

ANALYSIS OF THE NEW JERSEY
FISCAL YEAR 1999 - 2000 BUDGET



DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY

PREPARED BY
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES
NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE
MARCH 1999

NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Robert E. Littell (R), 24th District (Sussex and parts of Hunterdon and Morris), *Chairman*
Peter A. Inverso (R), 14th District (Parts of Mercer and Middlesex), *Vice Chairman*
Anthony R. Bucco (R), 25th District (Part of Morris)
Walter J. Kavanaugh (R), 16th District (Parts of Morris and Somerset)
Bernard F. Kenny, Jr. (D), 33rd District (Part of Hudson)
Joseph M. Kyrillos, Jr. (R), 13th District (Parts of Middlesex and Monmouth)
Wynona M. Lipman (D), 29th District (Parts of Essex and Union)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Richard H. Bagger (R), 22nd District (Parts of Middlesex, Morris, Somerset and Union), *Chairman*
Leonard Lance (R), 23rd District (Warren and parts of Hunterdon and Mercer), *Vice Chairman*
Francis J. Blee (R), 2nd District (Part of Atlantic)
Joseph Charles, Jr. (D), 31st District (Part of Hudson)
Steve Corodemus (R), 11th District (Part of Monmouth)
Clare M. Farragher (R), 12th District (Part of Monmouth)
John C. Gibson (R), 1st District (Cape May and parts of Atlantic and Cumberland)
Guy R. Gregg (R), 24th District (Sussex and parts of Hunterdon and Morris)
John V. Kelly (R), 36th District (Parts of Bergen, Essex and Passaic)
Joseph R. Malone, III (R), 30th District (Parts of Burlington, Monmouth and Ocean)
William D. Payne (D), 29th District (Parts of Essex and Union)
Nellie Pou (D), 35th District (Part of Passaic)
Louis A. Romano (D), 33rd District (Part of Hudson)
Joseph Suliga (D), 20th District (Part of Union)
Bonnie Watson Coleman (D), 15th District (Part of Mercer)
Joel M. Weingarten (R), 21st District (Parts of Essex and Union)

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

Alan R. Kooney, *Legislative Budget and Finance Officer*
Allan Parry, *Assistant Legislative Budget and Finance Officer*

Glenn E. Moore, III, *Director, Central Staff*
William G. Double, *Section Chief, Law and Public Safety Section*

This report was prepared by the Law and Public Safety Section of the Office of Legislative Services under the direction of the Legislative Budget and Finance Officer. The primary author was William J. Castner.

Questions or comments may be directed to the OLS Law and Public Safety Section (Tel. 609 984-0231) or the Legislative Budget and Finance Office (Tel. 609 292-8030).

DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Budget Pages..... C-9 to C-10, C-17 to C18, C-24 to
C-25, D-257 to D-289, E-11 to E-
13.

Fiscal Summary (\$000)

	Expended FY 1998	Adjusted. Appropriation FY 1999	Recommended FY 2000	Percent Change 1999-00
State Budgeted	\$407,807	\$401,290	\$418,373	4.3%
Federal Funds	55,736	115,193	94,242	(18.2)%
<u>Other</u>	<u>98,576</u>	<u>163,318</u>	<u>172,148</u>	<u>5.4%</u>
Grand Total	\$562,119	\$679,801	\$684,763	0.7%

Personnel Summary - Positions By Funding Source

	Actual FY 1998	Revised FY 1999	Funded FY 2000	Percent Change 1999-00
State	5,854	5,964	6,294	5.5%
Federal	130	139	147	5.8%
<u>Other</u>	<u>1,548</u>	<u>1,708</u>	<u>1,875</u>	<u>9.8%</u>
Total Positions	7,532	7,811	8,316	6.5%

FY 1998 (as of December) and revised FY 1999 (as of September) personnel data reflect actual payroll counts. FY 2000 data reflect the number of positions funded.

Introduction

The Department of Law and Public Safety, under the supervision of the Attorney General, is responsible for statewide law enforcement and the prosecution of criminals. The department also provides legal services for State government, administers marine traffic laws, ensures compliance with national voter registration requirements and enforces public protection laws in consumer affairs, civil rights, gaming, alcoholic beverages, racing and combative sports.

The Juvenile Justice Commission, created in 1995, administers juvenile programs that were formerly located in the Departments of Corrections, Human Services and Law and Public Safety. The commission is responsible for providing residential and community programs dedicated to the treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. The commission also administers local grant programs. Other agencies located in, but not of, the Department of Law and Public Safety include: the Election Law Enforcement Commission, the Executive Commission on Ethical Standards and the Victims of Crime Compensation Board.

Key Points

The Governor recommends a total appropriation of \$418.4 million in State funding in FY 2000 for the Department of Law and Public Safety, an increase of \$17.1 million, or 4.3 percent, over the FY 1999 adjusted appropriation of \$401.3 million. Recommended direct state services funding of \$352.4 million is \$21.9 million, or 6.6 percent, over the FY 1999 adjusted appropriation of \$330.5 million. The department's FY 2000 capital budget would decrease by \$5.4 million, from \$19.9 million in FY 1999 to \$14.5 million in FY 2000, a 27.1 percent decrease. Federal funds for the department are also anticipated to decline, from \$115.2 million in FY 1999 to \$94.2 million in FY 2000, a \$21 million (18.2 percent) reduction. Other funds are anticipated to increase \$8.8 million, or 5.4 percent, from \$163.3 million in FY 1999 to \$172.1 million in FY 2000. These changes are discussed in more detail below.

Law Enforcement - State Police

- ! The Governor's budget recommends \$1.9 million in new funding for State Police salaries. According to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), this increase is needed to offset the costs associated with a higher-than-expected number of troopers who graduated from the 118th State Police class (approximately 150) in FY 1999 and for the salaries of an additional 100 troopers expected to graduate from the 119th and 120th State Police classes in FY 2000.
- ! The recommended budget includes a total of \$13.7 million to continue a "line of credit" vehicle replacement plan for the State Police. Under this method of acquiring vehicles, the State Police would make finance payments each fiscal year to lease vehicles, although a small number of utility vehicles would also be purchased. According to information contained in the Governor's Budget in Brief, the combined FY 1999 and FY 2000 appropriations will result in the replacement of the entire fleet of State Police vehicles.
- ! An appropriation of \$4.7 million is recommended for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) 2000 data processing project, an increase of \$2.5 million. The project is designed to link State Police, State agencies and local police departments with advanced, computerized law enforcement technology operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The increased FY 2000 funding is for phase two of the three-phase project. Between \$8 million and \$13.2 million in annual continuation funding may be required upon completion of this project.
- ! The Governor's budget recommends a new appropriation of \$1.5 million to develop, equip and train urban search and rescue teams. The department projects that these teams would become certified by the Federal Emergency Medical Agency (FEMA) as official disaster response teams once they meet the appropriate standards for training and equipment.
- ! The budget recommends a \$1.6 million decrease in the Division of State Police's capital budget from \$7.4 million in FY 1999 to \$5.8 million in FY 2000. This reduction largely represents the elimination of one-time funding for forensic laboratory equipment in FY 1999. The recommended State Police capital budget includes \$2.5 million for the Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Management System, an \$86,000 increase above FY 1999 funding; \$1.3 million for radio replacements; and \$2 million for four removal, replacement and facility repair projects.

Key Points (Cont'd)

Law Enforcement - Criminal Justice

- ! The budget recommends a \$3.2 million increase for Division of Criminal Justice salaries. In recent fiscal years, the Department of Law and Public Safety has transferred funding from other sources, such as the Safe and Secure Communities program, to cover salary deficits in the division.
- ! The Governor's budget recommends new line-item appropriations totaling \$1.9 million to replace funding provided by budget language in FY 1999 from forfeiture proceeds. This figure includes \$1.7 million for matching funds for federal grant programs; and \$200,000 for DNA testing of sex offenders pursuant to the requirements of Megan's Law.
- ! New funding of \$1.25 million is recommended to establish and administer the New Jersey Human Relations Council pursuant to P.L. 1997, c.257 (C. 52:9DD-8 et seq.). The 33-member council would develop initiatives to combat crime based on race, color, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or physical or mental disability. The council would also assist and train county human relations commissions and assist the Office of Bias Crimes and Community Relations in the Division of Criminal Justice in its efforts to foster better community relations throughout the State.
- ! The budget recommends a new appropriation of \$650,000 for a Government Integrity and Corruption unit in the Division of Criminal Justice to investigate and prosecute fraud and abuse by county and local government employees. The unit would evaluate cases and work closely with local agencies and other sections of the division to ensure that criminal cases are pursued.
- ! The Office of Insurance Fraud Prosecutor was established in the Division of Criminal Justice in FY 1999 pursuant to the "Auto Insurance Cost Reduction Act," (P.L.1998, c.21). This office is responsible for investigating and prosecuting automobile insurance fraud and for establishing a statewide fraud enforcement policy in cooperation with the county prosecutors. When fully staffed, the office will have 265 positions, including insurance fraud investigators transferred to it from the Department of Banking and Insurance (DBI). Funding for the office would be provided through the transfer in FY 2000 of approximately \$25 million in automobile insurer fee revenue from DBI.
- ! Safe and Secure Communities Program continuation funding of \$3.6 million is recommended for FY 2000. This program was established by P.L.1993, c.220 for the sole purpose of providing funding to municipalities for community policing projects. The major portion of Safe and Secure Penalty funding is provided through a dedicated penalty assessed for certain crimes.

Juvenile Services

- ! The Governor's budget includes recommended salary reductions of approximately \$1.1 million resulting from overtime savings at Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) institutions. This savings was made possible by the addition of 69 permanent staff, hired through a \$4 million appropriation in FY 1999. However, the decrease in overtime costs is partially offset by a recommended \$500,000 increase for salary needs, primarily in Juvenile Community Programs. These programs provide day and residential programs for juvenile offenders at non-State institutions and programs.

Key Points (Cont'd)

- ! The recommended budget includes \$250,000 in additional funding for the Juvenile Justice Commission to operate a new 144-bed facility at the Juvenile Medium Security Facility in Bordentown to house juveniles relocated from the New Jersey Training School for Boys in Jamesburg. Approximately \$3.6 million of capital funding was provided in FY 1999 for the design and construction of this facility.
- ! The budget recommends a \$3.9 million decrease in the Juvenile Justice Commission's (JJC) capital budget from \$12.5 million in FY 1999 to \$8.6 million in FY 2000. This reduction largely represents the elimination of certain one-time funds for facility upgrade, repair and infrastructure improvement projects. Recommended FY 2000 funding includes \$4 million for fire/life safety improvement at the New Jersey Training School for Boys in Jamesburg; \$1 million in new funds for JJC suicide prevention improvements, including new lighting and dormitory fixtures and the removal of other hazardous items; \$1.2 million for various roof replacements; and \$2.4 million for seven other renovation, construction and improvement projects at various sites.

Legal Services

- ! The Governor recommends an appropriation of \$15.3 million for Division of Law salaries in FY 2000, an increase of \$1.2 million over the division's FY 1999 adjusted salary appropriation. According to the Department of Law and Public Safety's budget request, this funding would enable the division to fully fund legal services required to defend tort claims brought against State agencies, officers and employees.

Federal Funds

- ! Federal funding for the department is estimated to decline from \$115.2 million in FY 1999 to \$94.2 million in FY 2000, a \$21 million reduction (18.2 percent). Significant decreases include a \$1.3 million reduction in Violence Against Women Act grant funding; a \$4.5 million reduction in Victim Assistance Grants; a \$2 million reduction in drug enforcement grant awards; a \$3.6 million reduction in truth-in-sentencing awards; a \$2.6 million reduction in drug testing prevention, which was a one-time award in FY 1999; and a \$3 million reduction in funding for a youth gang gun initiative. According to the department, the anticipated decreases are not expected to have an impact on these programs because the decreases largely reflect overstatements in FY 1999 of anticipated revenue from these sources. The Division of Highway Traffic Safety expects a net \$1.4 million increase, primarily due to an increase in occupant protection incentive funds for adopting and implementing programs to reduce highway fatalities and injuries resulting from individuals riding without seat belts.

