ASSEMBLY, No. 4013

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

219th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MAY 4, 2020

Sponsored by:

Assemblywoman JOANN DOWNEY
District 11 (Monmouth)
Assemblywoman VALERIE VAINIERI HUTTLE
District 37 (Bergen)

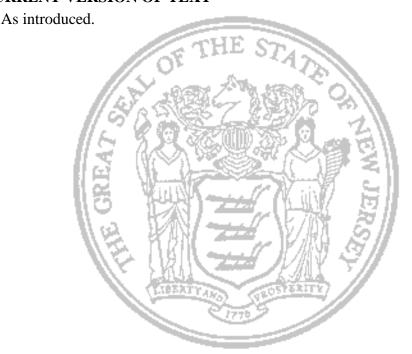
Co-Sponsored by:

Assemblyman DePhillips, Assemblyman Rooney, Assemblywoman Stanfield, Assemblymen McGuckin and Catalano

SYNOPSIS

Requires certain group homes to install electronic monitoring devices in common areas, upon request and with uniform resident consent, and to permit consensual use of such devices in private rooms; "Billy Cray's Law."

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 8/27/2020)

AN ACT concerning the installation and use of electronic monitoring devices at group homes for individuals with developmental disabilities, and supplementing Title 30 of the Revised Statutes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. This act shall be known, and may be cited, as "Billy Cray's Law."

2. As used in this act:

"Authorized representative" means a group home resident's court-appointed guardian of the person or, if there is no guardian of the person, the person who holds a valid power of attorney or is otherwise legally authorized to act as the representative of the group home resident for the purposes of making decisions related to the resident's care and living arrangements. "Authorized representative" does not include a caregiver or any other person who is employed or contracted, on a paid or unpaid basis, by the group home licensee.

"Common areas" means the living areas, dining areas, entrances, outdoor areas, stairwells, and any other areas within a group home, except bathrooms, which are commonly and communally accessible to all residents, and are not dedicated for private use by a particular resident.

"Division" means the Division of Developmental Disabilities in the Department of Human Services.

"Electronic monitoring device" means a camera or other electronic device that uses video, but not audio, recording capabilities to monitor the activities taking place in the area where the device is installed.

"Group home" means a living arrangement that is licensed by the division, and is operated in a residence or residences leased or owned by a licensee; which living arrangement either provides the opportunity for multiple adults with developmental disabilities to live together in a home, sharing in chores and the overall management of the residence, or provides the opportunity for a single adult with developmental disabilities and extreme behavioral difficulties to live more independently while receiving full-time care, and in which on-site staff provides supervision, training, or assistance, in a variety of forms and intensity, as required to assist the individual or individuals as they move toward independence. "Group home" does not include a living arrangement that is dedicated for use by children with developmental disabilities.

"Licensee" means an individual, partnership, or corporation that is licensed by the division, and is responsible for providing services associated with the operation of a group home. "Private room" means the private bedroom of a group home resident.

"Private single occupancy room" means a private room that is occupied by only a single group home resident.

"Private double occupancy room" means a private room that is occupied by two or more group home residents.

- 3. a. A group home that does not have electronic monitoring devices already installed in the group home's common areas shall be required to install electronic monitoring devices in those common areas, upon the collective request of the residents and the residents' authorized representatives, if all of the residents of the group home and their authorized representatives agree to have such electronic monitoring devices installed and expressly consent to the installation and use of such devices. A licensee shall not require current residents to consent to the installation and use of electronic monitoring devices in the common areas as a condition of their continued residency in the group home. Each licensee operating a group home that does not have electronic monitoring devices already installed in the common areas shall:
- (1) within six months after the group home adopts an internal electronic monitoring policy pursuant to section 5 of this act, take affirmative action to determine whether the residents of the group home and their authorized representatives want and consent to have electronic monitoring devices installed and used in the group home's common areas pursuant to this section; and
- (2) annually provide written notice to all residents and their authorized representatives informing them of their right to request the installation and use of electronic monitoring devices in the group home's common areas, as provided by this section.
- b. A group home that installs and uses electronic monitoring devices in its common areas pursuant to the agreement, request, and consent of the residents, as provided by this section, shall:
- (1) require each person employed by the group home to provide express written consent to the use of the electronic monitoring devices in the group home's common areas, as a condition of the person's employment;
- (2) ensure that a prominent written notice is posted at the entrance and exit doors to the home informing visitors that they will be subject to electronic video monitoring while present in the home; and
- (3) ensure that, in the future, the group home only allows residence by those individuals who consent to the ongoing use of electronic monitoring devices in the group home's common areas.
- c. An individual's refusal to agree and consent to the use of electronic monitoring devices in a group home's common areas shall not be used as a basis to prevent the timely placement of the individual in appropriate housing without surveillance.

