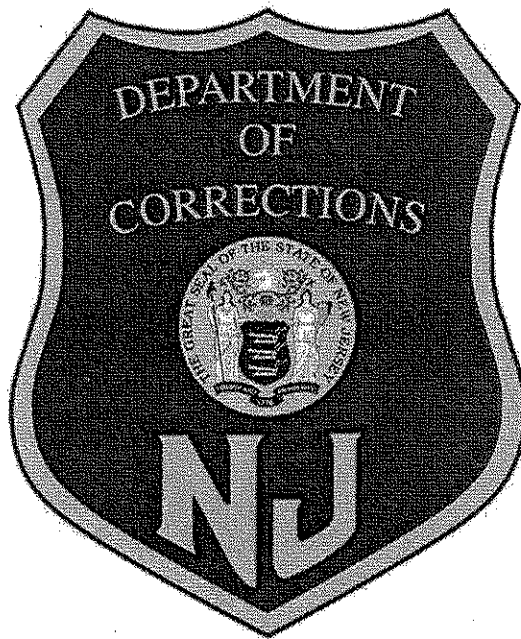


*George W. Hayman
Commissioner
Department of Corrections*

Assembly Budget Committee

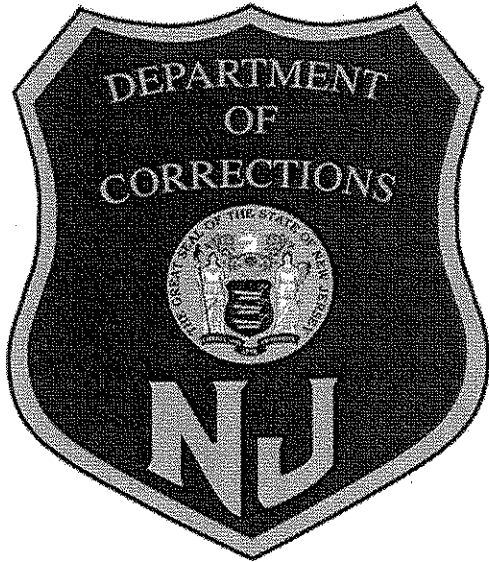
Senate Budget and Appropriation Committee



Submitted March 20, 2007

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State of New Jersey
Department of Corrections

Discussion Points

Discussion Points (Cont'd)**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

1. The enacted FY 2007 budget anticipated savings from management efficiencies (\$50 million), information technology efficiencies (\$20 million) and procurement efficiencies (\$15 million). These savings, while reflected in the Interdepartmental Accounts section of the budget, were to be obtained from executive agency budgeted appropriations, presumably in direct correlation with identified efficiency improvements.

Question: What amount of the department's original FY 2007 appropriations were reallocated to Interdepartmental Accounts as savings from management efficiencies, information technology efficiencies and procurement efficiencies, respectively? What specific efficiencies were achieved by the department that correlate to the reallocations? What adverse impacts, if any, on the output and outcomes of department programs and services resulted or will result from these funding reallocations, in the current fiscal year and as projected for FY 2008?

Response:

The Department of Corrections has been assessed \$4.4 million for management efficiencies in FY 2007. Four unclassified vacancies valued at \$378,000 were eliminated. The balance of the assessment was a general reduction in the department's salary program allocation, resulting in funding not being available to cover \$3.4 million in COLA and increment increases in custody overtime pay. This, in turn, has required reductions in non-salary spending in FY 2007. Since it is very unlikely that overtime hour utilization can continue to be reduced to absorb these year-over-year increases as has been the case in past years, reductions in non-salary spending would again be required in FY 2008. The impact of these cost shifts is primarily reduced departmental building maintenance and repair, as well as limitations in materials and supplies purchases, such as inmate clothing, and other household goods.

2. The Department of Corrections is recommended to receive a new appropriation totaling \$1 million for an Offender Reentry program to assist and guide inmates on re-entry into community life.

Question: Please provide a summary of the services to be provided by this new program. How do these services differ from the re-entry services currently

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

provided by the Department of Corrections? What procedures are in place to evaluate the effectiveness of the program?

Response:

In FY 2006, the Department of Corrections, Office of Transitional Services (OTS) began considering the need to develop a comprehensive, standardized reentry preparation program that would be offered to all inmates at each of the department's fourteen correctional facilities. After extensive research, the department completed and published its own curriculum entitled the Successful Transition and Reentry Series (S.T.A.R.S.).

S.T.A.R.S. is a preparatory program designed to address each major reentry barrier faced by the returning offender, including: Identification, Housing, New Thinking, Employment Readiness, Interviewing, Money Management, Education, Health & Life Skills, Relationships & Family Reunification, Transportation, Restorative Justice, Going Home, What Have You Learned and Personal & Community Resources.

OTS researched reentry and pre-release programs throughout the fifty states and Canada, focusing specifically on programs endorsed by the National Institute of Corrections, American Correctional Association and other nationally recognized criminal justice organizations.

S.T.A.R.S. will be presented consistently to all inmates system-wide, with inmates tested daily and given homework assignments. Each inmate will complete a "pre" and "post" inventory regarding information and services needed in discharge planning. Quizzes will be given at the beginning and end of each chapter, as well as a final exam at the end of the seminar.

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

In addition to standardizing inmate reentry education, the Office of Transitional Services has standardized several other core reentry subcomponent courses. Each institution now uses the same curriculums for the following: Cage Your Rage (Anger Management); Thinking for a Change (Cognitive Behavioral Change); Responsible Fatherhood (Fatherhood Education) for the male offenders; and Every Person Influences Children (EPIC) for female offenders. By standardizing these materials used in the facilities, continuity of services across the state is better able to be achieved.

The department's Office of Policy and Planning, in consultation with OTS staff, is in the process of developing a research and evaluation component for the S.T.A.R.S. curriculum to track and monitor program outcomes and effectiveness.

3. The Department of Corrections is recommended to receive \$52.845 million in FY 2008 to support the cost of housing inmates in county correctional facilities. The State has entered into contracts with eighteen of the State's twenty-one counties to house these inmates at various reimbursement rates. Evaluation data indicate that the department anticipates that it will house an average of 2,119 inmates per day in the counties during FY 2008.

