits	12,279	12,179	12,363	(471)	11,892	287
Equipment	9	9	6	6	6	3
General Expenses	275	275	229	8	237	38
Contractual Services	8,199	8,199	4,389	1,934	6,323	1,876

(Continued)

EXHIBIT B-2**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES
VS. TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY
GENERAL FUND****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

FUNCTIONS	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual Expenditures	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)						
Division of Services						
Salaries	\$ 23,222	\$ 22,522	\$ 19,889	\$	\$ 19,889	\$ 2,633
Fringe Benefits	15,432	14,883	15,107	(575)	14,532	351
General Expenses	202	227	170	19	189	38
Contractual Services	162	162	66	32	98	64
Handicapped Children Education						
Emergency Vendor Payments	21,987	22,487	19,530	1,575	21,105	1,382
Physically Challenged						
Salaries	228	228	214		214	14
Fringe Benefits	88	60	61	(2)	59	1
General Expenses	3	3				3
Interdepartmental Charges	341	341	662		662	(321)
Aid to Dependent Children TANF						
Recipient Grants	17,049	16,799	7,572		7,572	9,227
Emergency Vendor Payments	8,513	8,513	5,502	721	6,223	2,290
Home Relief SAFETY NET						
Recipient Grants	27,000	23,742	19,992		19,992	3,750
Emergency Vendor Payments	12,000	15,817	15,817		15,817	
Children in Institutions						
Emergency Vendor Payments	11,469	11,769	10,087	325	10,412	1,357
Children in Foster Homes						
Recipient Grants	901	1,076	1,002		1,002	74
Purchased Services	1	1	1		1	
Emergency Vendor Payments	300	361	361		361	
Juvenile Delinquents						
Emergency Vendor Payments	2,731	2,731	2,256	192	2,448	283
Training Schools						
Emergency Vendor Payments	3,250	3,250	2,673		2,673	577
Emergency Vendor Payments	763	763	549	48	597	166
Children in Foster Homes - Title 4E						
Recipient Grants	325	325	214		214	111
Emergency Vendor Payments	325	325	232		232	93
Social Service Administration						
Recipient Grants	5,125	5,230	5,202		5,202	28
Burials						
Emergency Vendor Payments	300	300	183		183	117
Medicaid						
Medicaid	234,916	208,862	205,212		205,212	3,650
Home Energy Assistance						
Recipient Grants	400	400	292		292	108
Title-XX						
Purchased Services	<u>79,176</u>	<u>79,176</u>	<u>58,931</u>	<u>12,386</u>	<u>71,317</u>	<u>7,859</u>
Social Services Department Total	<u>537,595</u>	<u>510,595</u>	<u>449,146</u>	<u>17,068</u>	<u>466,214</u>	<u>44,381</u>
Veterans Service Agency						
Salaries	593	633	537		537	96
Fringe Benefits	336	356	362	(14)	348	8
General Expenses	14	14	8	2	10	4
Contractual Services	<u>48</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Veterans Service Agency Total	<u>991</u>	<u>1,011</u>	<u>907</u>	<u>(9)</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>113</u>

(Continued)

EXHIBIT B-2**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES
VS. TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY
GENERAL FUND****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

FUNCTIONS	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual Expenditures	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
<u>SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)</u>						
Youth Board						
Salaries	\$ 351	\$ 351	\$ 414	\$	\$ 414	\$ (63)
Fringe Benefits	155	149	151	(6)	145	4
Contractual Services	9,919	9,919	6,002	2,840	8,842	1,077
Interdepartmental Charges	391	391	389		389	2
Youth Board Total	10,816	10,810	6,956	2,834	9,790	1,020
Total Social Services	602,458	574,927	496,559	29,770	526,329	48,598
<u>CORRECTIONAL CENTER</u>						
Correctional Center						
Salaries	98,927	111,927	111,047		111,047	880
Fringe Benefits	74,333	73,264	74,365	(2,831)	71,534	1,730
Workers' Compensation	8,080	9,180	8,300		8,300	880
Equipment	293	293	126	70	196	97
General Expenses	4,657	4,957	3,006	1,213	4,219	738
Contractual Services	50,587	50,438	33,547	5,164	38,711	11,727
Utility Costs	1,671	1,821	1,704		1,709	112
Correctional Center Total	238,548	251,880	232,095	3,621	235,716	16,164
Sheriff						
Salaries	6,690	6,990	6,667		6,667	323
Fringe Benefits	4,608	4,401	4,467	(170)	4,297	104
General Expenses	36	36	20	1	21	15
Sheriff Total	11,334	11,427	11,154	(169)	10,985	442
Correctional Center and Sheriff Total	249,882	263,307	243,249	3,452	246,701	16,606
Probation						
Administration						
Salaries	19,241	19,241	17,886		17,886	1,355
Fringe Benefits	12,623	12,706	12,897	(491)	12,406	300
Equipment	38	87	3	15	18	69
General Expenses	367	336	149	81	230	106
Contractual Services	1,425	1,407	838	421	1,259	148
Interfund Charges	1,569	1,569	830		830	739
Probation Total	35,263	35,346	32,603	26	32,629	2,717
Total Corrections	285,145	298,653	275,852	3,478	279,330	19,323
<u>EDUCATION</u>						
Payment to Long Beach Schools	106	106	106		106	
State School Tuition	16,750	16,750	13,981		13,981	2,769
Total Education	16,856	16,856	14,087		14,087	2,769
<u>AID TO TOWNS AND CITIES</u>						
Aid to Towns and Cities	62,468	85,645	85,645		85,645	
<u>SUITS AND DAMAGES</u>						
Suits and Damages	30,000	35,094	35,094		35,094	
<u>OTHER EXPENDITURES</u>						
Interdepartmental Charges	5,805	4,035	4,060	(15)	4,045	(10)
Intergovernmental Charges	22,452	22,974	22,952		22,952	22
Lido-Point Lookout Fire District	6	6	6		6	
Reserve for Contingencies		994	994		994	
Miscellaneous Expense	28,022	20,472	20,267	192	20,459	13
NYS Association of Counties	72	72	72		72	
Total Other Expenditures	56,357	48,553	48,351	177	48,528	25

(Continued)

EXHIBIT B-2**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES
VS. TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY
GENERAL FUND****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

FUNCTIONS	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual Expenditures	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
Debt Service:						
Principal	\$ 129,075	\$ 108,432	\$ 44,635	\$	\$ 44,635	\$ 63,797
Interest	145,676	145,676	68,635		68,635	77,041
Financing Costs	3,302	3,302	2,043		2,043	1,259
Total Debt Service	278,053	257,410	115,313		115,313	142,097
Total Expenditures	2,773,255	2,762,204	2,374,247	87,367	2,461,614	300,590
OTHER FINANCING USES						
Transfers Out	13,690	35,925	14,846	(13,084)	1,762	34,163
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS OUT	\$ 2,786,945	\$ 2,798,129	\$ 2,389,093	\$ 74,283	\$ 2,463,376	\$ 334,753
*Appropriations per the 2021 budget as adopted						\$ 2,871,396
Intrafund Budget Elimination						(235,780)
Outstanding encumbrances, January 1, 2021						151,329
Original Budget per above						2,786,945
Add: Supplemental appropriations						389,061
Less: Intrafund Modified Budget eliminations						(377,877)
Total Budgetary Authority						\$ 2,798,129

Note - Budgetary authority in the General Fund is not controlled at all department levels, but by Control Center, which may comprise several departments, thus overspending on appropriations in one department is covered by surplus in another.