- d. Any electronic monitoring devices installed pursuant to this section shall be unobstructed and recording at all times, and any recordings produced by the devices shall be retained by the program for a period of 45 days. Each licensee shall inspect the devices, and shall document the results of each inspection, on a weekly basis.
- e. The Department of Human Services shall annually conduct an on-site device inspection at each group home, in order to ensure that any electronic monitoring devices installed in the common areas are functioning properly, as required by subsection d. of this section. The department may elect to conduct the on-site device inspection required by this subsection as part of the broader inspection of each group home that it is required to perform under section 8 of P.L.2017, c.328 (C.30:11B-4.3).
- f. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit a group home licensee from installing and utilizing electronic monitoring devices in the group home's common areas, pursuant to the group home's internal policies, in cases where the group home's residents have not submitted a collective request for such monitoring.

- 4. a. A group home for individuals with developmental disabilities shall permit electronic monitoring devices to be installed and used in a resident's private room, as provided by this section, for the purposes of monitoring the resident's in-room care, treatment, and living conditions. Each licensee shall:
- (1) within six months after the effective date of this act, and annually thereafter, provide written notice to all residents, and to their authorized representatives, informing them of their right to install and use electronic monitoring devices in the residents' private rooms, as provided by this section, and articulating the notice requirements that are to be satisfied, pursuant to subsection b. of this section, before an electronic monitoring device may be installed and used in a private single occupancy room, and the consent requirements that are to be satisfied, pursuant to subsection c. of this section, before an electronic monitoring device may be installed and used in a private double occupancy room;
- (2) ensure that reasonable accommodations are made, as necessary, to enable the authorized use of electronic monitoring devices in private rooms, as provided by this section; and
- (3) provide written notice to the relevant resident, or the resident's authorized representative, of any applicable installation or building construction requirements or restrictions with which the resident must comply when installing and using an electronic monitoring device in the private room. Such notice shall be provided within 10 days after the licensee receives notice of the resident's intent to install electronic monitoring devices in a single occupancy room under subsection b. of this section or within 10 days after the licensee receives a resident's request for electronic

monitoring of a double occupancy room under subsection c. of this 2 section.