Question: How does the department determine which counties these inmates are sent to? Please provide a list of the number of State sentenced inmates that are currently housed in each of the counties, the reimbursement that the State pays each in FY 2007 and the anticipated reimbursement rates for each in FY 2008.

Response:

The Department does not determine the county jails in which State prisoners are housed, but rather the courts (typically the county in which the criminal offense took place). After sentencing and completion of the required documentation by the courts, State prisoners are transferred to State correctional facilities to serve their terms of incarceration based on space availability, resulting in some

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

backup of State prisoners in county jails day to day. Attached is a listing (Appendix H) which provides the number of State sentenced inmates currently housed in each of the counties and the FY 2006 actual reimbursements to each county for housing State prisoners. FY 2007 and FY 2008 reimbursements will not be known until after fiscal year end each year. Also attached is the county jail contract information (Appendix I), which reflects the various contract reimbursement rates. Proportionately, the more heavily populated counties have a larger number of State prisoners in their correctional facilities.

4. In an October 25, 2006 public hearing before the New Jersey Death Penalty Study Commission, James Barbo, Director of Operations and Gary Hilton former Assistant Commissioner testified that the older inmates at New Jersey State Prison are routinely victimized by the younger inmates.

Question: What procedures, if any, have been put into place to protect the older and infirm inmates from victimization by the other inmates? Based on best practices in other states or the results of internal studies, what procedures should be put into place to protect these inmates? What would be the cost of implementing these procedures?

Question: What plans does the department have for the management and protection of the State's aging prison populations? What additional services, if any would be required to meet the needs of these inmates?

Response:

While Department of Corrections Director Jim Barbo testified before the New Jersey Death Penalty Commission on October 25, 2006, he did not testify or comment regarding the victimization of older prison inmates by younger inmates. These comments were provided by former Acting Commissioner Hilton, who retired from state service a number of years ago.

Mr. Barbo testified on behalf of then Acting Commissioner George Hayman regarding specific questions posed by the Commission related to the housing of

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

those inmates whose capital sentences have been or will be commuted to life without parole.

In recent years, institutions such as Riverfront and Northern State Prisons have been constructed with smaller housing units that can better accommodate aging inmates. Additionally, efforts have been made in housing units in the North and South Compounds of New Jersey State Prison to do the same. Finally, there is an Extended Care Unit for chronically and terminally ill inmates at South Woods State Prison.

Over the years the Department has continued to develop its capability for addressing the special needs of its diverse population which includes the elderly. It should be noted that over the last number of years, elderly inmates have not appreciably changed in number in the State correctional system. Currently, the department houses 216 inmates aged 65 or older, or 0.8 percent of the total population. In Spring 2004, in response to a similar question, the department reported 227 inmates 65 years old or older, again less than one percent of the population. In 1998, this number was 158, or 0.7 percent. While the total has increased, the current count in this age range is not significant in absolute terms.

5. At the same public hearing, Mr. Barbo testified that the Northern State Prison Gang Unit was established in 1998, prior to the increase in gang activity throughout New Jersey. Subsequent to the establishment of that unit, the known inmate population with gang affiliation (principally Bloods) has swelled dramatically. However, in response to a question posed during the Office of Legislative Services discussion points presented during the FY 2007 Appropriations process, the Department of Corrections stated "the Department has no plans to expand the Security Threat Group Management Unit (STGMU) at this time, as its current size and configuration meets existing department needs."

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

Question: Is the department still in agreement with its statement that the current STGMU is sufficient to meet the needs of its gang management activities? If so, what benchmarks or factors does the department point to as evidence that its STGMU is sufficient at present? If not, how does the department plan to deal with the increasing inmate gang population? What steps need to be taken? What would be the cost?

Response:

Since the presentations at the New Jersey Death Penalty Study Commission and the FY 2007 Appropriations process, there has been a marked increase in the identification of core gang members in the New Jersey Department of Corrections which has resulted in a population increase in the Security Threat Group Management Unit (STGMU) located at Northern State Prison. Northern State Prison has been able to deal with the increase in numbers, since STGMU had experienced a reduction in population until the recent emergence of additional gang activity.

Over the years, the department's intelligence capabilities have improved regarding the identification of security threat group affiliations. The training of staff relative to security threat groups has enabled department custody and investigator staff to better identify gang literature and paraphernalia during the cell search process. As a result, additional security threat group members have been identified, served with appropriate disciplinary charges, and placed in STGMU.

When STGMU was constructed in 1997, the same security enhancements which were retrofitted in STGMU unit were installed on certain other units at Northern State Prison. The Department plans to add cells to STGMU to accommodate the

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

80 inmates currently awaiting STGMU placement. Since appropriate security enhancements are already in place, there will be no construction cost issues.

6. The Department of Corrections is responsible for providing medical services to inmates while they remain incarcerated. Many of these inmates may be in need of continuing medical care upon release into the community.

Question: How does the Department of Corrections coordinate inmate medical needs with outside public health agencies upon inmate release? What type of outreach, if any, exists between the DOC, the State Parole Board and local health departments?

Response:

Two weeks prior to discharge, all inmates receive a comprehensive discharge physical. Inmates scheduled for release are offered a health assessment by a qualified health practitioner approximately two weeks in advance of their release date. The department's medical services provider supplies a 14-day quantity of any prescribed medication to each departing inmate. Inmates diagnosed with mental illness are given a prescription for an additional 30-day supply. Additionally, the provider conducts a discharge review for all inmates scheduled for release, and is responsible for scheduling follow-up appointments in the community for any inmate with a chronic medical condition and/or pending clinical need, prior to the inmate being released. These assessments are documented on the appropriate Electronic Medical Record (EMR) forms. Any refusal of this medical examination is documented on the appropriate EMR form, signed by the inmate, and filed in the inmate's medical reference file.

Department social workers coordinate with medical provider discharge planners to obtain various disability benefits where applicable. A tri-agency memorandum of agreement between the New Jersey Department of Corrections,

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

New Jersey State Parole Board and the Social Security Administration, Division of Disability has been established that allows for the provision of financial assistance and the establishment of Title XIX Medicaid benefits to qualified inmates who are returning to the community. This agreement will ensure continuity of medical care upon release to the community. Procedures for implementing the agreement are in development. Additionally, prior to release, department social workers provide inmates with a listing of community resources, which includes medical facilities, to use as a reference when seeking services.