(Concluded)

EXHIBIT B-3**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK**
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY, ACTUAL AND BUDGETARY BASIS
POLICE DISTRICT FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues:						
Property Taxes	\$ 389,297	\$ 389,297	\$ 389,296	\$	\$ 389,296	\$ (1)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	16,758	16,758	16,758		16,758	
Departmental Revenue	2,576	2,576	2,505		2,505	(71)
Interest Income	100	100	24		24	(76)
Licenses and Permits	4,629	4,629	4,106		4,106	(523)
Fines and Forfeits	1,356	1,356	810		810	(546)
Rents and Recoveries			1,349	38	1,387	1,387
Interdepartmental Revenue			325		325	325
Federal Aid			1,558		1,558	1,558
Total Revenues	414,716	414,716	416,731	38	416,769	2,053
Expenditures:						
Protection of Persons:						
Salaries	229,657	231,159	231,159		231,159	
Fringe Benefits	145,751	141,032	147,041	(8,305)	138,736	2,296
Workers' Compensation	8,900	10,171	10,171		10,171	
Equipment	593	197	132	33	165	32
General Expenses	4,946	5,971	4,651	1,236	5,887	84
Contractual Services	1,310	878	391	339	730	148
Utility Costs	1,522	1,654	1,567	21	1,588	66
Interdepartmental Charges	22,917	24,534	24,534		24,534	
Total Expenditures	415,596	415,596	419,646	(6,676)	412,970	2,626
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(880)	(880)	(2,915)	6,714	3,799	4,679
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers In			13,084	(13,084)		
Transfers Out	(930)	(930)	(262)		(262)	668
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(930)	(930)	12,822	(13,084)	(262)	668
Net Change in Fund Equity (Deficit)	(1,810)	(1,810)	9,907	(6,370)	3,537	5,347
Fund Balance (Deficit) Beginning of Year	1,810	1,810	82,394	29,341	111,735	109,925
Fund Balance (Deficit) End of Year	\$	\$	\$ 92,301	\$ 22,971	\$ 115,272	\$ 115,272

EXHIBIT B-4**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK**
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY, ACTUAL AND BUDGETARY BASIS
SEWER AND STORM WATER DISTRICT FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Original Budget	Total Budgetary Authority	Actual	GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues:						
Property Taxes	\$	\$	\$ 154,559	\$	\$ 154,559	\$ 154,559
Payments in Lieu of Taxes			7,853		7,853	7,853
Departmental Revenue	1,271	1,271	1,695	(235)	1,460	189
Interest Income	50	50	91		91	41
Licenses and Permits	628	628	1,127	(40)	1,087	459
Rents and Recoveries				3,486	3,486	3,486
Federal Aid			899		899	899
Total Revenues	1,949	1,949	166,224	3,211	169,435	167,486
Expenditures:						
Public Works:						
Salaries	9,080	9,080	8,084		8,084	996
Fringe Benefits	11,659	11,659	7,442	(118)	7,324	4,335
Equipment	10	10				10
General Expenses	1,891	1,891	242	502	744	1,147
Contractual Services	75,165	75,165	66,752	944	67,696	7,469
Utility Costs	8,304	8,304	6,902	391	7,293	1,011
Interdepartmental Charges	6,375	6,761	6,761		6,761	
Other	5,585	5,585		226	226	5,359
Debt Service:						
Principal	10,198	10,198	8,698		8,698	1,500
Interest	2,947	2,947	848		848	2,099
Total Expenditures	131,214	131,600	105,729	1,945	107,674	23,926
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(129,265)	(129,651)	60,495	1,266	61,761	191,412
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfer In	11,656	11,656				(11,656)
Transfer Out	(31,399)	(31,013)	(27,439)		(27,439)	3,574
Transfer In of Investment Income	50	50	39		39	(11)
Transfer Out to NCSSWFA			(162,412)		(162,412)	(162,412)
Transfers In from NCSSWFA	144,796	144,796	145,342		145,342	546
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	125,103	125,489	(44,470)		(44,470)	(169,959)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(4,162)	(4,162)	16,025	1,266	17,291	21,453
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	4,162	4,162	25,213	12,443	37,656	33,494
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	\$	\$ 41,238	\$ 13,709	\$ 54,947	\$ 54,947

EXHIBIT B-5

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY, ACTUAL AND BUDGETARY BASIS
DISPUTED ASSESSMENT FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Total Budgetary Authority</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion</u>	<u>Actual on a Budgetary Basis</u>	<u>Variance Positive (Negative)</u>
<u>Revenues:</u>						
Property Taxes	\$	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,273	\$	\$ 1,273	\$
Interest Income			238		238	238
Total Revenues		1,273	1,511		1,511	238
<u>Other Financing Uses:</u>						
Transfer Out		(1,273)	(1,273)		(1,273)	
Total Other Financing Uses		(1,273)	(1,273)		(1,273)	
Net Change in Fund Balance			238		238	238
Fund Balance Beginning of Year			6,880		6,880	6,880
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	\$	\$ 7,118	\$	\$ 7,118	\$ 7,118

EXHIBIT B-6**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK**

**SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES BY COUNTY ARPA PROGRAMS
TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY AND ACTUAL
AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)
(INCLUDING LIFETIME ACTIVITY THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2021)**

County ARPA Programs	Budgetary Authority as of December 31, 2021	Expenditures and Transfers through December 31, 2020	Available Budgetary Authority for 2021	2021 Expenditures	Remaining Budgetary Authority December 31, 2021
Household Assistance Program	\$ 100,000	\$	\$ 100,000	\$ 17,873	\$ 82,127
Boost Main St Small Business Grt Program	20,000		20,000	9,970	10,030
Boost Nassau Small Business Loan Program	10,000		10,000		10,000
Boost NC Technical Assist Partner & Grts	1,500		1,500		1,500
Boost NC Resource Ctr Staff, Supp, Ad Buy	1,000		1,000	152	848
Boost NC Tourism Program	600		600		600
Workforce Development	10,000		10,000		10,000
Septic Grant Program	3,000		3,000	81	2,919
Groundwater Conservation Program	6,000		6,000		6,000
Veterans Support Programs	1,000		1,000		1,000
Behavioral Health Support	3,600		3,600		3,600
Expansion of Youth Services	1,900		1,900		1,900
Expansion of Office of the Aging Programs	2,750		2,750		2,750
Health & Social Services Grant Programs	10,000		10,000		10,000
Assistance to School Districts	2,500		2,500		2,500
Additional Consulting Assistance	6,500		6,500	1,660	4,840
Public Safety Aid - Veeb	500		500		500
COVID-19 Disinfecting	4,500		4,500		4,500
Total	\$ 185,350	\$ -	\$ 185,350	\$ 29,736	\$ 155,614

Note: Budgetary Authority in the ARPA Fund is not restricted by program, only Control Center and Object Class, thus remaining budgetary authority may be reclassified

EXHIBIT B-7**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK**

**SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES BY COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES
TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY AND ACTUAL
GRANT FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)
(INCLUDING LIFETIME ACTIVITY THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2021)**