Other Funds

- ! Other funds in the department are anticipated to increase \$8.8 million, or 5.4 percent, from \$163.3 million in FY 1999 to \$172.1 million in FY 2000. The State Police anticipate receiving \$6.4 million in additional reimbursements for services it provides on a contract basis, such as patrol on the roads of the highway authorities; investigative services for the Divisions of Alcoholic Beverage Control and Gaming Enforcement; and air ambulance services. Other funds for the operation of the State professional boards in the Division of Consumer Affairs are expected to increase \$2.3 million due to increased responsibilities for board operations, including the licensing of new professions and inflationary adjustments.

Key Points (Cont'd)

<u>BACKGROUND PAPERS</u>	<u>PAGES</u>
Treatment of Juvenile Sex Offenders	38 - 40
Law Enforcement Technology In State Police Patrol Vehicles	41 - 43
The Victims of Crime Compensation Board	44 - 48

Program Description and Overview

The Department of Law and Public Safety, under the supervision of the Attorney General, is responsible for statewide law enforcement, emergency response services and the prosecution of criminals. The department also provides legal services for State government, administers marine traffic laws and enforces public protection laws in consumer affairs, civil rights, gaming, alcoholic beverages, racing, election campaigns, and combative sports.

The following agencies are located in, but not of, the Department of Law and Public Safety for administrative purposes:

- ! The Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) provides custody, care and treatment to juvenile offenders in State institutions and community programs.
- ! The Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC) monitors the reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures and lobbyists' financial disclosures. ELEC also administers the State's gubernatorial election public financing law.
- ! The Executive Commission on Ethical Standards (ECES) issues advisory opinions interpreting the New Jersey conflicts of interest law for State officers and employees and enforces the financial disclosure law.
- ! The Victims of Crime Compensation Board (VCCB) assists crime victims through compensation for medical expenses and loss of earnings as well as providing a victim counseling service.

The department's traditional responsibilities have undergone change in response to legislative mandates and executive initiatives in recent years. In FY 1996, the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) was transferred from the department to the Department of Transportation to consolidate and improve the effectiveness of motor vehicle related programs required to implement the Federal Clean Air Act. In the same year, the New Jersey Cemetery Board was transferred from the Department of Banking to the Division of Consumer Affairs in the department.

In FY 1999, the Division of Elections in the Department of State was transferred to the Department of Law and Public Safety. The division ensures that the State remains in compliance with the reporting requirements of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993. The recommended budget would fund the agency at \$400,000, a \$5,000 reduction from its FY 1999 adjusted appropriation.

The Office of Insurance Fraud Prosecutor (OIFP) was established in the Division of Criminal Justice in FY 1999 pursuant to the "Auto Insurance Cost Reduction Act," (P.L.1998, c.21). This office is responsible for investigating and prosecuting automobile insurance fraud and for establishing a statewide fraud enforcement policy in cooperation with the county prosecutors. When fully staffed, the office will have 265 positions, according to the department, including insurance fraud investigators transferred to it from the Department of Banking and Insurance (DBI). Funding for the office would be provided through the transfer in FY 2000 of approximately \$25 million in automobile insurer fee revenue from DBI.

Pursuant to P.L.1997, c.19, the Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Enforcement Bureau inspectors, members of the State Capitol police and marine police officers in the Bureau of Marine Law Enforcement were merged into the Division of State Police. In April, 1997, 138 of the 158 officers and inspectors eligible to transfer to the State Police, while not required to undergo traditional State Police training, passed a physical training test and were certified as troopers under the 116th(A) State Police class.

Program Description and Overview (Cont'd)

The 118th State Police recruit class graduated approximately 150 troopers in FY 1999. The Governor's budget recommends \$1.9 million in new funding for State Police salaries to offset the costs associated with a higher-than-expected number of troopers who graduated from this State Police class in FY 1999 and for the salaries of an additional 100 troopers expected to graduate from the 119th and 120th State Police classes in FY 2000. Two classes are recommended to be trained instead of one larger class in FY 2000, according to OMB, to assist State Police efforts to aggressively recruit women and minority trooper candidates.

In FY 2000, the Governor recommends that the Office of Emergency Management in the Division of State Police work in concert with the Division of Fire Safety in the Department of Community Affairs to establish urban rescue teams to respond to emergencies in the State. The Governor's budget recommends a new appropriation of \$1.5 million to develop, equip and train urban search and rescue teams.

The Safe and Secure Communities program (P.L. 1993, c. 220) provides funding to municipalities with crime rates exceeding 70 percent of the statewide average for salaries of police officers and other law enforcement personnel engaged in community policing activities and for law enforcement equipment. In FY 1998, the program provided funding to 170 municipalities for the salaries of 356 police officers and 17 non-police personnel. The Governor recommends a state aid appropriation of \$3.6 million in FY 2000 for the Safe and Secure Communities program, the same amount provided in FY 1999.

The budget recommends a new appropriation of \$650,000 for the Government Integrity and Corruption unit in the Division of Criminal Justice to investigate and prosecute cases involving fraud and abuse by county and local employees. Although the division has previously carried out these activities, the new funding would formally establish this unit and allow for the hiring of seven to eight investigators and the purchase of equipment. According to the department, this would improve the unit's ability to work in conjunction with local agencies to ensure that instances of alleged misconduct or misappropriations are quickly referred to the unit so that proper investigations can be conducted and evidence gathered efficiently. The unit would evaluate cases and work closely with other sections of the division to ensure that criminal cases are pursued.

The Office of Bias Crimes and Community Relations in the Division of Criminal Justice helps ensure compliance with New Jersey's laws against hate crimes. The Division on Civil Rights also investigates complaints dealing with New Jersey's Law Against Discrimination. The budget recommends the division be funded in FY 2000 at \$4.5 million, the same level as FY 1999. In addition, new funding of \$1.25 million is recommended for the New Jersey Human Relations Council pursuant to P.L. 1997, c.257 (C. 52:9DD-8 et seq.). The 33-member council would develop initiatives to combat crime based on race, color, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or physical or mental disability. The council would also assist and train county human relations commissions and assist the Office of Bias Crimes and Community Relations in its efforts to foster better community relations throughout the State.

The department has assumed a major role in the implementation of the Community Notification Law ("Megan's Law"). The Office of Attorney General, in consultation with a special 12-member council and professionals in the fields of mental health and law enforcement, provides county prosecutors with information used to determine the level of risk posed by sex offenders in New Jersey. The Attorney General has also been required to defend the constitutionality of this law since it was enacted in 1994. The law also requires the State Police to maintain a statewide registry of sex offenders.

Program Description and Overview (Cont'd)

The Division of Law provides legal counsel to all officers, department, agencies and instrumentalities of State government. The division represents the State in all claims brought against the State and its employees for personal injury, property damage and contract claims, as well as prosecuting all claims for property damage on behalf of the State. Of the division's \$52.9 million recommended budget, \$36.5 million is expected to be derived from reimbursements provided by other State agencies or public authorities for legal services that the division furnishes.

Statewide traffic fatalities declined from 809 in 1996 to 782 in 1997, according to statistics from the Division of Highway Traffic Safety. The Attorney General has attributed this decrease, in part, to the success of the "Aggressive Driver-Enforcement" program in which six counties participated. Funding was provided by a \$450,000 grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. This program, which was a cooperative effort of the State Police, the Division of Highway Traffic Safety and municipal police, involved increased patrolling and the use of a telephone hotline to report aggressive drivers to the police.

P.L.1997, c.415 increased the speed limit to 65 mph on 400 miles of State highways beginning in May, 1998. The law also doubled fines for speeding in the areas where the speed limit is increased. Eighteen months after the law is in effect, the Commissioner of Transportation, in consultation with the Attorney General and the State authorities, is required to present a study to the Governor and Legislature determining the overall impact of the law and whether the speed limit on public highways should increase, decrease or remain the same.

The Governor's budget recommends \$1,500,000, the same level as the FY 1999 adjusted appropriation, for the Health Insurance Fraud Investigation Unit in the Division of Criminal Justice. These funds would be used to coordinate civil and criminal health care fraud enforcement between the Departments of Law and Public Safety, Human Services and Banking and Insurance to increase the number of health care fraud prosecutions.

The State Medical Examiner's Office (SME) provides oversight and operational support for county medical examinations, including toxicology services to the 21 counties. Prior to FY 1997, the State also provided and funded postmortem and forensic services to Essex, Passaic, Somerset, and Hudson counties and toxicology services to all 21 counties. After State funding was recommended for elimination in FY 1997 for these services, the counties agreed to reimburse the SME to provide them. In FY 2000, an appropriation of \$5.7 million for the SME is recommended, a \$300,000 increase over the FY 1999 adjusted appropriation. Of the total, \$5.5 million is from county reimbursements and \$211,000 is a direct state services appropriation.

Pursuant to P.L.1995, c. 284, the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC), was placed in, but not of the Department of Law and Public Safety to administer and better coordinate a variety of juvenile custody, care and treatment programs that were formerly located within the department and in the Departments of Corrections and Human Services. The JJC is responsible for approximately 1,400 juvenile offenders and the operation of 29 facilities: three secure institutions housing offenders under the age of 19, a "boot camp" for nonviolent juvenile offenders, one detention center, and eight nonresidential and 16 residential non-secure rehabilitation facilities for juveniles adjudicated delinquent.

P.L. 1995, c.330 established the boot camp for nonviolent juvenile offenders under supervision of the JJC. The program includes military discipline, physical work and substance abuse prevention and education. Juveniles in the program dress in military-style uniforms and live in barracks similar to military facilities. The Governor's budget recommends an appropriation of \$3.9 million for the operation of the boot camp, the same level as in FY 1999.

Program Description and Overview (Cont'd)

In May, 1997, the State opened Valentine Hall in Bordentown, a facility exclusively for female juvenile offenders committed to the JJC's Female Secure Care Program. The facility, which cost approximately \$1.3 million to renovate, has a capacity of 35 and is estimated to have an average daily population of 23 in FY 2000. The program includes group and individual therapy and classes in cosmetology, career awareness, women's issues, crafts, health, general academics, physical education, parenting and computers. The Governor's budget recommends funding the Female Secure Care Program at \$2.8 million, the same level as FY 1999.

The Racing Commission oversees licensing, drug testing and parimutuel betting to ensure the integrity of thoroughbred and harness racing at the State's five racetracks. Since FY 1998, the racing commission has been funded from off-budget revenues generated from the regulation of the racing industry. P.L.1997, c. 29, directed that, in FY 1998 and thereafter, 50 percent of unclaimed parimutuel ticket revenue be appropriated to the Racing Commission. In January, 1998, a Racing Industry Study Commission recommended that the State provide \$25 million annually to augment racetrack purses and revenues.

In the early period of casino gambling in this State, the growth of the Division of Gaming Enforcement, the agency which enforces casino laws, paralleled that of the gaming industry. However, the division's FY 1996 appropriation was reduced by \$5.1 million and its staff reduced commensurately in response to P.L. 1995, c.18. This act reduced State regulatory involvement in the business activities of casinos and eliminated duplicative functions of the division and the Casino Control Commission. The division's budget is funded by industry assessments through the Casino Control Fund. Although budget evaluation data indicates the division's activity level will increase in FY 2000, an increase in its \$32.3 million budget is not recommended.

The Division of Consumer Affairs protects the rights of the consumer, provides uniform enforcement of public protection laws and oversees the operation of the State Professional Boards. Legislation enacted in recent years has increased the number of regulated professions to include real estate appraisers, home improvement contractors, locksmiths, burglar, fire alarm and electronic security system providers. The costs associated with regulating these professions are borne by the licensees through fees. The Governor, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 008-1998, abolished the Board of Public Movers and Warehousemen and transferred its responsibilities to the Division of Consumer Affairs effective February, 1999.