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- b. (1) The installation and use of electronic monitoring devices in a private single occupancy room: (a) shall be noncompulsory; and (b) may be done by the resident or the resident's authorized representative, at any time, following the resident's provision of notice to the licensee pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection.
- (2) Any person who wishes to install and utilize electronic monitoring devices in a resident's private single occupancy room shall provide the licensee with a written notice of intent at least 15 days prior to installation of the devices, and shall comply with any installation or building construction constraints that are identified by the licensee in the notice that is provided to the resident pursuant to paragraph (3) of subsection a. of this section.
- (3) Any resident who provides a notice of intent to install electronic monitoring devices in a private single occupancy room, or who so installs such devices, shall be deemed to have implicitly consented to electronic monitoring in the private room.
- c. (1) The installation and use of electronic monitoring devices in a private double occupancy room shall: (a) be noncompulsory; (b) be conditioned upon the licensee's receipt of written consent to such monitoring from all roommates of the resident who is requesting the monitoring, or from the roommates' authorized representative, as appropriate; and (c) to the extent practicable, protect the privacy rights of all roommates of the resident who is requesting the monitoring.
- (2) The roommate of a resident who requests electronic monitoring of a double occupancy room, or the roommate's authorized representative, may place conditions on his or her consent to the use of electronic monitoring devices within the private double occupancy room, including conditions that require the electronic monitoring devices to be pointed away from the consenting roommate at all times during operation, or at certain specified times. The roommate's consent to electronic monitoring, and any conditions on a roommate's consent that are established pursuant to this paragraph, shall be memorialized in an electronic monitoring agreement that is executed between the consenting roommate and the resident who requested the monitoring, or between their authorized representatives, as appropriate. licensee, either through its own activities, or through the activities of a third party, shall ensure that the conditions established in the agreement are followed.
- (3) Each resident, or the authorized representative thereof, who wishes to install and use an electronic monitoring device in a double occupancy private room, shall file with the licensee: (a) a signed form, developed by the division, formally requesting and giving the resident's express consent for the installation and use of one or more electronic monitoring devices in the double occupancy

room; and (b) a copy of the electronic monitoring agreement that has been executed between the resident and the resident's roommate pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, or, if the roommate or the roommate's authorized representative has refused to consent to electronic monitoring of the private room, a copy of the consent declination form that has been signed by the roommate or the roommate's authorized representative.

- (4) The installation and use of electronic monitoring devices in a private double occupancy room shall be done in compliance with any installation or building construction constraints that are identified by the licensee in the notice that is provided to the resident pursuant to paragraph (3) of subsection a. of this section.
- d. If a resident's roommate or the roommate's authorized representative, as appropriate, refuses to consent to the installation and use of an electronic monitoring device in a private double occupancy room, or if the licensee is unable to ensure compliance with the conditions on such installation and use that are imposed by a consenting roommate or the roommate's authorized representative in the agreement executed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection c. of this section, the licensee shall, within a reasonable period of time, and to the extent practicable, transfer the resident requesting the installation of the device to a different private room, in order to accommodate the resident's request for private monitoring. If a request for private monitoring cannot be accommodated, the resident or the resident's authorized representative may notify the division, in which case, the division shall make every reasonable attempt to timely transfer the resident to a group home that can accommodate the request.
- e. A licensee shall not refuse to admit an individual to a group home, and shall not transfer or remove an individual from a group home, except as otherwise provided by subsection d. of this section, on the basis that the individual, or the individual's authorized representative, has requested electronic monitoring of the individual's private room, as authorized by this section.
- f. A licensee shall ensure that a prominent written notice is posted on the entry door to any private room wherein electronic monitoring devices are installed and used pursuant to this section. The notice shall indicate that an electronic monitoring device has been installed in the room, and that visitors will be subject to electronic video monitoring while present therein.
- g. All of the costs associated with installation and maintenance of an electronic monitoring device in the private room of a resident shall be paid by the resident who requested the monitoring, or by the authorized representative thereof.
- 5. a. (1) Within 90 days after the effective date of this act, the division, in consultation with the Ombudsman for Individuals with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities and Their Families, the New Jersey Council on Developmental Disabilities, and the group

home provider community, shall establish and publish guidelines for the development of internal policies pursuant to this section.

- (2) Within 180 days after the publication of guidelines pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, each licensee shall develop and submit to the division a written internal policy specifying the procedures and protocols that are to be used by facility staff when installing and utilizing electronic monitoring devices as provided by this act.
- b. An internal electronic monitoring policy established pursuant to this section shall:
- (1) describe the procedures and protocols that are to be used: (a) when obtaining consent from residents and facility staff for the use of electronic monitoring devices in a group home's common areas, as provided by section 3 of this act; and (b) when obtaining consent from residents and roommates for the use of electronic monitoring devices in private double occupancy rooms, as provided by subsection c. of section 4 of this act;
- (2) describe the procedures and protocols that are to be used in the review of footage recorded by electronic monitoring devices in the group home's common areas. The procedures and protocols adopted pursuant to this paragraph shall, at a minimum, reflect the requirements of subsection c. of this section; and
- (3) identify the persons who will have access to footage recorded by electronic monitoring devices installed in the group home's common areas and private rooms, and the circumstances under which recorded footage will be subject to review by such persons.
- c. Whenever a licensee receives notice about a complaint, allegation, or reported incident of abuse, neglect, or exploitation occurring within the group home, the licensee shall forward to the division, for appropriate review, any and all potentially relevant footage recorded by electronic monitoring devices in the group home's common areas.