County Departments, Offices and Boards	Budgetary Authority as of December 31, 2021	Expenditures through December 31, 2020	Available Budgetary Authority for 2021	2021 Expenditures	Remaining Budgetary Authority December 31, 2021
Affirmative Action	\$ 1,240	\$ 1,140	\$ 100	\$	\$ 100
Assessment	13,000	11,363	1,637		1,637
Behavioral Health	694,536	504,661	189,875	32,319	157,556
Budget and Management	31,429	6,714	24,715	3,133	21,582
CASA	735	466	269		269
Consumer Affairs	250	229	21		21
Correctional Center	17,718	15,591	2,127	684	1,443
County Attorney	295	295			
County Clerk	568	417	151	27	124
County Comptroller	805	446	359		359
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	65,452	59,988	5,464	761	4,703
Cultural Development	441	437	4		4
District Attorney	61,925	49,350	12,575	2,411	10,164
Drug and Alcohol	693,474	527,186	166,288		166,288
Board of Election	11,585	6,086	5,499	835	4,664
Emergency Management	66,682	47,478	19,204	5,166	14,038
Fire Commission	6,042	4,885	1,157	211	946
General Services	415	315	100		100
Health	400,034	313,428	86,606	12,278	74,328
Housing and Inter- governmental Affairs	950,308	805,947	144,361	22,919	121,442
Human Rights	1,897	1,702	195		195
Human Services	15,076	2,554	12,522	733	11,789
Information Technology	433	394	39		39
Labor	50	46	4		4
Medical Center	5,119	188	4,931		4,931
Medical Examiner	18,835	15,775	3,060	932	2,128
Mental Health	213,875	169,654	44,221		44,221
Miscellaneous	91,127	72,570	18,557		18,557
Planning	32,490	23,288	9,202	194	9,008
Police	197,121	151,829	45,292	8,385	36,907
Probation	50,694	42,801	7,893	1,060	6,833
Public Works	23,180	17,231	5,949	877	5,072
Real Estate Services	373,026	94,507	278,519	49,278	229,241
Records Management	114	113	1		1
Recreation and Parks	59,382	49,932	9,450	2,888	6,562
Senior Citizen Affairs	63,162	60,291	2,871		2,871
Sheriff	66	55	11		11
Shared Services	650	642	8		8
Social Services	250,873	194,609	56,264	18,025	38,239
Traffic Safety Board	75,532	69,931	5,601	891	4,710
Veterans Services	458	424	34		34
Women's Services	194	148	46		46
Youth Board	39,081	31,638	7,443		7,443
Total	4,529,369	3,356,744	1,172,625	164,007	1,008,618
Other Financing Uses	7,000		7,000		7,000
Total	\$ 4,536,369	\$ 3,356,744	\$ 1,179,625	\$ 164,007	\$ 1,015,618

EXHIBIT B-8

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY, ACTUAL, AND BUDGETARY BASIS
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Total Budgetary Authority</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>GAAP to Budgetary Basis Conversion</u>	<u>Actual on a Budgetary Basis</u>	<u>Variance Positive (Negative)</u>
<u>Revenues:</u>						
Property Taxes	\$ 11,018	\$ 11,018	\$ 11,016	\$	\$ 11,016	\$ (2)
Interest Income			10		10	10
Total Revenues	<u>11,018</u>	<u>11,018</u>	<u>11,026</u>		<u>11,026</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</u>						
Transfers Out	<u>(11,068)</u>	<u>(11,068)</u>	<u>(10,468)</u>		<u>(10,468)</u>	<u>600</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(11,068)</u>	<u>(11,068)</u>	<u>(10,468)</u>		<u>(10,468)</u>	<u>600</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(50)	(50)	558		558	608
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>148</u>		<u>148</u>	<u>98</u>
Fund Balance End of Year	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 706</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 706</u>	<u>\$ 706</u>

EXHIBIT B-9**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK**

**SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES BY COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES
TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY AND ACTUAL
FEMA FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)
(INCLUDING LIFETIME ACTIVITY THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2021)**

County Departments, Offices and Boards	Budgetary Authority as of December 31, 2021	Expenditures and Transfers through December 31, 2020	Available Budgetary Authority for 2021	2021 Expenditures	Remaining Budgetary Authority December 31, 2021
Budget and Management	\$ 27	\$ 27	\$	\$	\$
Correctional Center	179	179			
County Attorney	23	23			
County Comptroller	135	135			
Office of Constituent Affairs	55	55			
County Executive	62	62			
District Attorney	100	100			
Board of Election	249	249			
Emergency Management	1,578	1,578			
Fire Commission	883	882			1
Health	915	914			1
Human Services	68	68			
Information Technology	300	300			
Labor Relations	2	2			
Legislature	1	1			
Medical Examiner	4	4			
Personnel	28	28			
Police	11,578	11,576			2
Police Headquarters	10,974	10,968			6
Probation	419	419			
Public Administrator	1				1
Public Works	196,091	200,871		9	(4,789)
Shared Services	13	13			
Recreation and Parks	2,616	2,616			
Social Services	73	73			
STEP Program	14,833	9,071			5,762
Total	\$ 241,207	\$ 240,214	\$	\$ 9	\$ 984

Note - Budgetary authority in the FEMA fund is not restricted by department only Control Center and Object Class, thus remaining budgetary may be reclassified.

EXHIBIT B-10**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK**

**SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES BY COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES
TOTAL BUDGETARY AUTHORITY AND ACTUAL
COVID FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)
(INCLUDING LIFETIME ACTIVITY THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2021)**

County Departments, Offices and Boards	Budgetary Authority as of December 31, 2021	Expenditures and Transfers through December 31, 2020	Available Budgetary Authority for 2021	2021 Expenditures	Remaining Budgetary Authority December 31, 2021
Budget and Management	\$ 10,475	\$ 338	\$ 10,137	\$	\$ 10,137
Consumer Affairs	174	174			
Correctional Center	2,298	2,207	91	91	
District Attorney	81	78	3	3	
Office of Constituent Affairs	283	283			
Emergency Management	1,285	695	590	590	
Fire Commission	4,304	4,304			
Health	2,633	2,419	214	214	
Housing and Inter- governmental Affairs	304	304			
Human Services	578	577	1	1	
Information Technology	2,365	2,115	250	250	
Labor Relations	172	172			
Legislature	11		11	11	
Medical Examiner	903	903			
Minority Affairs	171	171			
Parks and Recreation	2		2	2	
Police	83,522	83,522			
Probation	207		207	207	
Public Works	253	253			
Public Works - Facilities Management	4,648	4,113	535	386	149
Public Works - Sewers	33	33			
Sheriff	1,233	1,233			
Social Services	795	771	24	24	
Veterans Services	68	67	1	1	
Total	\$ 116,798	\$ 104,732	\$ 12,066	\$ 1,780	\$ 10,286

Note - Budgetary Authority in the COVID Fund is not restricted by department, only Control Center and Object Class, thus remaining budgetary authority may be reclassified.