The Victims of Crime Compensation Board (VCCB), an agency in but not of the department, provides compensation to victims or their dependents for personal injury or death resulting from violent crimes. According to news reports, U.S. Department of Justice statistics indicate that in 1996 victims of crime in New Jersey had to wait an average of 73 weeks after filing a claim to receive a settlement from the VCCB. The Attorney General testified during his renomination hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee that improvements, such as technological advances and internal audits, have been made to expedite the VCCB grant process. Recommended budget language would allow the VCCB to use up to \$1,175,000 of receipts in excess of the amount anticipated for board operational costs. The Governor's budget recommends a \$5.42 million appropriation for the VCCB in FY 2000, a \$150,000 increase over FY 1999.

The Governor's FY 2000 budget recommends an appropriation of \$2.5 million for the Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC). In FY 1999, ELEC's appropriation included a \$1 million appropriation for computer hardware and software to make all campaign finance reports available on-line. ELEC's stated goal was to have reports filed for the 1999 legislative elections available on-line before election day. ELEC's budget request indicates that ELEC anticipated hiring five new staff in FY 1999 to receive, process and code filed reports and to file the reports for public inspection.

Program Description and Overview (Cont'd)

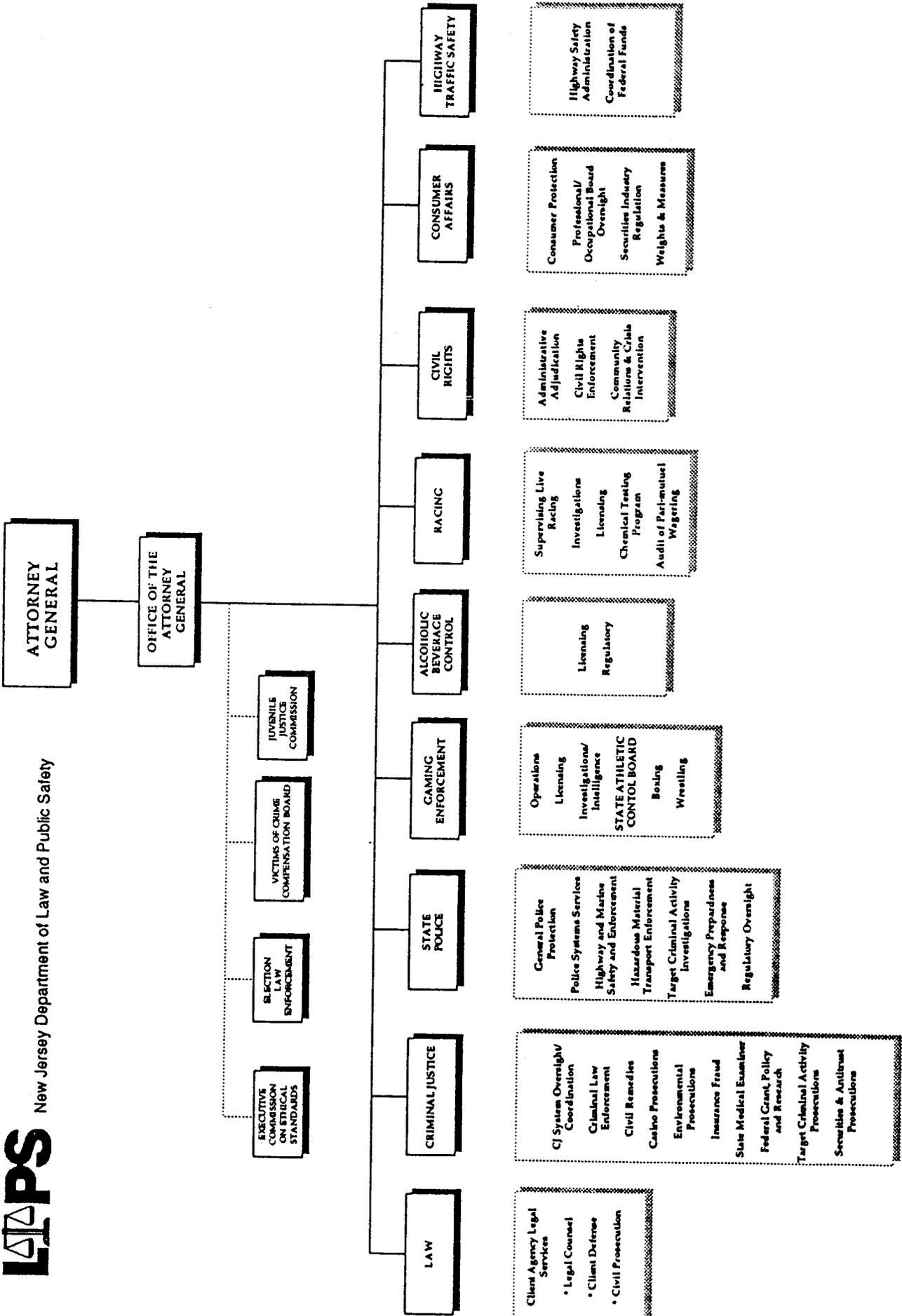
Federal funding for the department is estimated to decline from \$115.2 million in FY 1999 to \$94.2 million in FY 2000, a \$21 million (18.2 percent) reduction. According to the department, the anticipated decrease is not expected to have significant programmatic impact because its FY 1999 Federal revenues were somewhat overstated. Federal grants are received by the Divisions of Criminal Justice, State Police and Highway Traffic Safety and include funding under the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula grant, Federal Emergency Management Assistance, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration/Federal Highway Administration grants and Violence Against Women Act.

The department's FY 2000 capital budget would decrease by \$5.4 million, from \$19.9 million in FY 1999 to \$14.5 million in FY 2000, a 27.1 percent decrease. This reduction largely represents the elimination of one-time funding for State Police forensic laboratory equipment in FY 1999 and the elimination of certain one-time funds for Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) facility upgrade, repair and infrastructure improvement projects. Included in the recommended budget for State Police capital construction in FY 2000 is \$2.5 million for the State Police Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Management System, an \$86,000 increase above FY 1999 funding; \$1.3 million for radio replacements; and \$2 million for four removal, replacement and facility repairs projects.

Recommended FY 2000 JJC capital funding includes \$4 million for fire/life safety improvement at the New Jersey Training School for Boys in Jamesburg; \$1 million in new funds for JJC suicide prevention improvements, including new lighting and dormitory fixtures and the removal of all possible hang-up items; \$1.2 million for JJC roof replacements; and \$2.4 million for seven other renovation, construction and improvement projects at various JJC sites.

In summary, the Governor's budget recommendations will provide funding for the Department of Law and Public Safety to continue to fulfill its traditional mission in FY 2000. The budget would also provide the department with increased funding to train State troopers, to strengthen its Government Integrity and Corruption Unit in the Division of Criminal Justice and to fund Division of Law salary needs. The Juvenile Justice Commission's recently completed master plan addresses its long-term needs concerning the housing of juvenile offenders. And public policy will continue to dictate the department's role in implementing Megan's Law, enforcing civil rights and preserving the future of the racing industry.

LTPS New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety



Fiscal and Personnel Summary

AGENCY FUNDING BY SOURCE OF FUNDS (\$000)

	Expended FY 1998	Adj. Approp. FY 1999	Recom. FY 2000	Percent Change	
				1998-00	1999-00
General Fund					
Direct State Services	\$345,297	\$330,489	\$352,359	2.0%	6.6%
Grants - In - Aid	13,433	14,974	15,596	16.1%	4.2%
State Aid	4,978	3,600	3,600	-27.7%	0.0%
Capital Construction	3,270	19,884	14,475	342.7%	-27.2%
Debt Service	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Sub-Total	\$366,978	\$368,947	\$386,030	5.2%	4.6%
Property Tax Relief Fund					
Direct State Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Grants-In-Aid	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
State Aid	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Sub-Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Casino Revenue Fund	\$64	\$92	\$92	43.8%	0.0%
Casino Control Fund	\$30,636	\$32,251	\$32,251	5.3%	0.0%
Gubernatorial Elections Fund	\$10,129	\$0	\$0	-100.0%	0.0%
State Total	\$407,807	\$401,290	\$418,373	2.6%	4.3%
Federal Funds	\$55,736	\$115,193	\$94,242	69.1%	-18.2%
Other Funds	\$98,576	\$163,318	\$172,148	74.6%	5.4%
Grand Total	\$562,119	\$679,801	\$684,763	21.8%	0.7%

PERSONNEL SUMMARY - POSITIONS BY FUNDING SOURCE

	Actual FY 1998	Revised FY 1999	Funded FY 2000	Percent Change	
				1998-00	1999-00
State	5,854	5,964	6,294	7.5%	5.5%
Federal	130	139	147	13.1%	5.8%
All Other	1,548	1,708	1,875	21.1%	9.8%
Total Positions	7,532	7,811	8,316	10.4%	6.5%

FY 1998 (as of December) and revised FY 1999 (as of September) personnel data reflect actual payroll counts. FY 2000 data reflect the number of positions funded.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION DATA

Total Minority Percent	23.8%	23.8%	23.6%
------------------------	-------	-------	-------

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp.</u> <u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Recomm.</u> <u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Page</u>
--------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------------

DIRECT STATE SERVICES*LAW ENFORCEMENT*

Personal Services	\$167,893	\$172,993	\$5,100	3.0%	D-265
--------------------------	------------------	------------------	----------------	-------------	--------------

This recommended increase would fund salary needs in the Divisions of State Police and Criminal Justice. Of the \$5.1 million recommended increase, \$1.9 million would offset the costs associated with a higher-than-expected number of troopers who graduated from the 118th State Police class (approximately 150) in FY 1999 and fund the salaries of an additional 100 troopers expected to graduate from the 119th and 120th State Police classes in FY 2000. Two classes are recommended to be trained instead of one larger class in FY 2000, according to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), to assist State Police efforts to aggressively recruit women and minority trooper candidates. The remaining \$3.2 million increase would supplement Division of Criminal Justice salaries. In recent fiscal years, the Department of Law and Public Safety has transferred funding from other sources, such as the Safe and Secure Communities program, to cover salary deficits in the division.

**Services Other Than
Personal**

\$4,926	\$5,301	\$375	7.6%	D-265
----------------	----------------	--------------	-------------	--------------

This increase would provide funding for travel expenses for the Division of State Police's Executive Protection Unit and for State Police data processing needs. Of the \$375,000 recommended increase, \$175,000 would be for the Governor's protection and security unit. The remaining \$200,000 would fund data processing needs, allowing for computer equipment upgrades in the division and expanded maintenance support, according to the department.

**Megan's Law DNA
Testing**

\$0	\$200	\$200	—	D-265
------------	--------------	--------------	----------	--------------

**Division of Criminal
Justice-State Match**

\$0	\$1,500	\$1,500	—	D-265
------------	----------------	----------------	----------	--------------

The new appropriations noted above would replace funding provided from forfeiture proceeds pursuant to budget language in FY 1999. The recommended \$200,000 for DNA testing would fund the analysis of DNA samples from convicted sex offenders as required by the Community Notification Law ("Megan's Law"). The \$1.5 million appropriation would provide matching funds for the following Division of Criminal Justice federal grant programs: the Byrne Drug Enforcement Block grant; Local Law Enforcement Block grant; and Residential Substance Abuse for State Prisoners grant.

While these recommended FY 2000 line-item appropriations would eliminate the department's reliance on forfeiture balances to fund these initiatives, budget language (page D-282) recommends

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp.</u> <u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Recomm.</u> <u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Page</u>
--------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------------

that up to \$1.9 million of forfeiture proceeds exceeding \$2 million be lapsed to the General Fund in FY 2000. According to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), funding these programs by line item appropriation will allow OMB to more effectively control their expenditures. Under P.L.1993, c. 227 (C. 2C:64-6), the Attorney General is authorized to expend State forfeiture proceeds solely for law enforcement purposes.

Urban Search and Rescue	\$0	\$1,500	\$1,500	—	D-265
--------------------------------	-----	---------	---------	---	-------

This new appropriation would help develop, equip and train urban search and rescue teams. Under the initiative, the Office of Emergency Management in the Division of State Police indicates it would work in concert with the Division of Fire Safety in the Department of Community Affairs to establish rescue teams to respond to major emergencies in the State. The department projects that these teams would become certified as federal rescue teams once they meet the appropriate standards for training and equipment.