6. a. The division shall:

- (1) develop, and provide to each licensee, consent forms that are to be filled out and signed by individuals who consent to, or request, electronic monitoring under section 3 or subsection c. of section 4 of this act, and consent declination forms that are to be filled out and signed by individuals who refuse to consent to such electronic monitoring; and
- (2) develop, and post on its Internet website, standardized notice of intent forms that a group home resident and the resident's authorized representative may elect to use when providing a licensee with a notice of intent to engage in electronic monitoring of a private single occupancy room, as required by subsection b. of section 4 of this act.

- b. Consent forms and consent declination forms filed under section 3 or subsection c. of section 4 of this act, and notices of intent filed under subsection b. of section 4 of this act, shall be retained by the licensee for a period of time to be determined by the division.
- c. When seeking to obtain consent from residents for electronic monitoring, as required by this act, a licensee shall comply with best practices that apply to professional interactions or communications being undertaken with persons with developmental disabilities, and particularly, with those persons who have difficulty with communication or understanding.
- d. The division may establish additional consent or consent declination requirements, for the purposes of this act, as deemed by the division to be necessary.

7. Notwithstanding the provisions of this act to the contrary, if, as of the effective date of this act, a licensee has already installed and is utilizing electronic monitoring devices in a group home's common areas or private rooms, the licensee may continue to utilize the devices so installed, in accordance with the licensee's written internal policies; shall not be required to remove the devices from service; and shall not be required to comply with the provisions of this act in order to continue utilizing the previously-installed devices. However, to the extent that a group home's common areas or private rooms do not contain electronic monitoring devices on the effective date of this act, the licensee shall comply with the provisions of section 3 and 4 of this act, as applicable, when installing and utilizing new electronic monitoring devices in such unmonitored areas.

8. a. Any licensee that fails to comply with the provisions of this act shall be subject to a penalty of \$5,000 for the first offense, and a penalty of \$10,000 for the second or subsequent offense, to be collected with costs in a summary proceeding, pursuant to the "Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999," P.L.1999, c.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.), as well as an appropriate administrative penalty, the amount of which shall be determined by the division.

b. A group home licensee shall not be subject to penalties under this section, or to any other disciplinary action, for failing to comply with the requirements of section 3 or 4 of this act, as applicable, if the group home licensee establishes, through documentation or otherwise, that electronic monitoring devices were installed and being utilized in the group home's common areas or private rooms, or both, as of the effective date of this act, as provided by section 7 of this act, and that the group home is, therefore, exempt from compliance with the requirements of section

47 3 or section 4 of this act, as appropriate.

9. a. Within five years after the effective date of this act, the division shall prepare and submit to the Governor, and, pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1991, c.164 (C.52:14-19.1), to the Legislature, a written report that:

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- (1) identifies best practices for the installation and use of electronic monitoring devices under this act;
- (2) identifies best practices and provides recommendations regarding the obtaining of informed consent for electronic monitoring, as provided by this act; and
- (3) provides recommendations for the implementation of new legislation, policies, protocols, and procedures related to the use of electronic monitoring devices in group homes.
- The Commissioner of Human Services, in consultation with the assistant commissioner of the division, shall annually prepare and submit to the Governor, and, pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1991, c.164 (C.52:14-19.1 et seq.), to the Legislature, a written report describing how this act has been implemented in the State. Each annual report shall include, at a minimum:
- (1) a list of group homes that are currently using electronic monitoring devices in the common areas;
- (2) a list of group homes that have not installed electronic monitoring devices in the common areas;
- (3) to the extent known, a list of group homes that have failed to install and use electronic monitoring devices in the common areas upon the request of the residents, as provided by section 3 of this act, despite the licensee's receipt of uniform resident consent authorizing such monitoring, and an indication of the penalties that were imposed under section 8 of this act in response to such failures;
- (4) a list of group homes that are exempt from compliance with the provisions of section 3 or 4 of this act, as provided by section 7
- (5) an indication of the number and percentage of private single occupancy rooms where electronic monitoring devices are installed and used, as provided by subsection b. of section 4 of this act, and the number and percentage of private double occupancy rooms where electronic monitoring devices are installed and used, as provided by subsection c. of section 4 of this act; and
- (6) recommendations for legislative, executive, or other action that can be taken to improve compliance with the act's provisions, or to otherwise expand the consensual use of electronic monitoring devices in group homes.
- 43 The Ombudsman for Individuals with Intellectual or 44 Developmental Disabilities and Their Families shall include, in each of the ombudsman's annual reports prepared pursuant to 46 section 3 of P.L.2017, c.269 (C.30:1AA-9.3), a section evaluating the implementation of this act and providing recommendations for 48 improvement.

10. The Commissioner of Human Services, in consultation with the assistant commissioner of the division, shall adopt rules and regulations, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), as may be necessary to effectuate the provisions of this act.

11. This act shall take effect on the first day of the third month next following the date of enactment.

STATEMENT

This bill would provide certain requirements in association with the use of electronic monitoring devices (EMDs) at group homes for individuals with developmental disabilities. An "EMD" is a camera or other electronic device that uses video, but not audio, recording capabilities to monitor the activities taking place in the area where the device is installed. The sponsor believes that it is imperative to enhance the quality of life of people with disabilities. Through this bill, the sponsor aims to make video monitoring technology more available in group home settings, taking great care to strike the important balance between protecting people's privacy and protecting their overall well-being. In so doing, the bill respects the rights of all individuals with intellectual or developmental disabilities, placing a premium on their individuality and recognizing that different people have different needs and preferences.

Scope of Bill

The term "group home" is defined more broadly in this bill than it is in other laws. Specifically, the term is defined to mean a living arrangement that is licensed by the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) in the Department of Human Services (DHS), and is operated in a residence or residences leased or owned by a licensee; which living arrangement either provides the opportunity for multiple adults with developmental disabilities to live together in a home, sharing in chores and the overall management of the residence, or provides the opportunity for a single adult with developmental disabilities and extreme behavioral difficulties to live more independently while receiving full-time care, and in which on-site staff provides supervision, training, or assistance, in a variety of forms and intensity, as required to assist the individual or individuals as they move toward independence. "Group home" does not include a living arrangement that is dedicated for use by children with developmental disabilities. The revised definition used in the bill makes it clear that this term not only includes facilities that house multiple persons with developmental disabilities, but also includes facilities that, while commonly

referred to as supervised apartments, provide group home-style living for a single person who has developmental disabilities and particularly severe behavioral difficulties that prevent them from being housed in a group home with other disabled persons.

The bill would require group homes, as defined thereunder, to install EMDs in the common areas, upon the agreement, request, and uniform consent of all residents. "Common areas" is defined to include entrances, living areas, dining areas, stairwells, and outdoor areas, but not bathroom areas. The bill would additionally require group homes to permit the installation and use of EMDs in the private rooms of group home residents.