EXHIBIT B-11**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
GENERAL FUND
DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

ASSETS:	General	Debt Service Fund	Fire Prevention, Safety, Communication and Education Fund	Police Headquarters Fund	Technology Fund	Open Space Fund	Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve Fund
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 416,929	\$ 38,144	\$ 4,539	\$ 46,613	\$ 83	\$ 1,805	\$ 13,532
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	74,413						
Sales Tax Receivable	10,436						
Due from Other Governments	146,085			4,288			
Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(8,409)						
Accounts Receivable	46,074			3,588			
Real Property Taxes Receivable	107,274						
Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(13,186)						
Tax Sale Certificates	3,374						
Tax Real Estate Held for Sale	6,387						
Interfund Receivables	316,647	47,621		10,061			308
Advances Receivable	36,392						
Prepays	3,397		1	32			
Due from Component Units	51,650						
Other Assets	387		9	166			
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,197,850	\$ 85,765	\$ 4,549	\$ 64,748	\$ 83	\$ 1,805	\$ 13,840
LIABILITIES:							
Accounts Payable	\$ 45,584	\$	\$	\$ 1,280	\$	\$	\$
Accrued Liabilities	185,544	4	2,235	59,560			
Revenue Anticipation Notes Payable	39,330						
Unearned Revenue	10,665						
Property Tax Refund Payable	9,481						
Interfund Payables	482,533	89,602	3,772	46,261			13,084
Due to Component Units	52,137		24				
Other Liabilities	24,369		168	4,279			
Total Liabilities	849,643	89,606	6,199	111,380			13,084
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:							
Unavailable Revenue - Period of Availability	5,726			485			
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	27,960						
Property Taxes - Part County Sales Tax Offset	21,287						
Mitchel Field - Sale of Future Rental Revenue	24,896						
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	79,869			485			
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT):							
Fund Balances (Deficit):							
Nonspendable	3,397		1	32			
Spendable:							
Restricted	79,017					1,805	756
Committed					83		
Assigned	101,651						
Unassigned	84,273	(3,841)	(1,651)	(47,149)			
Total Fund Balance (Deficit)	268,338	(3,841)	(1,650)	(47,117)	83	1,805	756
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT)	\$ 1,197,850	\$ 85,765	\$ 4,549	\$ 64,748	\$ 83	\$ 1,805	\$ 13,840

EXHIBIT B-11**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
GENERAL FUND
DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

ASSETS:	Litigation Fund	Bond Indebtedness Fund	SRF Excess Sales Tax Fund	Opioid Litigation Settlement Fund	Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund	Intrafund Eliminations	Total General Fund
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 29,665	\$	\$	\$ 40,928	\$ 52	\$	\$ 592,290
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents				15,000			89,413
Sales Tax Receivable							10,436
Due from Other Governments							150,373
Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts							(8,409)
Accounts Receivable							49,662
Real Property Taxes Receivable							107,274
Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts							(13,186)
Tax Sale Certificates							3,374
Tax Real Estate Held for Sale							6,387
Interfund Receivables	70,000	20,000	362,163		30,000	(622,106)	234,694
Advances Receivable							36,392
Prepays							3,430
Due from Component Units							51,650
Other Assets							562
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 99,665	\$ 20,000	\$ 362,163	\$ 55,928	\$ 30,052	\$ (622,106)	\$ 1,314,342
LIABILITIES:							
Accounts Payable	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 46,864
Accrued Liabilities							247,343
Revenue Anticipation Notes Payable							39,330
Unearned Revenue							10,665
Property Tax Refund Payable							9,481
Interfund Payables	6,273					(622,106)	19,419
Due to Component Units							52,161
Other Liabilities							28,816
Total Liabilities	6,273					(622,106)	454,079
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:							
Unavailable Revenue - Period of Availability							6,211
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes							27,960
Property Taxes - Part County Sales Tax Offset							21,287
Mitchel Field - Sale of Future Rental Revenue							24,896
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources							80,354
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT):							
Fund Balances (Deficit):							
Nonspendable							3,430
Spendable:							
Restricted		20,000		15,000	30,052		146,630
Committed	23,392		362,163	40,928			426,566
Assigned	70,000						171,651
Unassigned							31,632
Total Fund Balance (Deficit)	93,392	20,000	362,163	55,928	30,052		779,909
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT)	\$ 99,665	\$ 20,000	\$ 362,163	\$ 55,928	\$ 30,052	\$ (622,106)	\$ 1,314,342

EXHIBIT B-12

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

**COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GENERAL FUND**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Fire Prevention, Safety, Communication and Education Fund	Police Headquarters Fund	Technology Fund	Open Space Fund	Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve Fund
REVENUES:							
Property Taxes	\$ 21,387	\$	\$ 19,119	\$ 374,655	\$	\$	\$
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	27,544		405	8,938			
Preempted Sales Tax in Lieu of Property Taxes	88,060						
Interest and Penalties on Taxes	35,052						
Sales Tax	1,283,806						
Special Taxes	6,351			25,351			
Departmental Revenue	213,943		6,766	20,222			
Interest Income	896		2	10			
Licenses and Permits	13,208			1,234			
Fines and Forfeitures	48,108			23,395			
Rents and Recoveries	18,199		3	328		1	
Interdepartmental Revenues	85,353			12,032			
Interfund Revenues	7,903			216			
Other Revenues	60,885	6,033					
Opioid Litigation Settlement Revenue							
State Aid	233,172	465	105	437			
Federal Aid	126,998	2,537		4,051			
Total Revenues	2,270,865	9,035	26,400	470,869		1	
EXPENDITURES:							
Current:							
Legislative	13,610						
Judicial	82,510						
General Administration	299,033						
Protection of Persons	18,371		24,865	453,394			
Health	182,016						
Public Works	192,345						
Recreation and Parks	37,202						
Social Services	496,559						
Corrections	275,852						
Education	14,087						
Aid to Towns and Cities	85,645						
Suits and Damages	35,094						
Other	48,351						
Debt Service:							
Principal		44,635					
Interest		68,635					
Bond Issuance Costs		2,043					
Total Expenditures	1,780,675	115,313	24,865	453,394			
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	490,190	(106,278)	1,535	17,475		1	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):							
Transfers In	57,319	137,292		3,000			308
Transfers Out	(577,033)	(33,432)	(1,917)	(29,932)			(13,172)
Transfers In of Investment Income	440						
Transfers In from NIFA	56,875						
Premium on Bonds		1,703					
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(462,399)	105,563	(1,917)	(26,932)			(12,864)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT)	27,791	(715)	(382)	(9,457)		1	(12,864)
TOTAL FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	240,547	(3,126)	(1,268)	(37,660)	83	1,804	13,620
TOTAL FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) AT END OF YEAR	\$ 268,338	\$ (3,841)	\$ (1,650)	\$ (47,117)	\$ 83	\$ 1,805	\$ 756