7. The federal Ryan White CARE Act provides health care for people with HIV disease. Enacted in 1990, it fills gaps in care faced by those with low-incomes and little or no insurance. The United State Public Health Service, Health Resources and Services Administration's (HRSA) HIV/AIDS Bureau administers the program through hundreds of grantees, who deliver care to over half a million people each year. The Department of Health and Senior Services noted in a January 3, 2007 Title II grant application for funds under the Ryan White CARE Act that New Jersey ranks first in AIDS related deaths in state prisons.

Question: Please enumerate the factors that result in the State's ranking noted above. What steps can the department take to improve the State's rank? Are all inmates currently screened for HIV? What steps has the department taken to screen and to treat inmates for HIV and AIDS? What is the annual cost for screening and treating for HIV and AIDS? How many inmates are diagnosed with HIV or AIDS? How many AIDS related deaths has the department documented during the last five fiscal years?

Response:

The Department of Health and Senior Services contention that New Jersey ranks first in AIDS related deaths in state prisons derives from a Department of Justice study published in October 2002, which cites data from 2000 and earlier. This study predates the widespread introduction of potent antiretroviral medication combinations used to treat HIV. Inmates with HIV disease in most instances are admitted with the disease. Thus, any statistics for the New Jersey State Department of Corrections will mirror the general population. New Jersey ranks

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

high in the number of HIV cases in the non-incarcerated population. There are currently no new medical strategies to reduce the incidence of HIV. However the introduction of new HIV medications has markedly reduced the death rate from HIV.

As of February 2007, HIV cases within the department were as follows:

Asymptomatic HIV positive:	19 males, 4 females
Symptomatic HIV (not AIDS):	330 males, 50 females
AIDS/ARC:	121 males, 11 females
Total HIV/AIDS:	535

Deaths due to HIV over the last five fiscal years are as follows:

FY 2006	5
FY 2005	5
FY 2004	7
FY 2003	10
FY 2002	11

The average cost to treat HIV/AIDS infected inmates is approximately \$13,600 annually.

New Jersey follows Centers For Disease Control (CDC) recommendations on HIV testing. In September 2006, the CDC adopted new guidelines that call for HIV testing of all inmates upon incarceration, with the option for an inmate to decline on request. Experience in other correctional facilities suggests that universal testing with an 'opt out' option will result in approximately 99% of inmates being tested for HIV. This new universal testing procedure is scheduled to commence in April 2007.

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

8. A recent Supreme Court decision, *J.D.A. v. N.J. Department of Corrections*, 2007 N.J.LEXIS 188 (decided February 27, 2007), ruled that the Department of Corrections must notify inmates of any serious medical condition requiring treatment, make complete medical records available to each inmate and allow them to ask for mistakes to be fixed. The decision noted that while the department is not precluded from using a third party provider for inmates medical services, "the ultimate responsibility for medical care and accurate record keeping is its own." The opinion continues: "In addition to the medical summaries protocol currently in effect under N.J.A.C. 10A:22-2.7, DOC must expeditiously enact comprehensive rules and regulations codifying its obligations for medical care and record keeping, and the methods by which they will be satisfied. Those regulations must include DOC's duty to notify inmates of any serious medical condition requiring treatment; to keep complete medical records available to each inmate; and to provide a procedure pursuant to which any inmate may, within a reasonable time after a request, access medical records and seek correction of them."

Question: How does this decision impact upon the department's operating procedures for the provision of inmate medical services? What procedures are in effect for the communication of inmate medical issues between the department and Correctional Medical Services (CMS)? How does the department ensure that CMS provides adequate medical services to DOC inmates?

Response:

In recent years, the operational practice within the department has been to provide the inmate with a complete copy of the medical record. Because current field practice already achieves the court's objective, there will be minimal impact on current operations. The department's internal management procedures are in the process of revision to eliminate any ambiguities. The department plans to also submit a modification to N.J.A.C. 10A:22-2.7, consistent with the court decision.

The department and its medical provider, CMS, formally meet regularly to discuss management and operational matters. This group meets weekly to review data based on objective performance criteria contained within the contract, using a system of automated reports designed to rate performance relative to the criteria specified, based on the performance standards associated with each. The department's internal audit staff also perform reviews where the criteria cannot readily be evaluated by use of automated reports. The

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

department's Health Services Unit maintains credentialed professionals on-site daily to observe and monitor professional activities of the provider at each correctional facility. These staff review and analyze the above-noted reports on an ongoing basis as part of their assigned duties, using the results to better manage the delivery of the services provided in conjunction with the medical provider.

9. Offenders released from correctional facilities face a number of obstacles to finding gainful employment within the community in which they live. Assembly Bill No. 3623 of 2006 would establish a certificate of rehabilitation for certain convicted offenders to assist them in procuring public or private employment from which they would otherwise be barred because of their conviction.

Question: Please comment on the impact of this bill. What procedures does the department currently have in place to assist released offenders in finding employment opportunities? How would this bill change the DOC's employment assistance programs?

Response

A3623 will have no impact on departmental operations. The bill calls for the certification of rehabilitation to be issued by either a court of competent jurisdiction or by the State Parole Board. Both of those entities are independent of the department and, therefore, the department will not be involved in the issuance of the certificates. The certificate of rehabilitation is only contemplated once the individual completes his/her term of incarceration and is no longer under direct department supervision.

There is a strong commitment within educational services departments in each facility, to provide students with structured experiences, both academic and social, which will enhance their return to the community as productive citizens. The education department at each facility, develops and conducts a career fair for inmate students transitioning into the community. Local, state and

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

community based employment and human resource providers are assembled to assist inmate students with information related to employment, housing, driver's license restoration, fine disbursement, and employment trends. Prior to the career fair, students develop and refine a complete résumé to include an accounting of newly acquired skill sets. Mock interviews are conducted to develop and hone interview and communication skills through repetitive practice with various facility staff members. Additionally, social service staff assists offenders in applying for duplicate social security cards.

As part of the effort to prepare inmates for employment after release, the department has implemented a pre-release Workplace Literacy Lab program at three sites (Edna Mahan, AC Wagner, Midstate), and is in the process of implementing two additional labs (Southern State and Mountainview). Department of Labor Workforce Development funds are anticipated to establish a sixth lab at Riverfront State Prison.