State Police--Forensic DNA Lab Testing	\$0	\$380	\$380	—	D-265
---	-----	-------	-------	---	-------

This new appropriation would provide funding for the performance of forensic DNA testing for the 21 county prosecutor's offices. Presently, the South Regional Laboratory of the Forensic Sciences Bureau in the Division of State Police performs such testing pursuant to an agreement reached in 1997 between the county prosecutors and the department. The agreement requires counties to pay \$1,660 per case for such testing, subject to annual adjustments to the fee to reflect actual costs. According to the department, this appropriation would supplant this agreement whereby the State would assume the full costs of the program.

State Police Vehicles-FY 2000 Lease/Purchase	\$0	\$5,700	\$5,700	—	D-265
---	-----	---------	---------	---	-------

Additions, Improvements and Equipment	\$6,086	\$8,686	\$2,600	42.7%	D-265
--	---------	---------	---------	-------	-------

The above recommended increases are part of a \$13.7 million program to continue a "line of credit" vehicle replacement plan for the State Police. Under this method of acquiring vehicles, the State Police would make annual vehicle lease payments, although a small number of utility vehicles would also be purchased. The department indicates that, in FY 2000, \$7.3 million of these funds would be used for second-year lease payments for 1,043 vehicles acquired through the FY 1999 line of credit. An additional \$5.7 million would allow the State Police to make initial lease payments on 728 more vehicles in FY 2000. The remaining \$700,000 would allow for 27 utility vehicles to be purchased in FY 2000. According to information contained in the Governor's Budget in Brief, the combined FY 1999 and FY 2000 appropriations will result in the replacement of the entire fleet of State Police vehicles.

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp.</u> <u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Recomm.</u> <u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Page</u>
Human Relations Council	\$0	\$250	\$250	—	D-265

New funding of \$250,000 is recommended for the Division of Criminal Justice to hire four personnel to perform planning and coordinating functions for a newly-established New Jersey Human Relations Council pursuant to P.L.1997, c.257 (C. 52:9DD-8 et seq.). This figure also includes funding for the council's administrative expenses. The 33-member council would develop initiatives to combat crime based on race, color, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or physical or mental disability. The council would also assist and train county human relations commissions and assist the Office of Bias Crimes and Community Relations in the Division of Criminal Justice in its efforts to foster better community relations throughout the State. An additional \$1 million grants-in-aid appropriation for the division is recommended for council grants to local human relations agencies (see Grants-In-Aid below).

Government Integrity and Corruption Unit	\$0	\$650	\$650	—	D-265
--	-----	-------	-------	---	-------

This new appropriation would provide funding for a Government Integrity and Corruption unit in the Division of Criminal Justice to investigate and prosecute fraud and abuse by county and local government employees. Although the department indicates that the division has been increasing its efforts in this area since FY 1998, the new funding would be used for the salaries of seven to eight investigators and for the purchase of equipment. The unit would evaluate cases and work closely with local agencies and other sections of the division to ensure that criminal cases are pursued.

N.C.I.C. 2000 Project	\$2,200	\$4,700	\$2,500	113.6%	D-265
-----------------------	---------	---------	---------	--------	-------

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) 2000 data processing project is designed to link State Police, State agencies and local police departments with advanced, computerized law enforcement technology operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The increased FY 2000 funding, for phase two of the three-phase project, would be used to re-program the computer systems of State agencies that currently have NCIC access. The third phase, expected to be implemented in FY 2001, would provide for the purchase of mobile data imaging technology for law enforcement and agencies and fund municipal workstations. Between \$8 million and \$13.2 million in annual continuation funding may be required upon completion of this project.

SPECIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Additions, Improvements and Equipment	\$960	\$460	(\$500)	(52.1)%	D-271
---------------------------------------	-------	-------	---------	---------	-------

The above decrease primarily represents the elimination of part of a special purpose appropriation for the Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC) received in FY 1999 for computer hardware

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp.</u> <u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Recomm.</u> <u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Page</u>
--------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------------

and software to make all campaign finance reports available on-line. According to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the FY 1999 adjusted appropriation for this account is \$860,000, including a \$175,000 appropriation and \$685,000 distributed to this account from the special purpose appropriation. However, savings from the elimination of the FY 1999 special appropriation are partially offset by recommended new funding of \$185,000 for ELEC equipment costs for hardware and computer upgrades.

Document Storage and Retrieval	\$0	\$80	\$80	—	D-271
---------------------------------------	-----	------	------	---	-------

This new appropriation would provide funds to allow the Executive Commission on Ethical Standards (ECES) to hire an additional staffer and to purchase imaging and scanning equipment. The commission, along with several other State agencies, is planning to purchase scanning and imaging equipment to convert a number of its forms and publications, such as ECES financial disclosure statements, for electronic transmission. According to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the new staffer would assist in these responsibilities. Recommended budget language (page D-272) would authorize the reallocation of such funds in the event that imaging equipment for all State agencies is purchased through a central vendor, thus reducing the amount it would cost to purchase the equipment.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE SERVICES

Juvenile Justice-State Matching Funds	\$0	\$200	\$200	—	D-275
--	-----	-------	-------	---	-------

This recommended appropriation would provide the necessary matching funds for the federal Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Program. In FY 1999, the department used forfeiture proceeds, pursuant to budget language, to provide these matching funds. While this new recommended appropriation would eliminate the department's reliance on forfeiture balances to match this federal grant, budget language (page D-282) recommends that up to \$1.9 million of forfeiture proceeds exceeding \$2 million be lapsed to the General Fund in FY 2000. According to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), funding this match by line item appropriation will allow OMB to more effectively control forfeiture expenditures. Under P.L.1993, c. 227 (C. 2C:64-6), the Attorney General is authorized to expend State forfeiture proceeds solely for law enforcement purposes.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE SERVICES

Personal Services	\$18,793	\$19,117	\$324	1.7%	D-275
--------------------------	----------	----------	-------	------	-------

NEW JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Personal Services	\$18,086	\$17,470	(\$616)	(3.4)%	D-278
--------------------------	----------	----------	---------	--------	-------

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp.</u> <u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Recomm.</u> <u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Page</u>
--------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------------

JUVENILE MEDIUM SECURITY CENTER

Personal Services	\$7,886	\$7,578	(\$308)	(3.9)%	D-280
-------------------	---------	---------	---------	--------	-------

The net decrease of \$600,000 from the above three accounts largely represents overtime savings at Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) institutions. There is projected to be a \$1.1 million decrease in overtime costs at these institutions in FY 2000 due to the addition of 69 permanent staff who were hired through a \$4 million increased appropriation in JJC salary accounts in FY 1999. However, the decrease in overtime costs is partially offset by a recommended \$500,000 increase to offset a salary deficit, primarily in Juvenile Community Programs, according to the department. These programs provide day and residential programs for juvenile offenders at non-State institutions and programs.

**New facilities-Start Up
Costs**

	\$0	\$500	\$500	—	D-280
--	-----	-------	-------	---	-------

This new appropriation is recommended to provide start-up costs of \$250,000 for each of two projects at the Juvenile Medium Security Center (JMSC) in Bordentown. The first project is a new 144-bed facility to house juveniles relocated from the New Jersey Training School for Boys in Jamesburg. An advisory committee that studied the future of the Training School recommended that it remain open with a reduced population and that a new facility be built to house its most violent offenders. Approximately \$3.6 million in capital funding was provided for the design and construction of this facility in FY 1999.

The second planned project is the renovation of the JMSC Hayes Unit to serve as a "dual purpose" facility. The building's first floor would be converted to a 48-bed central reception unit and the second floor to a 28-bed orientation unit for juveniles assigned to the JJC's boot camp. The reception unit would serve as a central intake where juveniles are processed, evaluated, physically and mentally, and then classified. The \$3 million project, expected to be complete in April, 1999, was funded through a federal grant, a Department of Human Services bond issue, and funds transferred from the JJC's fire safety account in FY 1998.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Personal Services	\$14,065	\$15,265	\$1,200	8.5%	D-284
-------------------	----------	----------	---------	------	-------

According to the Department of Law and Public Safety's budget request, this increase for Division of Law salaries would enable the division to fully fund legal services required to defend tort claims brought against State agencies, officers and employees. The division's salaries account has been in deficit for three consecutive years, according to the department. In FY 1999, the division anticipates funding this salary deficit through the transfer of State Police funds. Budget data (page D-283) also indicate that the division is expected to handle an increased workload in FY 2000.

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp.</u> <u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Recomm.</u> <u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Page</u>
--------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------------

*PROTECTION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS***Victims of Crime**

Outreach Program	\$0	\$150	\$150	—	D-288
-------------------------	-----	-------	-------	---	-------

This recommended funding, according to the Budget-in-Brief, would enhance the Victims of Crime Compensation Board (VCCB)'s "outreach and education programs." This includes efforts to participate more in community activities and to increase statewide awareness of the board's activities, according to the VCCB. The VCCB provides compensation to victims or their dependents for personal injury or death resulting from certain crimes and offenses.

However, the Governor's budget anticipates an increase in General Fund revenues in FY 2000 of \$150,000, from \$3,780,000 to \$3,930,000 (page C-10) from VCCB penalty receipts. Because budget language (page D-289) would allow the VCCB to retain any criminal penalty receipts in excess of the amount anticipated in the General Fund for victim awards and an amount not to exceed \$1.2 million for program administration, this change means that funds available to pay victim claims could decline in FY 2000 unless penalties also increase by at least \$150,000. Due to the federal funding formula, a decrease in State victim payments in FY 2000 would result in a decrease in federal funds for this purpose in FY 2001, according to the VCCB.

FEDERAL FUNDS*LAW ENFORCEMENT*

State Police Operations	\$19,507	\$16,605	(\$2,902)	(14.9)%	D-267
--------------------------------	----------	----------	-----------	---------	-------

This recommended decrease primarily represents a reduction in the anticipated amount the State Police would receive from two federal grants: (1) the COPS Universal Hiring grant, with the anticipated amount decreasing from \$3.5 million in FY 1999 to \$1.5 million in FY 2000, a \$2 million decrease. The State Police indicate that an unusually high amount of these funds were anticipated in FY 1999 to fund an undetermined number salaries of trooper graduates from the 118th State Police class; and (2) the COPS Technology grant, which is expected to decline from \$1.5 million in FY 1999 to \$750,000 in FY 2000, a \$750,000 decrease. The \$1.5 million anticipated for this grant in FY 1999 was below the actual amount of federal funds awarded for in-car video camera equipment for the State Police.

Criminal Justice	\$42,574	\$33,350	(\$9,224)	(21.7)%	D-267
-------------------------	----------	----------	-----------	---------	-------

Of this recommended decrease, \$4.5 million reflects an expected reduction in federal Victim Assistance Grants funding due to the elimination of proceeds allocated by the U.S. Department of Justice from a multi-million dollar settlement with Daiwa Bank of Japan. Consequently, according to the department, this program will return to its normal funding level in FY 2000. The remaining anticipated decreases are as follows: \$1.5 million in Community Prosecutors Block Grants; \$1.7 million in Drug Enforcement Administration and Grants; \$1.3 million in Violence Against Women Act funds; \$200,000 in Residential Treatment for Substance Abuse funds; and \$24,000 in Northeast Hazardous Waste Project funds.

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 1999</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2000</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
--------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------

SPECIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Office of Highway Traffic Safety	\$5,633	\$7,003	\$1,370	24.3%	D-272
---	----------------	----------------	----------------	--------------	--------------

This recommended increase consists of the following anticipated grants: \$1 million for an occupant protection incentive grant to encourage the State to adopt and implement effective programs to reduce highway fatalities and injuries resulting from the failure to use seatbelts; a \$100,000 incentive grant to encourage seat belt use; a \$125,000 highway safety data improvement grant to implement highway safety information improvement programs; and \$115,000 for a bicycle helmet compliance and head injury prevention program.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE SERVICES

Juvenile Community Programs	\$10,232	\$6,945	(\$3,287)	(32.1)%	D-276
--	-----------------	----------------	------------------	----------------	--------------

Approximately \$3 million of this recommended decrease reflects an adjustment due to an anticipated federal grant to provide services for gang members and at-risk youth that the Juvenile Justice Commission did not receive in FY 1999. The remaining \$287,000 reflects anticipated reductions in federal funding due to an overestimation of FY 1999 educational and aftercare grant appropriations.