EXHIBIT B-12

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

**COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GENERAL FUND**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Litigation Fund	Bond Indebtedness Fund	SRF Excess Sales Tax Fund	Opioid Litigation Settlement Fund	Retirement Contribution Reserve Fund	Intrafund Eliminations	Total General Fund
<u>REVENUES:</u>							
Property Taxes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 415,161
Payments in Lieu of Taxes							36,887
Preempted Sales Tax in Lieu of Property Taxes							88,060
Interest and Penalties on Taxes							35,052
Sales Tax							1,283,806
Special Taxes							31,702
Departmental Revenue							240,931
Interest Income	23			11			942
Licenses and Permits							14,442
Fines and Forfeitures							71,503
Rents and Recoveries							18,531
Interdepartmental Revenues							97,385
Interfund Revenues							8,119
Other Revenues							66,918
Opioid Litigation Settlement Revenue				55,917			55,917
State Aid							234,179
Federal Aid							133,586
Total Revenues	23			55,928			2,833,121
<u>EXPENDITURES:</u>							
Current:							
Legislative							13,610
Judicial							82,510
General Administration							299,033
Protection of Persons							496,630
Health							182,016
Public Works							192,345
Recreation and Parks							37,202
Social Services							496,559
Corrections							275,852
Education							14,087
Aid to Towns and Cities							85,645
Suits and Damages							35,094
Other							48,351
Debt Service:							
Principal							44,635
Interest							68,635
Bond Issuance Costs							2,043
Total Expenditures							2,374,247
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	23			55,928			458,874
<u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):</u>							
Transfers In	70,000	20,000	362,163		30,000	(640,640)	39,442
Transfers Out						640,640	(14,846)
Transfers In of Investment Income							440
Transfers In from NIFA							56,875
Premium on Bonds							1,703
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	70,000	20,000	362,163		30,000		83,614
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT)	70,023	20,000	362,163	55,928	30,000		542,488
TOTAL FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	23,369				52		237,421
TOTAL FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) AT END OF YEAR	\$ 93,392	\$ 20,000	\$ 362,163	\$ 55,928	\$ 30,052	\$	\$ 779,909

EXHIBIT C-1**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK****CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BY FUNCTION
DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	Land*	Intangibles	Land Improvements	Buildings	Equipment	Infrastructure	Total
Legislative	\$	\$	\$	\$ 254	\$ 294	\$	\$ 548
Judicial	2,593		1,933	73,629	6,630		84,785
General Administration	178,796	72,544	1,898	495,752	349,978		1,098,968
Protection of Persons	7,711		190	82,326	146,560	42,817	279,604
Health	475			4,672	3,327		8,474
Public Works	32,218		21,006	331,825	70,410	2,625,529	3,080,988
Recreation and Parks	35,653		71,653	202,726	7,580	77,101	394,713
Social Services	534		3,840	19,967	835		25,176
Corrections				183,147	11,509		194,656
Total	257,980	72,544	100,520	1,394,298	597,123	2,745,447	5,167,912
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization		14,482	78,543	686,808	430,293	1,503,285	2,713,411
	\$ 257,980	\$ 58,062	\$ 21,977	\$ 707,490	\$ 166,830	\$ 1,242,162	2,454,501
Construction in Progress							1,409,388
Total Net Capital Assets							\$ 3,863,889

* Land is not depreciated.

EXHIBIT C-2

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

	Capital Assets January 1, 2021	Additions*	Reductions*	Capital Assets December 31, 2021
Legislative	\$ 526	\$ 22	\$	\$ 548
Judicial	84,901	322	438	84,785
General Administration	1,053,778	61,045	15,855	1,098,968
Protection of Persons	269,628	10,871	895	279,604
Health	8,439	75	40	8,474
Public Works	2,954,050	130,457	3,519	3,080,988
Recreation and Parks	392,333	3,103	723	394,713
Social Services	25,272		96	25,176
Corrections	194,627	1,164	1,135	194,656
Construction in Progress	1,194,036	341,844	126,492	1,409,388
Total	6,177,590	548,903	149,193	6,577,300
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	2,574,236	159,750	20,575	2,713,411
Total Changes in Net Capital Assets	\$ 3,603,354	\$ 389,153	\$ 128,618	\$ 3,863,889

* Additions and reductions include land, buildings, equipment, infrastructure and intangible assets for the County and the transfer of construction in progress.

EXHIBIT D-1

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

**STATEMENT OF CASH IN BANKS*
ALL FUNDS OF THE PRIMARY GOVERNMENT
DECEMBER 31, 2021 (Dollars in Thousands)**

CASH BALANCES BY FUND:

General Fund	\$ 681,703
NIFA Fund	885
Police District Fund	150,240
Sewer and Storm Water District Fund	67,783
Capital Fund	279,210
Disputed Assessment Fund	152,488
American Rescue Plan Fund	165,553
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	107,386
Custodial Fund	73,032
	<hr/>
Total Cash Balances By Funds	\$ 1,678,280 **

CASH BALANCES BY BANK:

The Bank of New York	\$ 1,005
Held by Fiscal Agent - EFC	6,023
Bank of America	26,876
JP Morgan Chase	671,646
Citibank	8,653
Hab Bank	8,000
Capital One Bank	250,241
People's United Bank	60,000
Signature Bank	181,360
Santander Bank	170,904
Sterling National Bank	101,532
TD Bank	40,178
Wells Fargo	150,944
Petty Cash	918
	<hr/>
Total Cash Balances By Bank	\$ 1,678,280

*See Exhibit X-14 Note 3, Deposits and Investments

**The Cash Balance reported on this Statement will equal the sum of the Cash and Cash Equivalents plus Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents and Cash Held by Fiscal Agent appearing on the Statement of Net Position (Deficit) (Exhibit X-1) for the Primary Government and the Cash Balances, as of the fiscal year end, reported in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position (Exhibit X-10).

FINANCIAL SCHEDULES (pursuant to NIFA resolution)

EXHIBIT E-1

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

**CONTROL PERIOD CALCULATION SCHEDULE
DECEMBER 31, 2021**

	<u>(\$'s millions)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance - GAAP (Modified Accrual Basis) Primary Operating Funds (from Note 2)	\$ 27.2
Less: Adjustments for Revenue Included in Other Financing Sources	
Premium on bonds (net of expense of loans)	
Transfer of Revenue from Other Funds to Offset Debt Expenditures	
Total Other Financing Sources to Eliminate	<u>\$ 0</u>
Less: Adjustments for Operating Expenditures Not Included in Other Financing Uses	
Borrowed Funds to Pay Property Tax Refunds	
Borrowed Funds to Pay Operating Expenditures	
Total Other Financing Uses to Include	<u>\$ 0</u>
Total Other Financing Sources/Uses Adjustments	<u>\$ 0</u>
Results Under Control Period Calculation	<u>\$ 27.2</u>

EXHIBIT E-2

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

**CONTROL PERIOD CALCULATION SCHEDULE - HISTORICAL DATA
LAST EIGHT FISCAL YEARS (2015 and prior are unaudited)**

	(\$'s in millions)							
								Unaudited
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Net Change in Fund Balance - General and Police District Fund, as Adjusted to Primary Operating Funds * (from Exhibit E-1)	\$ 27.2	\$ 103.1	\$ 138.9	\$ (17.4)	\$ (58.8)	\$ 27.1	\$ 28.0	\$ (21.5)
Less: Adjustments for Resources Included in Other Financing Sources/Uses								
Premiums on Bonds (Net of Expense of Loans)				(2.0)		(43.8)	(19.0)	(4.4)
Borrowed Funds to Pay Property Tax Refunds			(61.1)	(38.5)	(0.7)	(59.3)	(96.2)	(126.4)
Borrowed Funds to Pay Other Judgments								(8.3)
Borrowed Funds to Pay Termination Pay						(2.0)	(26.1)	(20.1)
Borrowed Funds to Pay Other Operating Expenditures			(0.2)	(3.1)	(3.5)			
Transfer of Revenue From Other Funds to Offset Debt Expenditures		(12.5)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(5.1)	(12.0)	(8.5)
Total Other Financing Sources/Uses to be Eliminated	<u>0</u>	<u>(12.5)</u>	<u>(62.1)</u>	<u>(43.8)</u>	<u>(4.4)</u>	<u>(110.2)</u>	<u>(153.3)</u>	<u>(167.7)</u>
Results Under Control Period Calculation	<u>\$ 27.2</u>	<u>\$ 90.6</u>	<u>\$ 76.8</u>	<u>\$ (61.2)</u>	<u>\$ (63.2)</u>	<u>\$ (83.1)</u>	<u>\$ (125.3)</u>	<u>\$ (189.2)</u>