The Workplace Literacy Learning Labs replicate those operating in the Department of Labor's (DOL) One-Stop Centers and various community agencies across the State through DOL's partnership with New Jersey Network Public Television. The content and educational material provided in the Department of Corrections' labs include: math, reading, writing, life skills, GED preparation, as well as skills to find and keep a job, English as a second language, and reentry resource information.

The Department of Corrections currently has 2,744 Community Release program beds under contract with eight not-for-profit service organizations in New

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

Jersey. These contract beds provide pre-release services to approximately 4,000 inmates annually who are paroled or are released at the expiration of sentence. If some of the barriers to obtaining employment are removed, especially for the types of occupations which require specialized licenses, or even something as simple as a driver's license, the community services providers would be able to broaden the focus of preparing pre-release inmates for greater employment opportunities.

10. In FY 2008, the Civilly Committed Sex Offender Facility is expected to provide 158 bed spaces and the Civilly Committed Sex Offender Facility - Annex would provide 236 bed spaces, for a total of 394 bed spaces. Because of the nature of the civil commitment of sex offenders, it can be anticipated that the population of these facilities will continue to grow over time.

Question: Please provide an estimate of the projected population of each of these facilities during the next five years. When does the department anticipate that these facilities will be fully occupied? How does the department intend to accommodate the increasing population of civilly committed sex offenders once these facilities become fully occupied?

Response:

The Civilly Committed population currently totals 356. The FY 2007 budget provides for growth of this population at a rate of four per month, while over recent months actual growth has been between 1-3 per month. Therefore, it is not possible to project with certainty what this population's growth will be over the next five years. The temporary facilities currently housing this population are at capacity.

Question: Has the Department of Corrections identified a permanent site or sites for the civilly committed sex offender facilities? If so, what are the locations of these sites? If not, what are the difficulties of site location and when does the department expect to identify these sites?

Discussion Points (Cont'd)**Response:**

Plans are underway to relocate these residents within the department to a location that can accommodate both the current population and allow sufficient space for growth. A number of alternatives are currently under consideration. The difficulty in identifying a permanent location for this unit is that there must be sufficient space for anticipated growth as well as for the associated treatment programs. Additionally, this population must be segregated from the general population. The physical plant must accommodate all of these criteria. During the transition period when general population bed space and program space is being converted to this specialized use, the number of inmates backed up in the county facilities will increase. The net effect to the system is a loss of bed space, since the civilly committed population cannot be double bunked. Therefore, some permanent increase in county backup is anticipated. In an effort to limit this impact, the department is currently considering refurbishing two trailer units previously damaged, and repopulating them.

11. In FY 2007, the department received \$8 million to replace the high temperature hot water underground distribution system which was installed from 1995 to 1997, and which has experienced a complete and catastrophic system failure. During testimony before the Capital Planning Commission, Peter Roselli, Assistant Commissioner testified that the original project cost estimate of \$8 million is low. The FY 2008 budget indicates that an additional \$6 million will be made available for the project (Overview p. D-72).

Question: What is the current cost estimate for the repair/replacement of the hot water system? What steps has the department taken to recoup the cost of the replacement system from the original vendor? What is the status of the proposed repair work? What steps have been taken to assure the health and safety of inmates and corrections officers until these repairs are completed?

Response:

A final design project cost analysis for this project received in December 2006, identifies the current construction cost estimate as \$12.2 million with a current total project cost estimate of \$16.2 million. The remaining funding required

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

totals \$6.0 million, since \$2.2 million in available appropriations had been used to cover design related costs.

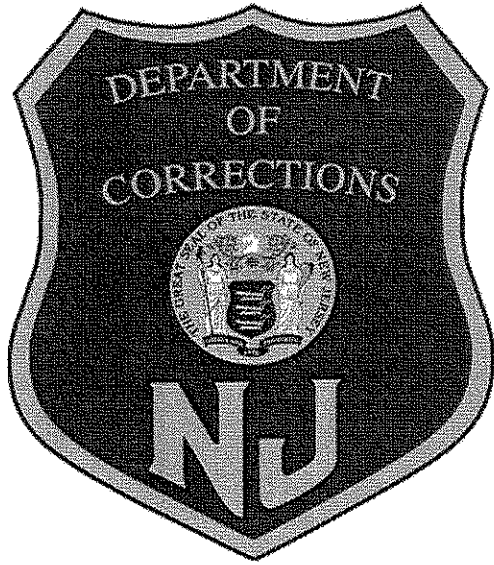
The department has been working with the Bureau of Risk Management and the Attorney General's Office since October 2003 to formalize a claim for submission to the State's insurance carrier for the entire loss, which includes funds expended from capital and operating accounts during the six leak repair events and the replacement project. In order to recoup the cost of the leak repairs and system replacement, the cause of the failure must be determined. The Division of Property Management and Construction contracted with an engineering firm in November 2005 to investigate the cause of the failure and to design the replacement system. The firm has completed the forensic investigation portion of this work. It is, at present, analyzing the data collected in preparation for the final forensic report for the aforementioned claim, which is anticipated to be submitted in June.

Based on comments received on their final design phase submission in December, the engineering firm is completing construction plans and specifications for submittal for Construction Code review, which is anticipated for the first week of April 2007. Once construction permits are issued the project can be released for construction bids. Construction is projected to begin in August 2007.

In October 2005, a project was initiated to replace 38 buried control valves, install hot water heaters to various buildings and the installation of a hook-up for a portable boiler at the hospital building. Also, in January 2007, a contract was awarded to various contractors statewide for emergency mechanical system

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

repairs. This will allow the department to immediately bring in a contractor to repair any new leaks.