CENTRAL PLANNING, DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT

Administration and Support Services	\$28,900	\$22,000	(\$6,900)	(23.9)%	D-282
--	-----------------	-----------------	------------------	----------------	--------------

Of this recommended decrease, \$3.6 million reflects an anticipated reduction in Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grants, according to the department. Other anticipated decreases include \$2.6 million for drug testing prevention and \$700,000 for a national sex offender registry grant, both of which were one-year grant programs, according to the department.

ALL OTHER FUNDS*LAW ENFORCEMENT*

State Police Operations	\$56,101	\$62,484	\$6,383	(11.4)%	D-267
--------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------	----------------	--------------

This recommended increase is attributable to expected additional reimbursements the State Police receive for services it provides on a contract basis, such as patrol on the roads of the highway authorities; investigative services for the Divisions of Alcoholic Beverage Control and Gaming Enforcement; and air ambulance services.

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 1999</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2000</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
State Medical Examiner	\$5,200	\$5,507	\$307	5.9%	D-267

These funds represent county reimbursements for services provided by the State Medical Examiner's Office (SME). Although there is an expected increase in funds, budget program data (page D-264) remain flat. The SME provides oversight and operational support for county medical examinations, including toxicology services.

SPECIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Office of Highway Traffic Safety	\$160	\$0	(\$160)	(100.0)%	D-272
---	--------------	------------	----------------	-----------------	--------------

This account reflects revenues the Office of Highway Traffic Safety receives from motorcycle license fees, according to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Section 4 of P.L.1991, c. 452 (C. 27:5F-39) provides that \$5 of the fee collected by the Division of Motor Vehicles for each motorcycle license shall be deposited in a special fund to be used by the office for motorcycle safety education programs. However, since the enactment of P.L.1999, c.28 (C.39:3-10), which establishes a 10-year driver's license, OMB indicates it is uncertain what impact the new legislation will have on revenue to this fund. OMB indicates, however, that it is authorized to adjust the estimated receipts for this fund on July 1, 1999, when it may have better information on which to make an estimate.

Regulation of Alcoholic Beverages	\$1,400	\$1,639	\$239	17.1%	D-272
--	----------------	----------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

This recommended increase is attributable to an expected increase in penalty revenue collected by the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), according to the department. The ABC regulates the manufacture, distribution, sale and transportation of alcoholic beverages. Recommended language in the Governor's budget would appropriate fees and penalties collected by the ABC in excess of \$2 million to offset its costs and costs of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Enforcement Bureau in the Division of State Police (budget page D-272).

Regulation of Racing Activities	\$10,922	\$10,504	(\$418)	(3.8)%	D-272
--	-----------------	-----------------	----------------	---------------	--------------

This recommended decrease primarily represents a decline in revenue the Racing Commission anticipates from uncashed parimutuel tickets in FY 2000, according to the department. The commission retains revenue from uncashed mutuel tickets solely at live racing events, which have been declining in number in recent years. Revenue from uncashed parimutuel tickets from simulcasting, which has increased in recent years, are retained by the racing industry, according to the department. In FY 1998, the Racing Commission was shifted from General Fund appropriations to off-budget revenues generated from the regulation of the racing industry.

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 1999</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2000</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
<i>DIVISION OF JUVENILE SERVICES</i>					
Juvenile Community Programs	\$19,074	\$19,699	\$625	3.3%	D-276
<i>NEW JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS</i>					
Institutional Care and Treatment	\$5,646	\$5,543	(\$103)	(1.8)%	D-278
<i>JUVENILE MEDIUM SECURITY CENTER</i>					
Institutional Care and Treatment	\$2,678	\$2,937	\$259	9.7%	D-280

According to the department, the overall recommended net increase of \$781,000 in these three accounts is due to anticipated changes in funding for educational services for juvenile offenders pursuant to the State Facilities Education Act (SFEA), P.L.1979, c.207. The Department of Education provides SFEA funding to the Juvenile Justice Commission on a per pupil basis. The recommended amounts mainly reflect estimated salary needs for JJC educational programs in FY 2000.

CENTRAL PLANNING, DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT

Administration and Support Services	\$5,200	\$4,200	(\$1,000)	(19.2)%	D-282
-------------------------------------	---------	---------	-----------	---------	-------

This account is the repository for forfeiture proceeds received by the department. The decrease generally reflects the budget's recommendation of FY 2000 line-item appropriations for certain programs funded by forfeitures in FY 1999

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Consumer Affairs	\$5,842	\$6,077	\$235	4.0%	D-288
------------------	---------	---------	-------	------	-------

This recommended increase is primarily attributable to an anticipated growth in Securities Enforcement Fund receipts, according to the department. The National Securities Markets Improvement Act of 1996 reallocated a number of regulatory responsibilities for the securities industry among the federal Securities and Exchange Commission and the states. Consequently, P.L.1997, c. 276 (C. 49:3-47 et seq.), revised the powers and authority of the Securities Bureau in the Division of Consumer Affairs and amended certain registration requirements. For instance, current law grants an exemption from securities registration to all investment companies and unit investment trusts, but requires them to make a notice filing with the bureau and to pay a fee to claim the exemption. According to the department, changes such as these have allowed the State to become more attractive to the securities industry and thereby generate increased fee revenue. Budget data (page D-285) also indicate an increase in securities registrations from 125,000 in FY 1999 to 150,000 in FY 2000.

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 1999</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2000</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
Operation of State Professional Boards	\$9,150	\$11,477	\$2,327	25.4%	D-288

This recommended increase in estimated expenditures by the State professional boards in FY 2000 reflects higher costs as a result of new mandates and increased responsibilities for the operation of the boards, including the licensing of new professions, according to the department. The professional boards are fully supported by licensing fees.

GRANTS-IN-AID*LAW ENFORCEMENT*

Human Relations Council	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	—	D-266
-------------------------	-----	---------	---------	---	-------

New funding of \$1 million is recommended for grants to local human relations agencies by the New Jersey Human Relations Council, established pursuant to P.L. 1997, c.257 (C. 52:9DD-8 et seq.). As noted above, a new Direct State Services appropriation of \$250,000 is recommended for operation of the council.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE SERVICES

Expansion of Delinquency Program - Boys and Girls Clubs of New Jersey	\$500	\$0	(\$500)	(100.0)%	D-275
---	-------	-----	---------	----------	-------

The Governor's budget does not recommend FY 2000 funding for this appropriation which was added to the FY 1999 Appropriations Act by the Legislature.

Cost of Living Adjustment-Alternatives to Juvenile Incarceration Programs	\$0	\$19	\$19	—	D-275
---	-----	------	------	---	-------

Deferred Cost of Living Adjustment-Alternatives to Juvenile Incarceration Programs	\$0	\$18	\$18	—	D-275
--	-----	------	------	---	-------

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 1999</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2000</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
Cost of Living Adjustment-Crisis Intervention/State Community Partnership Grant	\$0	\$85	\$85	—	D-275

The above recommended increases represent cost of living adjustments and deferred cost of living adjustments for these juvenile community programs. These programs fund private residential, special educational and psychological treatment services for juvenile offenders.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION*LAW ENFORCEMENT*

Buildings #2 and #6 Renovations	\$210	\$0	(\$210)	(100.0)%	E-11
--	--------------	------------	----------------	-----------------	-------------

The Commission on Capital Budgeting and Planning did not recommend continuation funding for this project. The State Police requested \$600,000 to renovate these buildings at its headquarters, one of which was a former horse stable. The FY 1999 capital appropriation funded the design of this project and a FY 1995 appropriation funded roof replacements at these buildings.

Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Management System	\$2,414	\$2,500	\$86	3.6%	E-11
--	----------------	----------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

This recommended appropriation would fund, in part, the second year of a proposed three-year project to expand this system, which would replace obsolete computers with equipment capable of expanding State Police records management to all of its sections. The department requested an FY 2000 appropriation of \$5.8 million for this project, \$3.3 million more than recommended by the Governor.

Emergency Generator Replacements	\$600	\$0	(\$600)	(100.0)%	E-11
---	--------------	------------	----------------	-----------------	-------------

The FY 1999 appropriation was sufficient to complete this project.

Forensic Laboratory Equipment	\$2,158	\$0	(\$2,158)	(100.0)%	E-11
--	----------------	------------	------------------	-----------------	-------------

The FY 1999 appropriation was sufficient to complete this project.

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp.</u> <u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Recomm.</u> <u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Page</u>
Hazardous Materials Removal and Fire Safety Projects	\$0	\$412	\$412	—	E-11

This new appropriation would allow for a number of fire safety projects at State Police facilities, including the design and installation of fire alarm and new sprinkler systems; fire extinguisher replacement and upgrades; installation of emergency lighting; and modification of emergency exits, according to the department. In addition, this appropriation would allow for a professional fire/safety evaluation to determine the division's compliance with applicable fire and safety codes. The department also anticipates this appropriation would allow for asbestos abatement at three headquarters complex buildings and five patrol stations.

Roads, Approaches, Parking	\$0	\$176	\$176	—	E-11
---------------------------------------	-----	-------	-------	---	------

This new appropriation would provide for the repair and resurfacing of various roads, approaches and parking lots at State Police facilities. According to the department, these roads and lots have eroded over the years and require repaving. Patrol stations where parking areas would be repaired include Netcong, Edison and Washington, according to the department.

Roof Replacement, Various Facilities	\$382	\$790	\$408	106.8%	E-12
---	-------	-------	-------	--------	------

This recommended increase would continue to fund the design and replacement of roofing systems at 15 State Police facilities. According to the department, the roofs in these facilities are currently leaking, including the State Police West Trenton Headquarters where a significant amount of division computer equipment is located and which serves as a criminal evidence repository for the division.

State Police Radio Replacements	\$1,000	\$1,282	\$282	28.2%	E-12
--	---------	---------	-------	-------	------

This recommended appropriation would fund a continuing project to upgrade State Police radio communications integrating three outmoded radio systems into one modern system. According to the department, the present State Police radio system has exceeded its technological life expectancy and is beneath industry standards. The upgraded system would allow for seamless roaming, increased channel capacity and expanded statewide coverage. The recommended appropriation is \$6 million less than the department requested.

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 1999</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2000</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
--------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------

DIVISION OF JUVENILE SERVICES

Construction of Vocational Facility, Tabernacle Boot Camp	\$0	\$118	\$118	—	E-12
--	-----	-------	-------	---	------

This new appropriation would fund construction of a pre-engineered building for vocational training and maintenance shop activities at the Juvenile Justice Commission boot camp in Tabernacle.

Critical Repairs, Juvenile Services Facilities	\$500	\$0	(\$500)	(100.0)%	E-12
---	-------	-----	---------	----------	------

Continuation funding for the maintenance and repair needed to upgrade heating and cooling; plumbing; and electrical systems to avoid emergencies at Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) facilities is not recommended. The JJC requested \$1.2 million for this project in FY 2000.

Develop Master Plan, Site, Buildings and Utility Systems	\$378	\$0	(\$378)	(100.0)%	E-12
---	-------	-----	---------	----------	------

The FY 1999 appropriation was sufficient to complete this project. The Juvenile Justice Commission released its draft master plan in February, 1999.

Electrical Service Upgrade-NJTSB	\$2,380	\$0	(\$2,380)	(100.0)%	E-12
---	---------	-----	-----------	----------	------

The FY 1999 appropriation was sufficient to complete this project.

Emergency Generators and Switch Gear, Wharton Tract Boot Camp	\$0	\$177	\$177	—	E-12
--	-----	-------	-------	---	------

This new appropriation would fund the replacement of existing emergency generators at the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC)'s boot camp in Tabernacle. According to the JJC, the existing emergency generator is over 35 years old and cannot generate sufficient emergency power to the entire facility.