* Includes: General Fund, Police Headquarters Fund, Police District Fund, Fire Prevention, Safety, Communication and Education Fund, and Debt Service Fund.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER
FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED
ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

To the Honorable Bruce Blakeman, Nassau County Executive,
the Honorable Elaine Phillips, Nassau County Comptroller
and Members of the Legislature of the County of Nassau, New York

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Nassau, New York (the "County"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents, and have issued our report thereon dated June 30, 2022. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of Nassau Community College, Nassau Regional Off-Track Betting Corporation, Nassau Health Care Corporation ("NHCC"), Nassau County Industrial Development Agency ("IDA"), and Nassau County Local Economic Assistance Corporation, Nassau County Bridge Authority, and Nassau County Interim Finance Authority, as described in our report on the County's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditors' testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors nor does it include the separately issued results of testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters of Nassau Community College. Our report contained emphasis of matter paragraphs concerning the County being under a control period as imposed by the Nassau County Interim Finance Authority and NHCC's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements of NHCC were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the County's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We identified a deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2021-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.



Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the County's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

The County's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the County's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The County's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Mayer Hoffman McCann CPAs

New York, NY
June 30, 2022



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR
FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE
REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

To the Honorable Bruce Blakeman, Nassau County Executive,
the Honorable Elaine Phillips, Nassau County Comptroller
and Members of the Legislature of the County of Nassau, New York

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion of Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the County of Nassau, New York's (the "County") compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2021. The County's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

The County's basic financial statements include the operations of Nassau Community College and Nassau Health Care Corporation ("NHCC") which received federal awards which are not included in the schedule of expenditures of federal awards for the year ended December 31, 2021. Our audit, described in the first paragraph, did not include the operations of Nassau Community College because a separate audit was performed of Nassau Community College in accordance with Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (the "Uniform Guidance") as of its year-end of August 31, 2021. Our audit, described below, also did not include the operations of Nassau Health Care Corporation because they engage other auditors to perform an audit in accordance with Uniform Guidance as of its year-end December 31, 2021.

In our opinion, the County complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Basis of Opinion on Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance* section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the County's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the County's federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the County's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the County's compliance with the requirements of the major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the County's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the County's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.



Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance* section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirement of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. We issued our report thereon dated June 30, 2022, which contained unmodified opinions on those financial statements, and included emphasis of matter paragraphs concerning the County being under a control period as imposed by Nassau County Interim Finance Authority and NHCC's ability to continue as a going concern. Our report also included a reference to other auditors. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Mayer Hoffman McCann CPAs

New York, NY
September 30, 2022

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Agriculture:				
Pass-Through From: NYS Department of Education				
Child Nutrition Cluster				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	705962	\$ 9,321	\$ -
National School Lunch Program	10.555	705962	15,522	-
Summer Food Service Program for Children (SFSPC)	10.559	Not available	42,298	-
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			67,141	-
Pass-Through From: NYS Department of Health				
WIC Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	10.557	C35507GG	5,524,659	-
Pass-Through From: NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance				
SNAP Cluster				
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	Not available	6,775,281	-
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			12,367,081	-
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD):				
CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster				
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	14.218		6,720,155	4,979,694
COVID-19 - Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	14.218		5,200,338	4,865,828
Total CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster			11,920,493	9,845,522
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	14.231		564,082	478,645
COVID-19 - Emergency Solutions Grant Program	14.231		2,227,786	1,660,844
Total Emergency Solutions Grant Program			2,791,868	2,139,489
Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239		774,664	335,068
Pass-Through From: Housing Trust Fund Corporation/Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR)				
CDBG - Disaster Recovery Grants - Pub. L. No. 113-2 Cluster				
Hurricane Sandy Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Grants (CDBG-DR) Community Reconstruction Program	14.269	Not available	554,991	-
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			16,042,016	12,320,079
U.S. Department of Justice:				
National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	16.554		107,568	-
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	16.606		500,000	-
DNA Backlog Reduction Program	16.741		243,676	-
Smart Prosecution Initiative	16.825		36,916	-
Equitable Sharing Program	16.922		1,821,862	-
Pass-Through From: NYS Office of Victim Services				
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	OVS01-VOCA-2019-00272	1,358,193	-
Pass-Through From: County of Suffolk				
Project Safe Neighborhoods	16.609	2019-GP-BX-0066	22,922	22,922
Pass-Through From: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services				
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738		83,160	-
Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant Program	16.742	DCJ01-C00213GG-1090000, DCJ01-C00464GG-1090000, DCJ01-C00465GG-1090000	130,682	-
Total U.S. Department of Justice			4,304,979	22,922

(Continued)

**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Transportation:				
Motor Carrier Safety Assistance High Priority Activities Grants and Cooperative Agreements	20.237		\$ 376,894	\$ -
Federal Transit Cluster				
Federal Transit-Capital Investment Grants	20.500		301,343	-
Federal Transit-Formula Grants	20.507		27,051,647	-
Total Federal Transit Cluster			27,352,990	-
Pass-Through From: New York Metropolitan Transportation Council				
Metropolitan Transportation Planning and State and Non-Metropolitan Planning and Research	20.505	C033468	33,626	-
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster				
Direct Program				
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	Not available	180,000	-
Pass-Through From: NYS Department of Transportation				
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	C033468, D033960 pin 0760.14, D035721, D035011, D035349 pin 0760.53, D35350, D035927 pin 0760.58, D034277, D035717 pin 0760.56, D035921 pin 0760.61, D040012, D035647, D034222 pin 0760.21, D035330, D036043, D035928 pin 0760.65, D034794, NY17X002, D035272, D035053, D035052	24,984,172	-
Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			25,164,172	-
Highway Safety Cluster				
Pass-Through From: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services				
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	Not available	85,055	-
Pass-Through From: NYS Governor's Traffic Safety Committee				
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	C002509	200,000	-
Total Assistance Listing Number 20.600			285,055	-
National Priority Safety Programs	20.616	T006626, T006778	55,291	-
Total Highway Safety Cluster			340,346	-
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			53,268,028	-
U.S. Department of Treasury:				
Equitable Sharing	21.016		1,233,551	-
COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019		1,324,745	-
COVID-19 - Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027		28,761,116	8,995,000
Total U.S. Department of Treasury			31,319,412	8,995,000
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:				
Pass-Through From: NYS Department of Health				
Beach-Monitoring and Notification Program Implementation Grants	66.472	C29640GG	55,355	-
Clean Water State Revolving Fund Cluster				
Pass-Through From: NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation				
Disaster Relief Appropriations Act (DRAA) Hurricane Sandy Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds	66.482	C1-5146-40-75, C1-5146-43-75	7,566,225	-
Total U.S. Environmental Protection Agency			7,621,580	-
U.S. Department of Education:				
Pass-Through From: NYS Department of Health				
Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families	84.181	DOH01-31644GG-3450000	664,620	-
Total U.S. Department of Education			664,620	-
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:				
HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants	93.914		4,640,116	4,479,421
COVID-19 - HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants	93.914		32,505	16,784
Total Assistance Listing Number 93.914			4,672,621	4,496,205
COVID-19 - Health Center Program	93.224		796,602	-