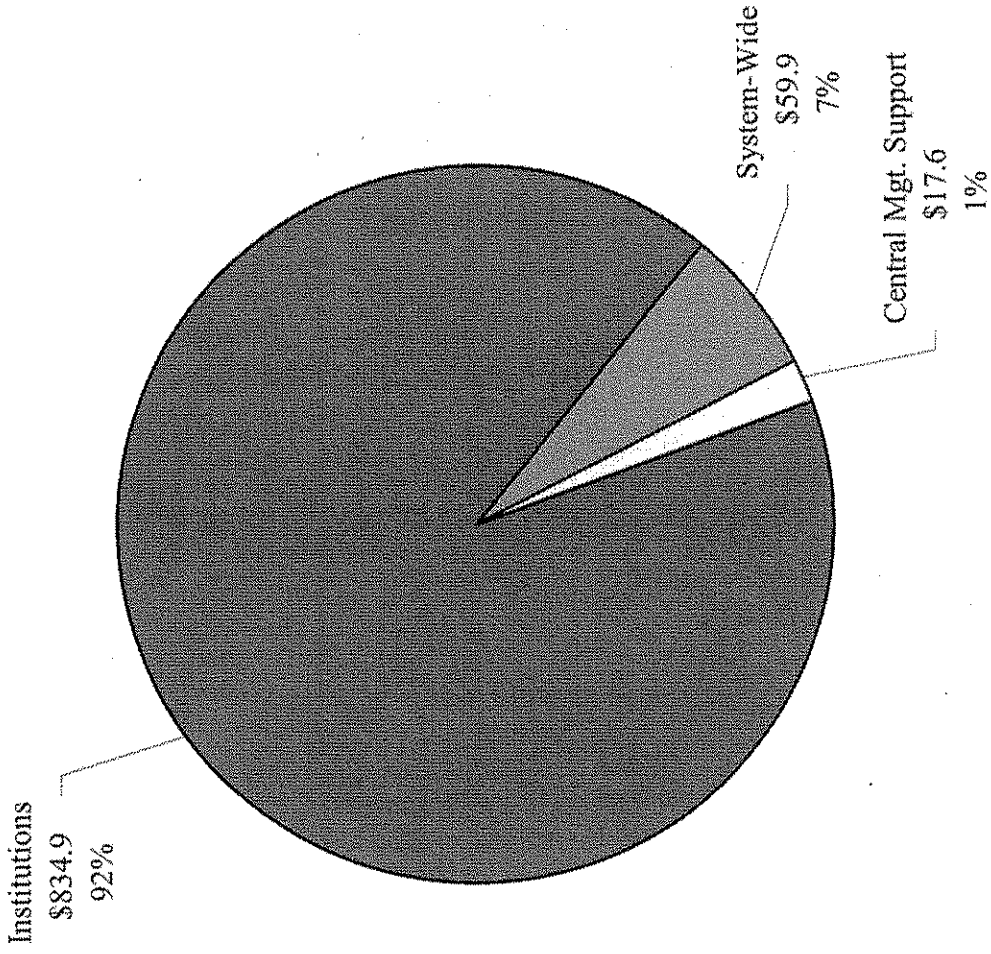
State of New Jersey
Department of Corrections

Appendices

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

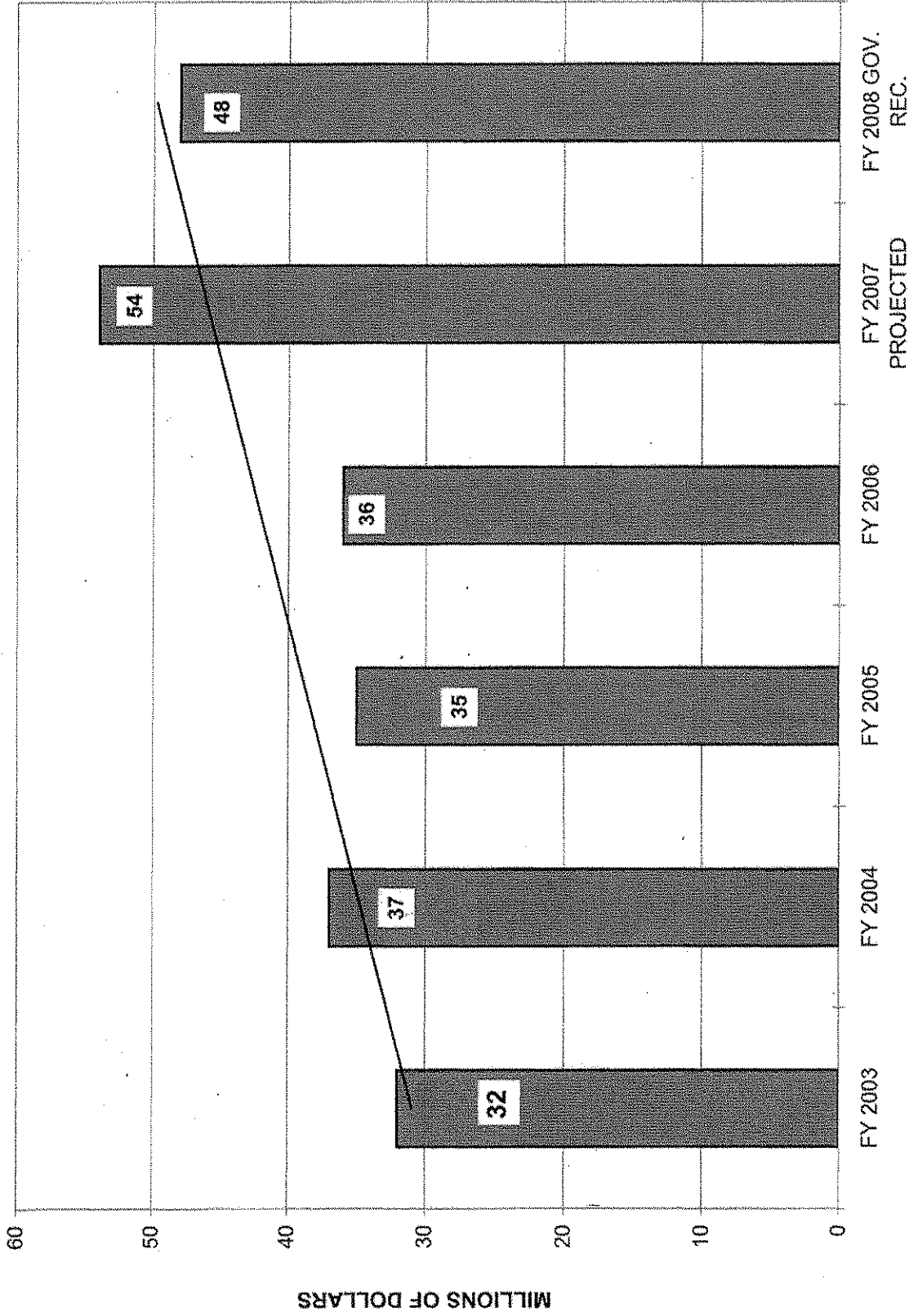
FY 2008 GOV. REC.
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DISTRIBUTION OF DSS FUNDS BY ORGANIZATION