The bill is not intended to impose new requirements on those group home providers who already engage in electronic monitoring pursuant to an internal organizational policy. As a result, the bill includes a provision that grandfathers-in and exempts from the bill's provisions those group homes that have already installed, and are utilizing, EMDs as of the bill's effective date. Specifically, the bill provides that any such group home: 1) may continue to use previously installed electronic monitoring devices in accordance with the organization's written policies; 2) will not be required to remove the devices from service; and 3) will not be required to comply with the bill's consent requirements in order to continue utilizing the devices. However, to the extent that a group home's common areas or private rooms do not contain EMDs on the bill's effective date, the licensee will be required to comply with the bill when installing new EMDs in such unmonitored areas. The bill is intended to give residents - particularly those with severe behavioral difficulties – the right to request electronic monitoring in the group home, as necessary to ensure their safe care. The bill is not intended to impose new electronic monitoring requirements on providers that already engage in electronic monitoring; and it is not intended to require other group home providers to commence electronic monitoring, except in those cases where the residents have requested and agreed to such monitoring.

Installation and Use of EMDs in Common Areas

Under the bill's provisions, any group home that does not have EMDs already installed in the group home's common areas will be required to install EMDs in those common areas, upon the collective request of the residents and the residents' authorized representatives, if all of the residents of the group home and their authorized representatives agree to have such electronic monitoring devices installed and expressly consent to the installation and use of such devices. A licensee will be prohibited from requiring the group home's current residents to consent to the installation and use of electronic monitoring devices in the common areas as a condition of their continued residency in the group home.

A licensee operating a group home that does not have electronic monitoring devices already installed in the common areas will be required: 1) within six months after the group home adopts an internal electronic monitoring policy pursuant to the bill's provisions, to take affirmative action to determine whether the residents of the group home and their authorized representatives want and consent to have electronic monitoring devices installed and used in the group home's common areas; and 2) annually provide written notice to all residents and their authorized representatives informing them of their right to request the installation and use of electronic monitoring devices in the group home's common areas.

The bill would require any group home that installs and uses electronic monitoring devices in its common areas, pursuant to the agreement, request, and consent of the residents, to: 1) require each person employed by the group home to provide express written consent to the use of the EMDs in the group home's common areas, as a condition of the person's employment; 2) ensure that a prominent written notice is posted at the entrance and exit doors to the home informing visitors that they will be subject to electronic video monitoring while present in the home; and 3) ensure that, in the future, the group home only allows residence by those individuals who consent to the ongoing use of electronic monitoring devices in the group home's common areas.

The EMDs installed in a group home's common areas are to be unobstructed and recording at all times. Each licensee will be required to inspect the devices, and document the results of each inspection, on a weekly basis. The DHS will further be required to annually conduct an on-site device inspection, as part of its broader group home inspection authority, in order to ensure that the EMDs installed in a group home's common areas are functioning properly, as required by the bill.

An individual's refusal to consent to the use of EMDs in a group home's common areas may not be used as a basis to prevent the timely placement of the individual in appropriate housing without surveillance.

The bill would specify that nothing in the provisions of section 3, regarding the installation of EMDs in a group home's common areas, may be deemed to prohibit a group home licensee from installing and utilizing EMDs in the group home's common areas, pursuant to the group home's internal policies, in cases where the group home's residents have not submitted a collective request for such monitoring. This bill is intended to require the placement of EMDs in common areas only in cases where group home residents have collectively requested the electronic monitoring of such common areas. It is not intended to limit a licensee's discretionary ability to install and utilize EMDs in the common areas, in

accordance with the group home's internal policies, in the absence of a collective resident request.

Installation and Use of EMDs in Private Rooms

The bill would further require all group homes to permit EMDs to be installed and used, on a voluntary and noncompulsory basis, in the private rooms of residents.

The installation and use of EMDs in a private single occupancy room may be done by the resident or the resident's authorized representative, at any time, following the resident's provision of written notice to the licensee of the resident's intent to engage in electronic monitoring of the private room. Such written notice is to be submitted to the licensee at least 15 days prior to installation of the devices in the private single occupancy room. Any resident, or the authorized representative thereof, who provides such a notice of intent to install EMDs in a private single occupancy room, or who so installs such devices, will be deemed to have implicitly consented to electronic monitoring of the private room.