(Continued)

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
Pass-Through From: NYS Department of Health				
Injury Prevention and Control Research and State and Community Based Programs	93.136	6228-03	\$ 30,350	\$ -
Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	C-32528GG	73,157	-
COVID-19 - Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	C-32528GG, C36942GG	331,699	-
Total Assistance Listing Number 93.268			404,856	-
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) Prevention and Control Grants	93.977	C31863GG	147,000	-
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	93.994	DOH01-C35727GG-3450000, C30903GG	179,645	-
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	Not available	605,043	-
Medicaid Cluster				
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	Not available	10,974,460	-
Pass-Through From: NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance				
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	Not available	2,667,242	-
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	93.568	Not available	6,632,449	98,931
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	93.558	Not available	33,918,445	-
Pass-Through From: NYS Office of Children and Family Services				
CCDF Cluster				
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575	Not available	20,692,967	-
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Fund of the Child Care and Development Fund	93.596	Not available	31,875,150	-
Total CCDF Cluster			52,568,117	-
Guardianship Assistance	93.090	Not available	58,569	-
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556	Not available	418,856	-
Child Welfare Services Program	93.645	Not available	538,361	-
Foster Care, Title IV-E	93.658	Not available	4,822,244	-
Adoption Assistance	93.659	Not available	1,496,014	-
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	Not available	2,413,696	-
Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants	93.669	Not available	684	-
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	93.674	Not available	253,270	-
Pass-Through From: Health Research, Inc.				
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	1624-14 / 1624-15 / 1624-16	521,900	-
COVID-19 - Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	1624-14 / 1624-15 / 1624-16	74,961	-
Total Assistance Listing Number 93.069			596,861	-
COVID-19 - Epidemiology Lab Capacity	93.323	6427-01	549,015	-
Public Health Crisis	93.354	6338-01	515,820	-
Pass-Through From: NYS Office for the Aging				
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part D, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Services	93.043	Not available	83,663	39,819
Medicare Enrollment Assistance Program	93.071	Not available	98,059	14,795
Aging Cluster				
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part B, Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers	93.044	Not available	1,269,215	1,172,899
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	93.045	Not available	2,787,033	2,174,324
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	Not available	402,667	402,667
Total Aging Cluster			4,458,915	3,749,890
National Family Caregiver Support Title III, Part E	93.052	Not available	765,430	497,785
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Research, Demonstrations and Evaluations	93.779	Not available	42,171	42,171

(Continued)

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures	Amount Provided to Subrecipients
Pass-Through From: NYS Office of Mental Health				
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	93.150	Not available	\$ 13,333	\$ 10,503
Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services	93.958	Not available	1,398,715	689,597
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			<u>132,120,506</u>	<u>9,639,696</u>
U.S. Department of Homeland Security:				
Port Security Grant Program	97.056		193,423	-
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER)	97.083		60,170	-
Pass-Through From: NYS Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Services				
Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	Not available	40,649,911	-
COVID-19 - Disaster Grants-Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	Not available	11,627,046	-
Isaiahs - Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	Not available	199,734	-
Total Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)			<u>52,476,691</u>	<u>-</u>
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	C834195, C834105, C834115	4,021	-
COVID-19 Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	C971704	292,840	-
Total Assistance Listing Number 97.042			<u>296,861</u>	<u>-</u>
Hazard Mitigation Grant	97.047	C000823	32,148	-
		C884383, C971790, T180146, T180140, C154179, C971762, C971792, C884370, C154173, C971753, C971763, C884383, C971770, C971760, C000823, C971780, C971790, C154193, C971779, C834179, C154193, C884389, C971780, C971700,		
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	C971703	3,460,696	-
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			<u>56,519,989</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			<u>\$ 314,228,211</u>	<u>\$ 30,977,697</u>

See Independent auditors' report and notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 1 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the “Schedule”) includes the federal award activity of the County of Nassau, New York (the “County”) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2021. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (the “Uniform Guidance”). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the County.

The County’s reporting entity is defined in Note 1 of the County’s basic financial statements. All federal awards received directly from federal agencies, as well as passed through from other government agencies, are included on the Schedule, except for Nassau Community College and Nassau Health Care Corporation. Nassau Community College and Nassau Health Care Corporation have a single audit conducted by other auditors.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting for grants which are accounted for in the governmental fund types, except for expenditures of U.S. Department of Agriculture (School Breakfast Program, National School Lunch Program), U.S. Department of Justice (Equitable Sharing Program, State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)), and U.S. Department of Treasury (Equitable Sharing Program) which are reported on a cash basis.

Expenditures are reported following the cost principles contained in OMB Circular A-87, *Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments* for grant awards prior to December 26, 2014 and *Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments*, 2 CFR Subpart E for grant awards after December 26, 2014, wherein certain types of expenditures/expenses are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.

NOTE 3 – DISASTER GRANTS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PRESIDENTIALLY DECLARED DISASTERS) ASSISTANCE LISTING NUMBER #97.036, HURRICANE SANDY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT DISASTER RECOVERY GRANT (CDBG-DR) ASSISTANCE LISTING NUMBER #14.269

In 2012, the County sustained damage from Superstorm Sandy (the “Storm”), mainly from downed trees and floodwaters. The County’s costs for emergency protective measures, debris removal and other recovery efforts reported in the SEFA for 2021 according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reporting guidelines totaled \$40,649,911. This is comprised of a net expenditure reduction of \$1,960,061 between 2012-2015, and incurred expenditures of \$108,347 in 2016, \$30,402 in 2017, \$177,382 in 2018, \$176,286 in 2019, \$917,188 in 2020, and \$41,200,367 in 2021.

In 2014, Governor Andrew Cuomo announced that the State of New York would provide the 10% local match for entities that are in the Superstorm Sandy Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance (PA) program. The funds come from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program. These pass-through funds are administered by the Governor’s Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR). GOSR committed to paying the County’s local match related to Bay Park’s restoration for all expenditures obligated under project worksheet (PW) #3714. All other PW’s were subject to a payment of the County’s local share up to \$19.6 million for FEMA obligations of \$196 million.

**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
DECEMBER 31, 2021**

**NOTE 3 – DISASTER GRANTS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PRESIDENTIALLY DECLARED DISASTERS)
ASSISTANCE LISTING NUMBER #97.036, HURRICANE SANDY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK
GRANT DISASTER RECOVERY GRANT (CDBG-DR) ASSISTANCE LISTING NUMBER #14.269
(Continued)**

The programs noted in the SEFA under Assistance Listing Number #14.269 – Hurricane Sandy Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) provide additional funds for various Community Reconstruction projects, which all met HUD national objectives. These pass-through funds are also administered by the GOSR. The County has reported a total of \$554,991 in CDBG-DR funding for Financial Year 2021 related to these projects.

NOTE 4 – RELATIONSHIP TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Women, Infants and Children Nutrition Program (WIC): The Schedule includes pass-through Federal Funds. The total amount reported for the WIC program (Assistance Listing Number 10.557), represents the Federal Share of non-cash assistance for WIC instruments (including Special Formula Food Instruments) redeemed for cash and the Federal share of the County’s administrative costs.