Fire, Health and Safety Projects, Various Sites	\$1,000	\$593	(\$407)	(40.7)%	E-12
--	---------	-------	---------	---------	------

This recommended appropriation would fund several projects necessary for the Juvenile Justice

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp.</u> <u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Recomm.</u> <u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Page</u>
--------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------------

Commission (JJC) to comply with fire safety codes. This includes the installation of sprinkler systems, emergency exits and fire alarm systems. The FY 1999 appropriation was allocated to the most urgent areas, such as upgrading domestic water distribution system for fire prevention and other sprinkler systems, according to the JJC.

**Furniture for 144 Bed
Secure Housing Unit,
Bordentown**

	\$0	\$700	\$700	—	E-12
--	-----	-------	-------	---	------

This appropriation would furnish a new 144-bed secure housing unit at the Juvenile Medium Secure Center in Bordentown expected to be completed in early 2000. The purchase of the furniture and equipment was not included in the project's construction budget, according to the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC).

**Infrastructure
Improvement for 144
Bed Secure Housing
Unit, Bordentown**

	\$3,586	\$0	(\$3,586)	(100.0)%	E-12
--	---------	-----	-----------	----------	------

The FY 1999 appropriation was sufficient to complete this project. The facility is expected to open in early 2000, according to the JJC.

**Install Video
Monitoring System,
Statewide**

	\$250	\$0	(\$250)	(100.0)%	E-12
--	-------	-----	---------	----------	------

The FY 1999 appropriation was sufficient to complete this project.

**NJTSB Stabilization
Repairs**

	\$2,325	\$0	(\$2,325)	(100.0)%	E-12
--	---------	-----	-----------	----------	------

The FY 1999 appropriation was sufficient to complete this project.

**Phase II, Fire/Life Safety
Improvements,
Jamesburg**

	\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000	—	E-12
--	-----	---------	---------	---	------

This recommended appropriation, approximately \$3.4 million less than the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) requested originally in its submission to the Commission on Capital Budgeting and Planning, would fund in part the final phase of a life/safety improvement project at the New Jersey Training School for Boys in Jamesburg. This project includes upgrading and improving facility infrastructure and safety of JJC residences. In addition, electrical and mechanical systems for specific building would be replaced, ventilation systems at the facility's hospital would be installed,

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 1999</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2000</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
--------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------

a fire alarm system would be installed at support buildings and several condemned, deteriorated or unsafe buildings would be demolished.

Renovation of Voorhees Residential Center	\$0	\$319	\$319	—	E-13
--	-----	-------	-------	---	------

This new appropriation would fund the renovation of bathroom and shower areas at this facility. The renovation would provide access to these areas from sleeping areas via a new corridor, according to the JJC. In addition, the project would include the installation of a new walk-in refrigerator, freezer, dishwasher and other food service equipment.

Renovation of Warren Residential Center	\$0	\$24	\$24	—	E-13
--	-----	------	------	---	------

This new appropriation would fund the first year of a two-year project to install new electrical services, a new central fire alarm system, a new roof, the replacement of doors and windows and other improvements to comply with existing construction codes. The Juvenile Justice Commission indicates that second-year funding for this project would require \$254,000.

Replace Windows and HVAC, Bordentown	\$540	\$0	(\$540)	(100.0)%	E-13
---	-------	-----	---------	----------	------

The FY 1999 appropriation was sufficient to complete this project.

Roof Replacements, Statewide	\$500	\$1,213	\$713	142.6%	E-13
-------------------------------------	-------	---------	-------	--------	------

This recommended increase would fund continued replacement of deteriorating roofing at Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) facilities. According to the JJC, the roofs at a number of buildings at these facilities have been leaking for several years and cannot be economically repaired.

Suicide Prevention Improvements	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	—	E-13
--	-----	---------	---------	---	------

This new appropriation would fund the replacement of numerous items in existing cells in order to curb the possibility of suicide attempts. These items include toilet and sink fixtures; lighting fixtures; dormitory fixtures; doors and hardware; air vents and windows hardware. According to the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC), there were several suicide attempts at JJC secure facilities last calendar year.

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp.</u> <u>FY 1999</u>	<u>Recomm.</u> <u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Page</u>
Upgrade Telecommunication System, Statewide	\$500	\$0	(\$500)	(100.0)%	E-13

The FY 1999 appropriation was sufficient to complete this project.

Language Provisions

1999 Appropriations Handbook

No comparable language.

2000 Budget Recommendations

p. D-268

Of the amount hereinabove for State Police Operations, \$464,000 shall be transferred to the State Capitol Joint Management Commission to pay for security services at the State Museum.

Explanation

This language would authorize the transfer of \$464,000 to the State Capitol Joint Management Commission (SCJMC) to pay for State Police services at the State Museum. Presently, the State Police provide security services at the State Museum on a contract basis for the SCJMC. Under this language, SCJMC would receive the estimated amount it costs to provide such services up front to contract directly for security services rather than reimbursing the State Police through a billing process. This method would be more administratively efficient, according to the department.

1999 Appropriations Handbook

No comparable language.

2000 Budget Recommendations

p. D-272

To the extent that the costs of imaging projects are reduced, funds appropriated to individual departments for the purchase of imaging related projects may be available for reallocation to a centralized function, as the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting shall determine.

Explanation

Included in the recommended budget for the Executive Commission on Ethical Standards (ECES) is funding for imaging and scanning equipment. The commission, along with several other State agencies, is planning to purchase scanning and imaging equipment to convert a number of its forms and publications, such as ECES financial disclosure statements, for electronic transmission. This language would authorize the reallocation of such funds in the event that imaging equipment for all State agencies is purchased through a central vendor, thus reducing the amount it would cost to purchase the equipment.

Language Provisions (Cont'd)

1999 Appropriations Handbook

2000 Budget Recommendations

No comparable language.

p. D-280

In addition to the amount hereinabove, such funds from other Juvenile Justice Commission facility appropriations shall be transferred as are required to cover operational costs of new facilities constructed for the Juvenile Medium Security Center, subject to the approval of the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting.

Explanation

This language would authorize the transfer of funds from Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) facility accounts to the new 144 bed facility at the Juvenile Medium Security Center (JMSC) in Bordentown. Although the language does not identify the facility accounts from which such funds would be transferred, the department indicates that funds to support the new facility will be transferred from the major object accounts in the budget of the New Jersey Training School for Boys (NJTSB) in Jamesburg. Juvenile offenders who have committed violent crimes or exhibit violent behavior will be transferred to Bordentown from Jamesburg and at the same time reduce the population at Jamesburg.



1999 Appropriations Handbook

2000 Budget Recommendations

p. B-113

p. D-282

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or regulation to the contrary, funds obtained through the seizure, forfeiture, or abandonment pursuant to any federal or State statutory or common law and the proceeds of the sale of any such confiscated property or goods, except for such funds as are dedicated pursuant to P.L. 1993, c. 227, are appropriated for law enforcement purposes designated by the Attorney General.

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or regulation to the contrary, funds obtained through the seizure, forfeiture, or abandonment pursuant to any federal or State statutory or common law and the proceeds of the sale of any such confiscated property or goods, except for such funds as are dedicated pursuant to P.L. 1993, c. 227, are appropriated for law enforcement purposes designated by the Attorney General; provided, however, that receipts in excess of \$2,000,000 up to \$1,900,000 shall lapse to the General Fund.

Explanation

The recommended language would lapse up to \$1.9 million of forfeiture proceeds that are in excess of \$2 million realized from such proceeds in FY 2000. However, the Governor's budget recommends new line-item appropriations totaling \$1.9 million to replace funding provided by budget language in FY 1999 from forfeiture proceeds. This figure includes \$1.7 million for

Language Provisions (Cont'd)

matching funds for federal grant programs; and \$200,000 for DNA testing of sex offenders pursuant to the requirements of Megan's Law. According to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), funding these programs by line item appropriation would eliminate the department's reliance on forfeiture balances to fund these initiatives and would allow OMB to more effectively control their expenditures. The cost of the newly budgeted programs would be offset if the excess receipts are realized in the amount anticipated. Under P.L.1993, c. 227 (C. 2C:64-6), the Attorney General is authorized to expend State forfeiture proceeds solely for law enforcement purposes.



1999 Appropriations Handbook

p. B-114

In addition to the \$32,166,000 attributable to Reimbursements from Other Sources and the corresponding additional amount associated with employee fringe benefit costs, there are appropriated such sums as may be received or receivable from any State agency, instrumentality or public authority for direct or indirect costs of legal services furnished thereto and attributable to a change in or the addition of a client agency agreement, subject to the approval of the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting.

2000 Budget Recommendations

p. D-284

In addition to the \$36,464,000 attributable to Reimbursements from Other Sources and the corresponding additional amount associated with employee fringe benefit costs, there are appropriated such sums as may be received or receivable from any State agency, instrumentality or public authority for direct or indirect costs of legal services furnished thereto and attributable to a change in or the addition of a client agency agreement, subject to the approval of the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting.

Explanation

The Division of Law derives a significant portion of its operating support from reimbursements it receives for legal services provided to other State agencies. The Governor's budget (page D-284) estimates these reimbursements at \$36,464,000 in FY 2000. In FY 1998, division expenditures that were reimbursed from other sources totaled \$31,788,000.



Language Provisions (Cont'd)

1999 Appropriations Handbook

p. B-123

Receipts derived from assessments under section 2 of P.L.1979, c. 396 (C.2C:43-3.1) in excess of the amount anticipated and the unexpended balance as of June 30, 1996 are appropriated for payment of claims of victims of violent crimes pursuant to P.L.1971, c. 317 (C.52:4B-1 et. seq.) and additional board operating costs up to \$1,100,000, subject to the approval of the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting.

2000 Budget Recommendations

p. D-289

Receipts derived from assessments under section 2 of P.L.1979, c. 396 (C.2C:43-3.1) in excess of the amount anticipated and the unexpended balance as of June 30, 1996 are appropriated for payment of claims of victims of violent crimes pursuant to P.L.1971, c. 317 (C.52:4B-1 et. seq.) and additional board operating costs up to \$1,175,000, subject to the approval of the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting.

Explanation

This increase reflects the amount of one-time funding in FY 2000 for the Victims of Crime Compensation Board (VCCB) for improvements in office automation, including upgrading its computer network, purchasing software and charges for services provided by the Office of Telecommunications and Information System (OTIS). According to the VCCB, this upgrade would streamline the claims process so claimants receive timely information and responses from the board. In addition, the FY 2000 recommended language continues to appropriate excess receipts and to carry forward the balance of those receipts remaining at the end of FY 1999 to pay claims to victims of violent crimes.



Discussion Points

1. The Governor's budget recommends \$1.9 million in new funding for State Police salaries. According to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), this increase is needed to offset the costs associated with a higher-than-expected number of troopers who graduated from the 118th State Police class (approximately 150) in FY 1999 and for the salaries of an additional 100 troopers expected to graduate from the 119th and 120th State Police classes in FY 2000. Two classes are recommended to be trained instead of one larger class in FY 2000, according to OMB, to assist State Police efforts to aggressively recruit women and minority trooper candidates. The State Police indicated in FY 1999 that it was undergoing a comprehensive resource allocation study conducted by a private firm under contract to the Department of Treasury.

! *Question:* How many troopers are currently employed? How many new troopers per year are needed to compensate for anticipated annual attrition? Please provide a progress report on the resource allocation study, including its cost, and a copy of the study. Please describe how training two classes per year instead of one larger class will improve minority recruitment efforts.

2. The recommended State Police capital budget includes \$2.5 million for the Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Management System, an \$86,000 increase above FY 1999 funding but \$3.3 million less than the division requested. This appropriation would fund in part the second year of a proposed three-year project to allow for the expansion of this system, which would replace obsolete computers with equipment capable of expanding State Police records management to all of its sections.