The installation and use of EMDs in a private double occupancy room may be effectuated only with the express written consent of the roommates of the resident who requested the monitoring, or of the roommates' authorized representatives, as the case may be. A roommate may place conditions on his or her consent to the use of EMDs within the double occupancy room, including conditions that require the EMDs to be pointed away from the consenting roommate at all times during operation, or at certain specified times. The roommate's consent to electronic monitoring, and any conditions on the roommate's consent, are to be memorialized in a formal electronic monitoring agreement that is executed between the consenting roommate and the resident who requested the monitoring, or between their authorized representatives, as The licensee, either through its own activities or through a third-party's activities, will be required to ensure that the conditions established in the agreement are followed.

If a resident's roommate or the roommate's authorized representative, as appropriate, refuses to consent to the installation and use of an EMD in a private double occupancy room, or if the licensee is unable to ensure compliance with the conditions on such installation and use that are imposed by a consenting roommate or the roommate's authorized representative, the licensee will be required, within a reasonable period of time, and to the extent practicable, to transfer the resident requesting the installation of the device to a different private room, in order to accommodate the resident's request for private monitoring. If a request for private monitoring cannot be accommodated, the resident or resident's authorized representative may notify the DDD, which will be required to make every reasonable attempt to timely transfer the resident to a group home that can accommodate the request.

All of the costs associated with installation and maintenance of an EMD in a private room are to be paid by the resident who requested the monitoring, or by the authorized representative thereof.

Additional Provisions

The bill would require a group home licensee, when seeking to obtain consent from residents for electronic monitoring, to comply with best practices that apply to professional interactions or communications being undertaken with persons with developmental disabilities, and particularly, with those persons who have difficulty with communication or understanding. The DDD would be authorized to impose any additional consent or consent declination requirements that it deems to be necessary.

Any recordings produced by an EMD in a group home's common areas are to be retained by the group home for a period of 45 days. Any consent forms, consent declination forms, and notice of intent forms submitted under the bill are to be retained by the group home for a period of time to be determined by the DDD.

Within 180 days after the bill's effective date, each group home will be required to develop and submit to the division a written internal policy specifying the procedures and protocols that are to be used by program staff when installing and utilizing EMDs. The internal policy is to provide, amongst other things, that whenever a licensee receives notice about a complaint, allegation, or reported incident of abuse, neglect, or exploitation occurring within the group home, the licensee will forward to the DDD, for appropriate review, all potentially relevant footage recorded by EMDs in the group home's common areas.

Any residential program that fails to comply with the bill's requirements will be subject to a penalty of \$5,000 for the first offense, and a penalty of \$10,000 for the second or subsequent offense, as well as an appropriate administrative penalty, the amount of which is to be determined by the DHS. However, a group home licensee will not be subject to penalties or other disciplinary action for failing to comply with the bill's requirements if the group home licensee establishes, through documentation or otherwise, that EMDs were installed and being utilized in the group home on the bill's effective date, and that the group home is, therefore, exempt from compliance with the bill's provisions related to the placement of EMDs in unmonitored areas.

The Commissioner of Human Services, in consultation with the assistant commissioner of the DDD, will be required to annually report to the Governor and Legislature on the implementation of the bill's provisions. The Ombudsman for Individuals with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities and Their Families will similarly be required to include, in each of the ombudsman's annual reports, a section evaluating the implementation of the bill and providing recommendations for improvement. In addition, the bill requires

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1	the DDD, within five years of the bill's effective date, to submit a
2	written report that: 1) identifies best practices for the installation
3	and use of EMDs under the bill; 2) identifies best practices and
4	provides recommendations regarding the obtaining of informed
5	consent for electronic monitoring under the bill; and 3) provides
6	recommendations for the implementation of new legislation,
7	policies, protocols, and procedures related to the use of EMDs in
8	group homes.
9	This bill is named in honor of Billy Cray, an individual with a
0	developmental disability who, in 2017, at 33 years of age, was

developmental disability who, in 2017, at 33 years of age, was unfortunately found dead in the group home in New Jersey where he resided.