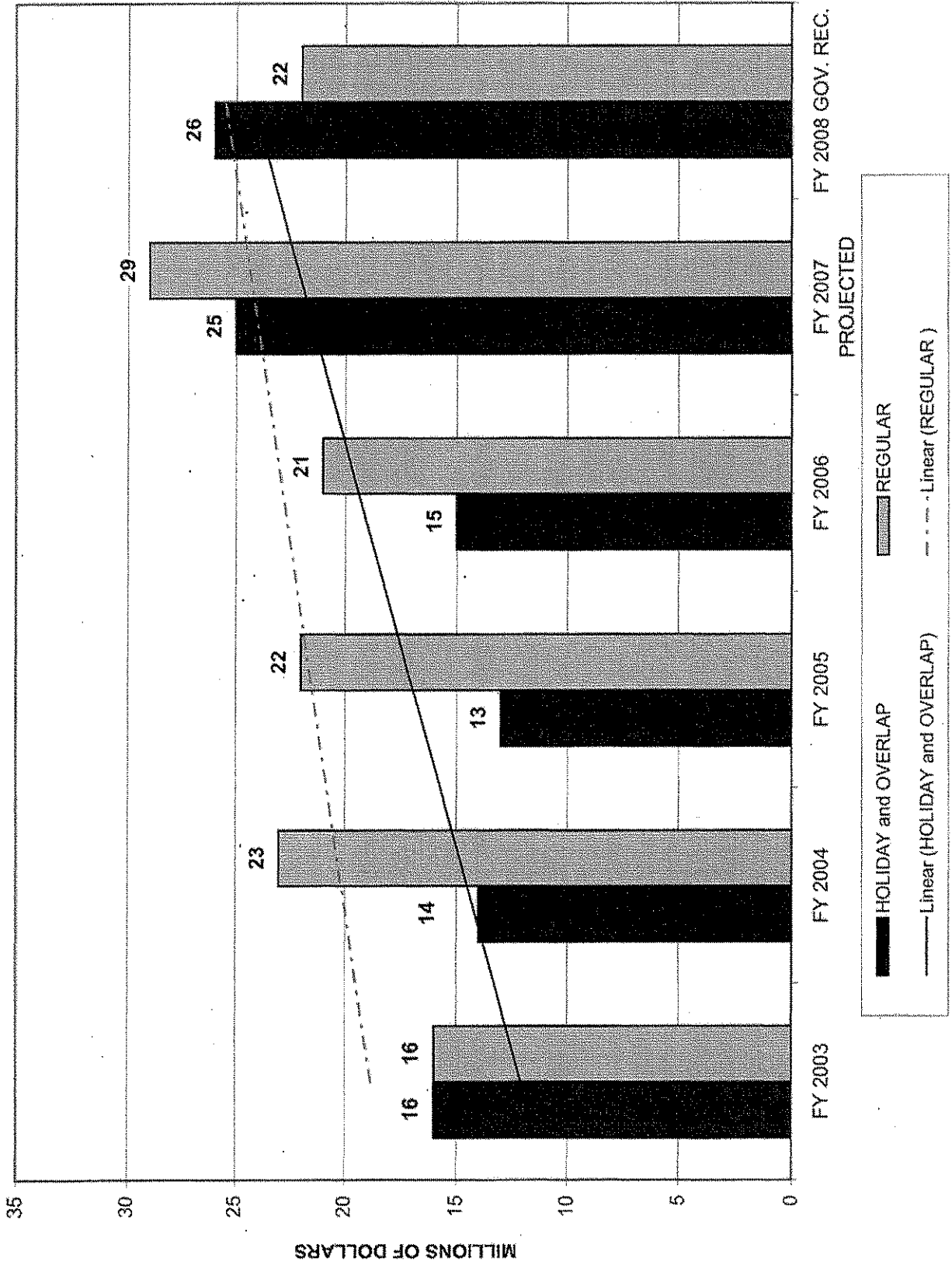


TOTAL = \$912.4 MILLION

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BUREAU OF BUDGET AND FISCAL PLANNING
UNIFORM CUSTODY NET OVERTIME DOLLARS IN MILLIONS
FISCAL YEARS 2003 THROUGH 2008