! *Question:* Please provide a detailed description of each phase of the Computer Aided Dispatch-Records Management System project, including the expected cost of each phase and its expected completion date. What impact will recommended funding at less than half the requested amount have on the project? What type of new workload data will the State Police be able to capture under this project? How will this information be used to improve the division's effectiveness? Will this system be capable of generating data needed to estimate the cost of providing State Police services to individual municipalities, as the department has indicated in response to OLS discussion points in previous years?

3. Under new federal guidelines, firearm dealers are required to conduct an "instant" FBI background check via telephone before selling a firearm to a prospective purchaser to ensure that buyers have not been convicted of a crime or are not wanted in connection with a crime. These instant background checks replace the five-day waiting period for background checks that had been required by the Brady Law. Federal guidelines authorize states to be the point of contact to coordinate the background checks. New Jersey has elected to have these checks routed through the State Police, at a cost of \$15 each, upon which the State Police access their own computer databases and the federal computer bank for each background check. The \$15 background check cost is in addition to the \$49 background check fee purchasers are required to pay to obtain a firearms purchaser identification card or handgun purchase permit.

! *Question:* Please provide information on the additional workload experienced by the State Police in implementing the "instant" checks and the additional revenue anticipated from the \$15 fee. What is the benefit to the State Police to serve as an intermediary in this federal program? How is the State Police ensuring that firearm dealers are complying with State and federal background requirements?

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

4. The budget recommends a new appropriation of \$650,000 for a Government Integrity and Corruption unit in the Division of Criminal Justice to investigate and prosecute fraud and abuse by county and local government employees. Although the department indicates that the division has been increasing its focus on these activities since November, 1998, the new funding would be used for the salaries of seven to eight investigators and for the purchase of equipment. The unit would evaluate cases and work closely with local agencies and other sections of the division to ensure that criminal cases are pursued.

! *Question:* Please explain in what ways this new unit is expected to enhance the prosecution of fraud and abuse by county and local government employees. How will subjects of the unit's investigations be selected? How many county and local government fraud cases are currently being investigated by the division? How will the unit avoid overlap and duplication with investigatory activities of the State Commission of Investigation and the United States Attorney's Office?

5. The Governor's recommends a state aid appropriation of \$3.6 million in FY 2000 for the Safe and Secure Communities program, the same amount provided in FY 1999. This program was established by P.L.1993, c.220 for the sole purpose of providing funding to municipalities for community policing projects. The major portion of Safe and Secure funding is provided through a dedicated penalty assessed for certain crimes. These criminal penalty receipts, together with the appropriation for the program and carryforward funds, have exceeded the amount needed to fund grants and to administer the program. In FY 1999, for instance, program resources total \$16.6 million, yet program expenditures are projected to total only \$10.3 million based on prior fiscal years. A balance of \$4 million is held in budget authority reserve and will presumably lapse from this program on June 30, 1999.

! *Question:* Are sufficient penalty revenues and balances projected to be available in FY 2000 to permit the recommended \$3.6 million state aid appropriation to be eliminated or reduced? How does the Division of Criminal Justice ensure that Safe and Secure funds are being used to advance community policing as required by law?

6. P.L.1997, c.415 increased the speed limit to 65 mph on 400 miles of State highways beginning in May, 1998. The law also doubled fines for speeding in the areas where the speed limit is increased. Eighteen months after the law is in effect, the Commissioner of Transportation, in consultation with the Attorney General and the State toll road authorities, is required to present a study to the Governor and Legislature determining the overall impact of the law and whether the speed limit on public highways should be changed.

! *Question:* How many fatalities have been reported on highways where the speed limit has been increased compared to the same areas in the previous year? How many speeding tickets have been issued by the State Police in the 65 mph zones compared to the prior year?

7. In February, 1999, the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) released a draft of its first master plan. The draft, funded through a \$378,000 capital appropriation in FY 1999, includes over 30 recommendations and strategies to improve the juvenile justice system in New Jersey. These strategies include building two state of the art 144-bed facilities for serious juvenile offenders; increasing the accessibility of existing JJC day programs; creating additional noninstitutional beds for select juvenile offenders; implementing early assessment and early intervention programs; and encouraging county efforts to develop alternative placement programs.

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

- ! **Question:** Does the JJC plan to implement any of the recommendations or strategies included in the draft of the master plan in FY 2000? If so, please identify any funding in the recommended FY 2000 budget that will be used to implement the plan's recommendations.

8. Budget data indicate the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) "aftercare" population is expected to more than double, from 503 in FY 1999 to 1,050 in FY 2000. Aftercare programs provide transitional community services for juvenile parolees with the goal of reducing recidivism through supervision, education, employment, counseling and other restorative services. According to the JJC draft master plan, "[b]oth a successful transition back to the community from the structure of out-of-home placements and public safety are served by the provision of effective aftercare services." However, funding for JJC aftercare programs is recommended to remain stable at \$3.6 million in FY 2000.

- ! **Question:** What factors are responsible for the projected increase in the aftercare population? With its aftercare population projected to double in FY 2000, how will the JJC provide effective aftercare services at its FY 1999 funding level? What ratio of JJC aftercare staff to juvenile parolees is projected for FY 2000 and how does this compare with the optimum ratio for providing this service?

9. The recommended budget includes \$250,000 in additional funding for the Juvenile Justice Commission to operate a new 55,000 square-foot, 144-bed juvenile detention center at the Juvenile Medium Security Center in Bordentown to reduce the number of juvenile offenders housed at the New Jersey Training School for Boys in Jamesburg. Juvenile offenders who have committed violent crime or display violent behavior while at Jamesburg will be transferred to the new facility. The facility will cost approximately \$13.5 million, primarily funded from a 1989 corrections bond issue.

- ! **Question:** When is this new facility expected to open? How many correctional officers and other staff will be employed at this new facility? Please identify any funding in the recommended FY 2000 budget for the construction, staffing or operation of this facility.

10. The juvenile boot camp program was created by P.L.1995, c.330 (C.52:17B-181 et seq.) to provide an alternative to institutional incarceration for juvenile offenders from 14 to 18 years of age. Its purpose is to rehabilitate these offenders through a structured six-month program of military-style discipline, work, substance abuse counseling and education. A one-year program of intensive aftercare is provided to reintegrate the offender as a law-abiding member of the community. In August, 1998, the Juvenile Justice Commission released an evaluation indicating that nearly 60 percent of camp graduates were not involved in new crimes compared to 53 percent for a random group of juveniles paroled from other State facilities.

- ! **Question:** Please provide a copy of the boot camp evaluation. Was this study sufficiently rigorous to demonstrate the superiority of the bootcamp over other forms of rehabilitative efforts in reducing juvenile recidivism? Does the JJC plan to expand its boot camp program?

11. The Governor's FY 2000 budget recommends an appropriation of \$2.5 million for the Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC). In FY 1999, ELEC's appropriation included a \$1 million appropriation for computer hardware and software to make all campaign finance reports available on-line. ELEC's stated goal was to have reports filed for the 1999 legislative elections available on-line before election day. ELEC's budget request indicates that ELEC anticipated hiring five new staff in FY 1999.

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

! *Question:* What is the current status of ELEC's efforts to make campaign finance reports available on-line? Was the \$1 million special purpose appropriation for data processing enhancement in FY 1999 a one-time expense? Has ELEC estimated the annual cost of the technology and personnel it will need to keep such campaign finance information updated and of extending electronic disclosure to include all public elections? Please describe the purpose of the additional positions funded in FY 1999.

12. The Victims of Crime Compensation Board (VCCB), an agency in but not of the department, provides compensation to victims or their dependents for personal injury or death resulting from violent crimes. The Governor's budget recommends a \$5.42 million appropriation for the VCCB in FY 2000, a \$150,000 increase over its FY 1999 level of \$5.27 million. The Budget-in-Brief indicates this increase would "enhance outreach and education programs."

! *Question:* Please describe the outreach and education programs the VCCB is expected to perform in FY 2000. How much additional revenue has been derived from the surcharge on prison commissary sales imposed by P.L. 1997, c. 396 (C. 30:4-15.1)?

13. Several recent articles have noted that economic growth in the State has been accompanied by increased consumer fraud. The Division of Consumer Affairs reports that consumer fraud costs State residents an estimated \$180 to \$200 million per year. The division's latest annual report indicated that it had recouped approximately \$23 million in restitution and \$15 million in penalties during 1997 from fraudulent practices in such areas as stock sales, automobiles, home repairs and telemarketing.

! *Question:* Please provide details on the amount of fines and penalties collected by the division over the past three fiscal years and the disposition of these monies.

14. The Governor, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 008-1998, abolished the Board of Public Movers and Warehousemen and transferred its responsibilities to the Division of Consumer Affairs effective February, 1999. The Director of the division, as quoted in *The Press of Atlantic City*, said that such transfer would improve efficiency and lower the \$400 annual licensing fee movers pay.

! *Question:* Please describe any savings that are anticipated as a result of the abolition of this board and how the division will insure that the public interest will continue to be protected. Will the annual licensing fee for public movers and warehousemen be reduced in FY 2000? Are there any other professional boards which might be eliminated in order to increase efficiency and economy?

15. The attorneys general of 19 states and the District of Columbia, along with the U.S. Department of Justice, brought an action against the Microsoft Corporation seeking to secure injunctive relief and civil penalties for alleged violations of the antitrust laws of the United States and the antitrust and unfair competition or related laws of the states. New Jersey is not one of the participating states.

! *Question:* Why did New Jersey decide not to participate in the lawsuit against Microsoft? What factors are considered in determining whether to bring certain consumer protection actions on behalf of New Jersey's citizens?

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

16. The Office of Insurance Fraud Prosecutor (OIFP) was established in the Division of Criminal Justice in FY 1999 pursuant to the "Auto Insurance Cost Reduction Act," (P.L.1998, c.21). This office is responsible for investigating and prosecuting automobile insurance fraud and for establishing a statewide fraud enforcement policy in cooperation with the county prosecutors. When fully staffed, the office will have 265 positions, including insurance fraud investigators transferred to it from the Department of Banking and Insurance (DBI), according to the department. Funding for the office would be provided through the transfer in FY 2000 of approximately \$25 million in automobile insurer fee revenue from DBI. The office's first annual report, released in March, 1999, was critical of the State's past efforts at combating insurance fraud, including the heavy caseloads investigators were required to handle.

- ! **Question:** Please describe the organization of the OIFP and how its efforts will be coordinated with those of the division's Medicaid and health insurance fraud units. What are the OIFP's goals for conducting investigations and prosecutions in FY 2000?

Background Paper: Treatment of Juvenile Sex Offenders

Budget Pages... D-275

"There are insufficient residential and out-patient programs, services and dispositional options for juvenile sex offenders (in New Jersey)." *Juvenile Justice Master Plan (Draft)*, February 1999.

Background

In December, 1994, the Governor's Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice recommended in its final report that supervision and monitoring for juvenile sex offenders be increased. The council proposed expanding and developing specialized services, including treatment and counseling; regionalized residential programs and secure residential programs; and sex offender treatment at the State training schools. Further, the council recommended improving the monitoring and supervision of juvenile sex offenders in the community through various mechanisms, such as specialized and reduced sex offender probation caseloads and aftercare supervision of juveniles released back to the community.

Since this report was issued, demands on the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) to supervise and care for juvenile sex offenders have appeared to increase. In March 1998, a total of 48 juveniles were receiving treatment as sex offenders in JJC institutions, while by March 1999, the number of these juveniles increased to 60, or 25 percent, according to the Department of Law and Public Safety. State Police Uniform Crime Reports indicate that, while overall juvenile arrests declined 9 percent from 1995 to 1997, the number of juveniles arrested for sex offenses remained the same during that period.

While direct state services for all juvenile services increased from a \$57.5 million adjusted appropriation in FY 1997 to a proposed \$63.2 million for FY 2000, a 10 percent increase, funding for juvenile sex offender treatment programs has remained stable during this period (excluding cost of living adjustments). The only facility the JJC

operates exclusively for sex offenders can accommodate a maximum of 18 juveniles. In addition, a recent proposal that would have created a new 16-bed secure wing for juvenile sex offenders was withdrawn, largely due to community resistance, according to the department. As a consequence, the JJC has had to contract for limited specialized treatment for most of its juvenile sex offender population.