The amounts presented below consist of disbursements to program recipient vendors, which were drawn directly from New York State (NYS) accounts and are not included in the County’s basic financial statements.

Federal Program	Assistance Listing Number	Direct Recipient	County	Total Federal Assistance
WIC	10.557	\$ 4,124,270	(a) \$ 1,400,389	(b) \$ 5,524,659

- (a) This represents non-cash assistance. The County distributed NYS Checks to the recipients.
- (b) Amount represents funds passed through to the County for administrative expenditures.

**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
DECEMBER 31, 2021**

NOTE 4 – RELATIONSHIP TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Reconciliation of Federal Expenditures Reported in the SEFA to the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report:

The differences between the Federal expenditures reported in the SEFA and the County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report are primarily comprised of the 2021 Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC), of which disbursements to the program recipients or vendors, were drawn directly from NYS accounts, and are not included in the County's basic financial statements, cash reporting for some programs, accounting accrual and other reporting differences for some programs, federal revenue not required to be reported in the SEFA and FEMA/CDBG-DR reporting differences as shown in the schedule below:

Total Expenditures per Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 314,228,211
Adjustments:	
Add: Federal Amounts not required to be reported in the SEFA	6,260,065 *
Add: Office of Community Development cash receipts not applied to receivables	7,756,450
Add: Department of Public Works cash receipts not applied to receivables	4,288,203
Add: Revenue from prior year expenditures - obligated in 2021	2,390,997
Add: Prior year CDBG-DR expenditures - revenue received in 2021	4,955,608
Add: Lawrence and Cedarhurst - prior year expenditure reimbursement	2,515,763
Add: Other accounting accruals and prior period adjustments	10,322,938
 Less: WIC	 (4,124,270)
Less: Cash basis adjustments-Asset Forfeiture	(2,902,551)
Federal Aid revenue as reported in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report	\$ 345,691,414

*Build America Bonds, Inmate Housing Reimbursement, Section 8 and other non-reportable Federal amounts.

Disaster Relief Appropriations Act (DRAA) Hurricane Sandy Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds – Assistance Listing Number #66.482:

The County has reported a total of \$7,566,225 in the SEFA under Nassau County's Clean Water, Short Term Loan – Storm Mitigation Loan Program ("SMLP"); of the total amount, \$118,308 includes reimbursements under Note 2015B which relate to 2020 expenditures which were not reimbursed by EFC until 2021.

**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
DECEMBER 31, 2021**

NOTE 5 – FEDERAL ASSET FORFEITURES-UNEXPENDED CASH BALANCES

The County receives funds under Federal Asset Forfeiture Programs administered by the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of the Treasury, respectively. Unexpended cash balances on-hand relating to these programs at December 31, 2021 were as follows:

Direct/Pass Through Grantor	Assistance Listing Number	2021 Cash Balances
U.S. Department of Justice:		
Police Department	16.922	\$ 4,255,701
District Attorney	16.922	2,835,263
Correctional Center	16.922	<u>1,017,075</u>
Total U.S. Department of Justice-Equitable Sharing Program		<u>8,108,039</u>
U.S. Department of Treasury:		
Police Department	21.016	<u>12,643,049</u>
Total U.S. Department of Treasury-Equitable Sharing Program		<u>12,643,049</u>
Total Federal Equitable Sharing and Asset Forfeiture Funds on Hand		<u>\$ 20,751,088</u>

NOTE 6 – INDIRECT COST RATES

Indirect costs are included in the reported expenditures to the extent they are included in the federal financial reports used as the source for the data presented. Indirect costs are charged at different rates according to the County's indirect cost rate study and may not be charged based upon the agreement with a grantor. The County has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under Uniform Guidance.

**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
DECEMBER 31, 2021**

Section I—Summary of Independent Auditors' Results

Financial Statement

Type of Auditors' report issued: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:
 Material weaknesses identified? Yes X No
 Significant deficiencies identified not considered
 to be material weaknesses? X Yes None reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? Yes X No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:
 Material weaknesses identified? Yes X No
 Significant deficiencies identified not considered
 to be material weaknesses? Yes X None reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance
 for major programs: Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required
 to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR Section 200.516a? Yes X No

Identification of major programs:

- U.S. Department of Agriculture:
 Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (Assistance Listing Number 10.557)
- U.S. Department of Treasury:
 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recover Funds (Assistance Listing Number 21.027)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:
 Disaster Relief Appropriations Act (DRAA) Hurricane Sandy
 Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds (Assistance Listing Number 66.482)
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:
 Foster Care – Title IV-E (Assistance Listing Number 93.658)
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security:
 Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters) (Assistance Listing Number 97.036)

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between
 Type A and Type B programs: \$3,000,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? X Yes No

COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
DECEMBER 31, 2021

Section II—Financial Statement Findings

**2021-001 – Preparation of Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (“SEFA”)
(Significant Deficiency)**

Criteria: Section 200.510(b) of the Uniform Guidance requires that the auditee prepare a SEFA for the period covered by the auditee’s financial statements which includes the total amount of federal awards expended as determined in accordance with Section 200.502 *Basis for Determining Federal Awards Expended*.

Condition: The County did not properly review amounts at year-end cut-off when reporting amounts provided to subrecipients. The amounts on the SEFA are required to be reconciled to the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (US GAAP). The notes to the SEFA contained a reconciling item because two departments did not apply a significant amount of cash receipts against prior year open receivables.

Cause: The County did not properly review amounts reported as provided to subrecipients to ensure only those amounts that were paid by year-end were included.

Effect: The draft SEFA presented for audit contained amounts paid to subrecipients subsequent to fiscal year end which were reported as expended for certain federal awards.

Context: See “condition” above.

Recommendation: We recommend the County strengthen its process and internal controls for the SEFA preparation to ensure that the proper level of review is performed to detect and correct errors before presenting the SEFA for audit.

Views of Responsible Officials: We agree with the finding as presented and have developed a corrective action plan to address the finding. There were subrecipient expenditure cutoff payments in the initial SEFA provided to the auditors. The SEFA was corrected and the correct subrecipient amounts were reported in the SEFA.

**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
DECEMBER 31, 2021**

Section III—Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

A. Internal Control Findings

There were no matters to report.

B. Compliance Findings

There were no matters to report.

**COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2021**

Section IV–Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

A. Internal Control Findings

2020-001 – Subrecipient Monitoring – Internal Control (Significant Deficiency)

**United States Department of Health and Human Services
Pass Through from NYS Office for Aging**

Aging Cluster

93.044 – Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part B, Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers

93.045 – Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services

93.053 – Nutrition Services Incentive Program

Criteria: Uniform Guidance 2 CFR part 200.332 establishes the requirements for subrecipient monitoring and management for Federal awards and requires that non-Federal entities communicate all requirements so that the Federal award is used in accordance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal awards.

Condition: During our review of the County's subrecipient agreements, we noted the language referred the subrecipient to the audit requirements to be outdated. The information contained older audit thresholds and references to audit requirements that have been superseded since 2015.

Status of Finding: This has been fully addressed.

B. Compliance Findings

2020-002 – Subrecipient Monitoring

**United States Department of Health and Human Services
Aging Cluster**

93.044 – Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part B, Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers

93.045 – Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services

93.053 – Nutrition Services Incentive Program

See 2020-001 – Subrecipient Monitoring

Status of Finding: This has been fully addressed.