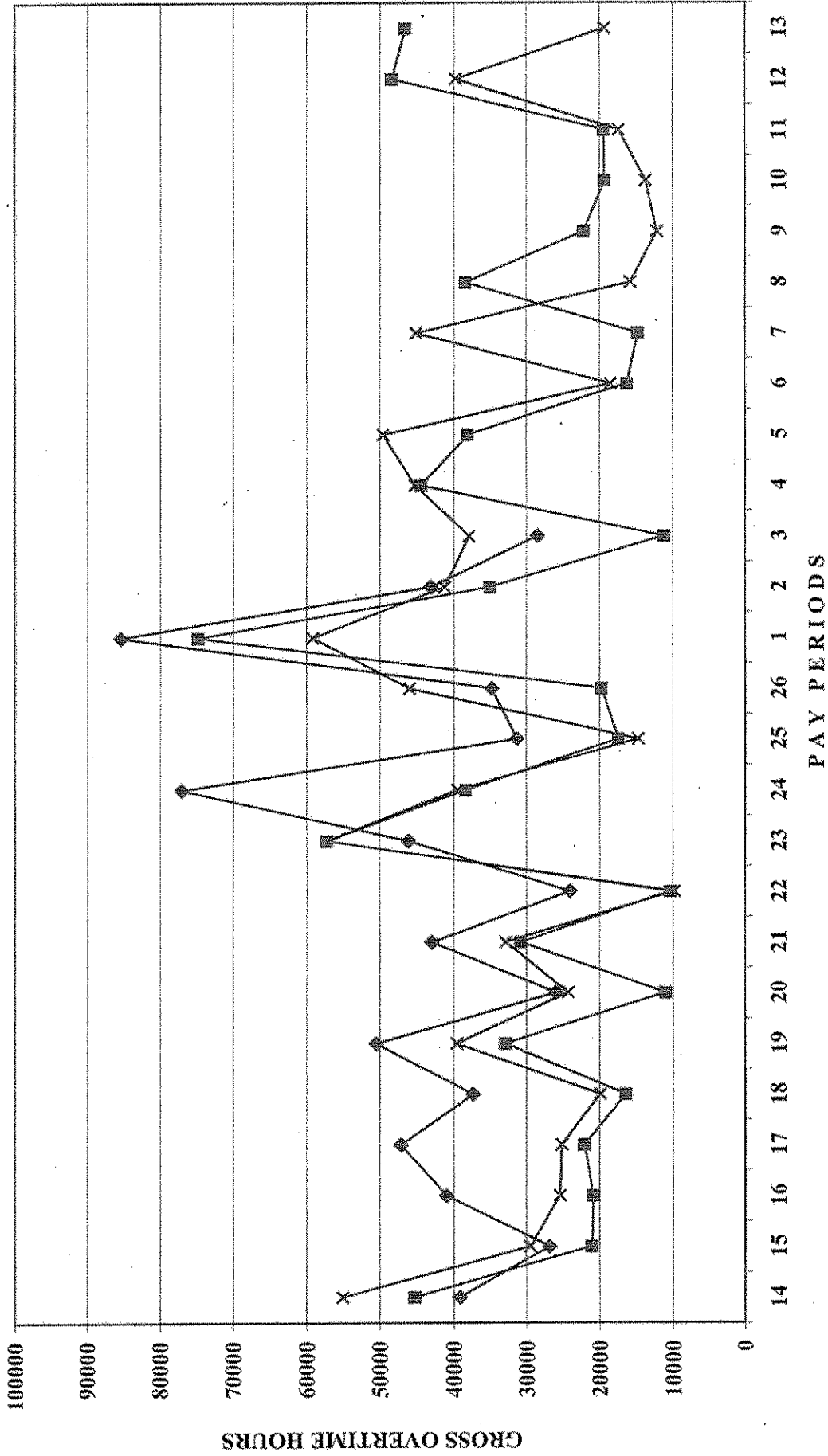


NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 BUREAU OF BUDGET AND FISCAL PLANNING
 UNIFORM CUSTODY OVERTIME DOLLARS IN MILLIONS
 FISCAL YEARS 2003 THROUGH 2008



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 BUREAU OF BUDGET AND FISCAL PLANNING

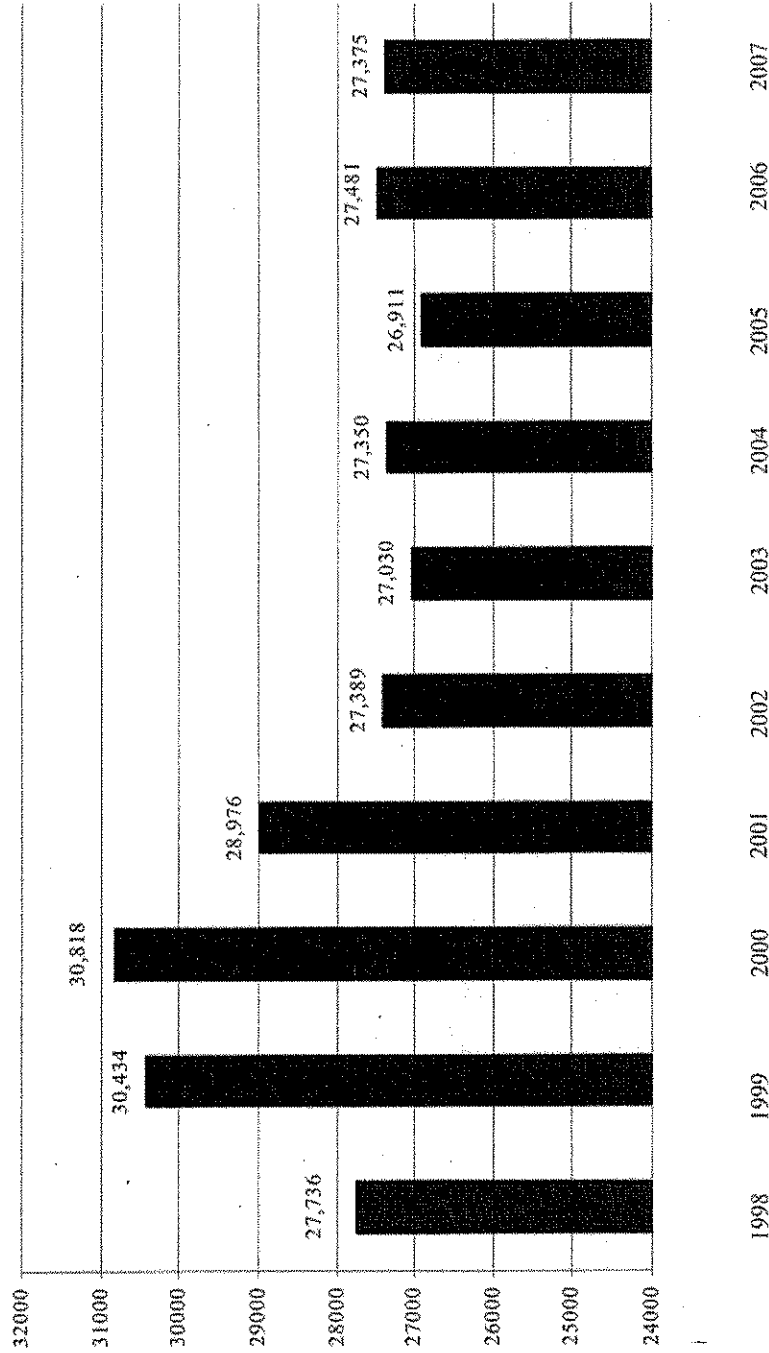
DEPARTMENT-WIDE SUMMARY
 UNIFORM CUSTODY GROSS OVERTIME HOURS
 FISCAL YEARS 05, 06 AND 07 TO DATE



—x— FY 2005 HOURS —◆— FY 2006 HOURS —■— FY 2007 HOURS

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

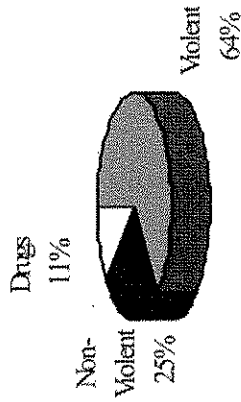
January 1 Adult Inmate Population



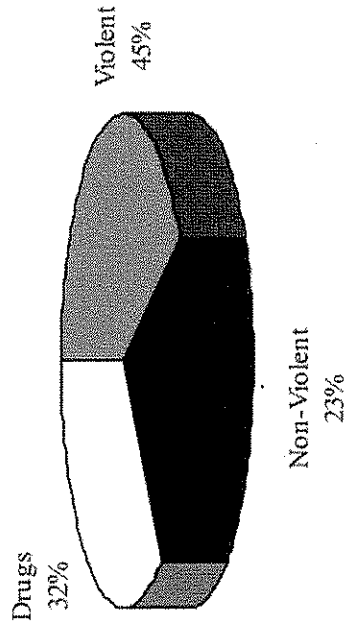
Since January 1, 1998 the Department's adult inmate population has dropped by 381 (-1.3%) from 27,736 to 27,375. The inmate population peaked in July 1999 at 31,300.

ADULT INMATES BY OFFENSE TYPES

January 1, 1987
(14,300 Inmates)



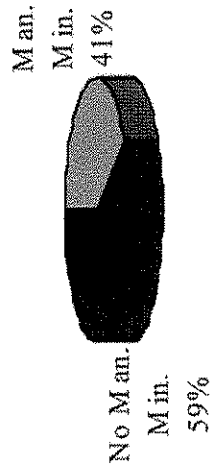
January 1, 2007
(27,375 Inmates)



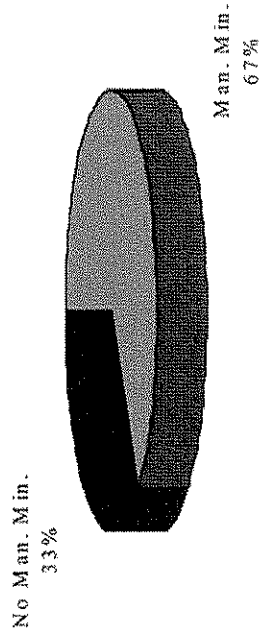
- From 1987 to 2007, DOC jurisdictional population almost doubled, from 14,300 to 27,375 inmates.
- At that time, only 11% (approximately 1,600) of 14,300 state inmates were incarcerated for drug offenses.
- Currently, 32% (approximately 9,090) of 27,375 state inmates are incarcerated for drug offenses.
- Since 1987, DOC population has increased by 13,075 inmates. Fifty-two percent of that increase is attributable to increased incarceration and length-of-stay for drug offenders.

ADULT INMATES BY MANDATORY MINIMUMS

**January 1, 1987
(14,300 Inmates)**



**January 1, 2007
(27,375 Inmates)**



- Prior to enactment of the Comprehensive Drug Reform Act of 1987 (CDRA), drug offenses were not part of 2C and sanctions precluded imposition of mandatory minimum terms.
- As depicted in the previous chart, during the period of 1987 to 2006 DOC jurisdictional population nearly doubled, from 14,300 inmates to 27,375.
- In 1987, 41% (approximately 5,900) of 14,300 inmates had mandatory minimum terms.
- Today, 67% (approximately 18,450) of 27,375 inmates have mandatory minimum terms.
- In 1987, there were no drug offenders with mandatory minimum terms.
- Today, of 18,450 inmates with mandatory minimum terms, 32% are drug offenders.
- Since 1987, inmates with mandatory minimum terms have increased by 12,550. Of that increase, 45% is attributable to drug offenders with mandatory minimums.

New Jersey Department of Corrections
Bureau of Budget/Fiscal Planning

County Jail

Actual FY 2006 County Jail Payments
and Current County Jail Population as of March 9, 2007

<u>County</u>	<u>Actual FY 2006 Reimbursements</u>	<u>Actual County Jail Populations as of March 9, 2007</u>
Atlantic	\$2,590,484.00	147
Bergen	2,026,060.00	120
Burlington	217,620.00	40
Camden	4,613,440.00	173
Cape May	245,992.50	21
Cumberland	2,219,600.00	82
Essex	2,817,218.00	219
Gloucester	236,621.36	20
Hudson	3,209,073.83	228
Hunterdon	87,165.00	5
Mercer	1,315,616.09	63
Middlesex	3,442,391.75	178
Monmouth	2,763,020.00	66
Morris	295,298.02	18
Ocean	1,171,811.48	69
Passaic	3,758,688.00	314
Salem	497,932.50	44
Somerset	731,135.74	48
Sussex	475,864.00	15
Union	3,645,846.52	122
Warren	<u>284,952.00</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	\$36,645,830.79	2,006

Department of Corrections
Bureau of Budget/Fiscal Planning

FY 2007

County Jail Contract Information

Beds At \$58.50 Per Diem

<u>County</u>	<u>Contract Date</u>	<u>Number of Beds</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Camden	12/96	200	expires 10/2026
Mercer	12/96	125	expires 2034
Middlesex	3/95	26	expires 3/2035
	Total	351	

Beds At \$89.51 Per Diem

Camden	8/83	50	expires 8/2024	
Gloucester	1982	20	expires 5/2022	
Hudson	6/87	50	expires 6/2027	
Hudson	8/88	50	expires 8/2028	
Mercer	5/82	50	expires 5/2022	
Middlesex	12/81	50	expires 12/2021	
Middlesex	6/88	76	expires 6/2028	
Morris	5/83	40	expires 5/2023	
Ocean	7/83	40	expires 7/2023	
Somerset	7/88	20	expires 8/2028	**
Union	10/85	50	expires 10/2025	***
	Total	496		

Beds At \$62.00 Per Diem

Atlantic	9/00	200	Expired 8/2003
Cumberland	9/00	150	Expired 8/2005
Essex	4/00	500	Expired 3/2003
Passaic	9/00	1050	Expired 8/2005
Warren	12/00	40	Expired 11/2003
		1940	

Beds At \$65.00 Per Diem

Salem	9/00	100	Expires 8/2010	*
Monmouth	9/00	350	Expires 8/2010	
		450		

Beds At \$68.00 Per Diem

Sussex	9/00	40	Expires 8/2015
Bergen	11/00	225	Expires 10/2015
		265	

No Contract @ \$58.50

Burlington
Cape May
Hunterdon

* Re-paying County Assistance Loan

** Loan repaid September 1, 2007

***Per Lawsuit Settlement Agreement all Contract and Non-Contract beds paid @ Avg cost of NJ/EJ/BSP.