The JJC's draft master plan recommends an additional 20 noninstitutional beds for juvenile sex offenders, including eight beds for less dangerous juvenile sex offenders and 12 transitional "step down" beds. In addition, a JJC special sex offender classification committee plans to recommend increasing treatment services for juvenile sex offenders at JJC secure facilities. This background paper will provide an overview of the current juvenile sex offender population; the programs currently offered by the JJC for sex offenders; and future JJC plans for juvenile sex offender services to treat this population.

Who are Juvenile Sex Offenders?

Most juvenile sex offenders have been classified with some form of conduct disorder, substance use disorder or depressive disorder. They tend to function in the low to average IQ range and many have long-standing learning problems. Unstable family environments and poor social skills also appear to be characteristic of juvenile sex offenders, according to the JJC. Their histories may include sexual or other physical abuse. Sex offenders under the jurisdiction of the JJC have been adjudicated delinquent for various sex offenses, ranging from behavior not involving any physical contact, such as lewdness, to forcible rape.

Background Paper: Treatment of Juvenile Sex Offenders (Cont'd)

The JJC indicates that rehabilitating juvenile sex offenders often requires addressing the offending behavior and, in most cases, addressing the juvenile's own sexual victimization. It requires long-term, intensive residential treatment, according to counselors. It also requires trained and experienced sex-offender therapists.

Where are Juvenile Sex Offenders Treated?

The JJC provides mandatory treatment for all juveniles who are in its custody for a sex offense. The JJC also attempts to provide treatment services, space permitting, for those with prior sex offenses and for juveniles identified as in need of treatment or who have exhibited a pattern of sexual abnormalities. The State provides the following programs or services for juvenile sex offenders:

The Pinelands Residential Group Center

The Pinelands Residential Group Center ("Pinelands"), the only State facility in operation exclusively for sex offenders, has been in operation since 1984. Pinelands, an 18-bed facility in Chatsworth, treats juvenile sex offenders between the ages of 14 and 18.

Juveniles enter the program on a three-year term of probation. The minimum length of stay for juvenile offenders at Pinelands is 18 months. Court ordered participation in offender specific post-release treatment and supervision lasts another 18 months, the balance of the probationary term. The screening process for admission to Pinelands involves an interview and review by an assessment panel. Each year, Pinelands receives approximately 40 to 60 referrals for its 18 beds, according to the JJC. The panel ordinarily does not admit rapists of older children or adults into Pinelands; instead, most of the offenders' crimes were those of opportunity committed against known victims (siblings, neighbors or schoolmates). The panel also excludes juveniles who have a suicidal history, are on psychotropic medication, or lack the cognitive ability to complete the program.

Juveniles in the program attend daily group meetings, receive social work treatment, substance abuse counseling, individual psychological services and counseling, as needed, and academic and vocational instruction. A parent support group meets monthly. The JJC indicates that it does not formally track recidivism rates of Pinelands graduates. The program costs approximately \$1 million to operate each year, or approximately \$56,000 per juvenile. Pinelands is funded under the JJC Community Programs account (budget page D-275);

Specialized Sex Offender Treatment at JJC Secure Facilities

Juvenile sex offenders committed to secure juvenile facilities, but who are deemed inadmissible to the Pinelands program, also receive specialized treatment services from the JJC. These services include group and individual treatment at the New Jersey Training School for Boys (NJTSB) at Jamesburg and the Juvenile Medium Security Center (JMSC) in Bordentown. As of March 1999, 60 juvenile sex offenders were receiving treatment at these facilities.

However, unlike the extensive treatment that juvenile sex offenders receive at the Pinelands, treatment at JJC secure facilities is limited to one or two counseling sessions per week lasting about one hour per session. In FY 1999, it is expected to cost a maximum of \$236,000 to contract for these interim counseling services at the secure facilities. The services are expected to be primarily funded through the JJC's Juvenile Justice Initiatives account (page D-275);

Local Treatment Programs

The JJC also allocates State/Community Partnership Grants to programs in 12 counties, which treat sexually abusive juveniles who are on probation. Judges refer juvenile sex offenders to these community-based programs for treatment as a condition of probation. In 1998, these programs assessed, treated and provided aftercare

Background Paper: Treatment of Juvenile Sex Offenders (Cont'd)

services for 151 such juveniles, according to the JJC. It costs approximately \$707,000 to fund these locally-based programs in FY 1999;

DYFS Sex Offender Programs

The Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) in the Department of Human Services (DHS) also oversees residential programs for 98 juvenile sex offenders who, although not committed to a JJC secure facility, are adjudicated by the courts as sex offenders and placed on probation or parole; or who are classified under Title 30 as a sex offending juvenile with a mental health disorder. Of these juveniles, 31 are placed in private, in-state residential programs at a total cost of \$1.8 million, or \$58,000 per juvenile, according to DYFS. Six juveniles are placed in a DHS-administered residential programs in Ewing Township for approximately \$828,000, based on the per capita facility cost of \$138,000. The remaining 61 are placed in out-of-state residential programs in Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina, costing \$6.2 million per year, or \$101,500 per juvenile.

JJC Plans to Expand Services for Juvenile Sex Offenders

In FY 1998, the JJC developed a plan to expand its services for juvenile sex offenders at secure facilities, including a proposal to create a 16-bed secure sex offender wing at JMASC. This proposal, formally announced by the JJC in October 1998, would also have provided offense-specific services at the New Jersey Training School for Boys in Jamesburg for sex offenders. According to the department, however, the portion of the proposal concerning a new 16-bed facility has been withdrawn due to community resistance and other concerns. Instead, the JJC plans to continue treating certain juvenile sex offenders at the facility where they are serving their sentences. The JJC indicates that it may develop a revised plan for a separate secure unit for sex offenders.

A second request for proposal was developed in FY 1998 for an 18-bed residential program for sex offenders to be modeled after the existing Pinelands program. But this project also has been put on hold, according to the department. Both initiatives would have been funded through a FY 1999 Juvenile Justice Initiatives account appropriation of \$770,000. An appropriation of \$770,000 for Juvenile Justice Initiatives has again been recommended for FY 2000.

The JJC's draft master plan recommends an additional 20 noninstitutional beds for juvenile sex offenders, including eight beds for less dangerous juvenile sex offenders at the secure institutions and 12 transitional "step down" beds. The draft master plan does not specifically indicate the amount these increased beds would cost per year. In addition, a JJC special sex offender classification committee is expected to recommend increased treatment services for juvenile sex offenders at JJC secure facilities.

Summary

The JJC has recently attempted to implement several juvenile sex offender initiatives but generally has had difficulty in expanding its services for sex offenders. Although it appears that almost all juveniles who are classified by the JJC or the courts as sexually abusive receive some form of treatment, the residential services the JJC offers for juvenile sex offenders are limited. Pinelands, a highly selective 18-bed program, is the only "full-time" juvenile sex offender facility administered by the JJC. In addition, the JJC indicates that treatment for juvenile sex offenders in its secure institutions needs to be expanded. Lastly, the JJC indicates there is a need for more community-based, local treatment programs for juvenile sex offenders. Such programs now exist in only 12 counties.

The Legislature may wish to request the JJC to provide detailed information on the services and facilities required to adequately treat and rehabilitate juvenile sex offenders and the projected cost of meeting these needs.

Background Paper: Law Enforcement Technology in State Police Patrol Vehicles

Budget Pages.... D-265; E-11

Background

State and local police agencies nationwide are investing in mobile data computers and other technological advancements for patrol vehicles, such as laptop computers, video cameras, laser speed detector guns and other peripheral devices. The New Jersey State Police have been following this trend by purchasing equipment and taking the necessary steps to participate in a new federal information network. The Governor's budget recommends an appropriation of \$4.7 million for this project, NCIC 2000.

This background paper examines recent technological advancements to State Police patrol cars, the funding source for this equipment, and other state-of-the-art technology that might improve State Police law enforcement effectiveness.

I. Video Cameras

In December 1998, 328 video cameras were installed in State Police vehicles patrolling the State's toll roads. The Governor recommended installation of these in-car cameras as a means of recording police stops and ensuring trooper accountability. Video footage of police stops can also provide evidence to assist in the prosecution of criminals.

These in-car cameras can be activated three ways: (1) manually; (2) via a wireless transmitter supplied to troopers who drive patrol vehicles with cameras; or (3) when the vehicle's overhead lights are turned on. The actual recording device and video cassettes are stored in a locked metal box in the trunk of the patrol vehicle. Under State Police guidelines, only a supervisor is authorized to install and remove videotapes at the beginning and end of each trooper's shift. The video cassettes, which also record sound, are stored in vaults at local State Police stations for a period of 90 days and then

erased unless they contain potential evidence.

The first 328 cameras were purchased by the toll road authorities for a total of \$1.1 million, according to the State Police. The State Police indicate that a \$1.3 million federal grant in FY 1999 and a \$770,000 federal grant in FY 2000 will allow for the purchase of approximately 514 additional cameras and related equipment. Another \$1 million would be needed to purchase video cameras for the remaining 280 State Police patrol vehicles.

The cameras have the capability to be integrated with computers inside the patrol vehicle to transmit a video feed to a monitor inside the car and to State Police stations. However, as discussed below, the State Police do not yet have the computer technology inside patrol vehicles to integrate the cameras and establish such links.

II. Computers in Patrol Vehicles

Unlike the patrol cars of a number of local police departments, State Police vehicles are not currently equipped with mobile data computers (MDCs). The State Police plan to equip patrol vehicles with MDCs within the next two fiscal years.

An MDC is a high-powered computer unit mounted on the dashboard of a patrol vehicle that allows access to computerized State, local and national crime and motor vehicle databases, computerized imaging and scanning devices and improved communications features. MDCs allow a police officer to electronically file reports; transfer criminal history records; scan mug shots and fingerprints; and access other criminal justice and motor vehicle information.

MDCs cost approximately \$10,000 each, according to the State Police. Thus, \$8 million would be necessary to equip

Background Paper: Law Enforcement Technology in State Police Patrol Vehicles (Cont'd)

approximately 800 patrol vehicles with MDCs (excluding the vehicles that patrol toll roads). The State Police indicate that 230 MDCs will be purchased in FY 2000 through a \$2.3 million federal "Community Oriented Policing Services - Making Officer Redeployment Effective" (COPS MORE) grant. The State Police are planning to request capital funding of \$5.6 million in FY 2001 to purchase MDCs for the remaining non-toll road patrol vehicles.

III. *Information Management*

Once State Police patrol vehicles are equipped with MDCs, troopers would be able to access from their vehicles relevant information in motor vehicle, court, corrections, parole and probation information systems.

In July 1999, an enhanced version of the FBI's nationwide database of information on warrants and other criminal records will become available to the State Police and other law enforcement agencies. The new system, called National Crime Information Center (NCIC) 2000, will permit enhanced name searches; an instant electronic fingerprint matcher, which returns responses in 30 seconds; on-line police manuals; a database of mugshots; an index of convicted sex offenders and federal prisoners; and improved data quality, according to the FBI.

Since State Police vehicles are not presently equipped with MDCs, troopers at first will have to access the NCIC 2000 database through radio dispatchers. Nevertheless, the NCIC 2000 system is expected to help troopers in patrol cars to more rapidly and effectively identify criminals.

The budget recommends an appropriation of \$4.7 million in FY 2000 for the NCIC 2000 data processing project, an increase of \$2.5 million over FY 1999. The increased FY 2000 funding, for phase two of the three-phase project, would be used to re-program

the computer systems of State agencies that currently have NCIC access. The third phase, expected to be implemented in FY 2001, would provide for the purchase of the equipment necessary to access some of the advanced features of NCIC 2000, such as instant electronic fingerprinting. The third phase would also fund municipal workstations. Between \$8 million and \$13.2 million in annual continuation funding may be required upon completion of this project.

IV. *Patrol Vehicle Locator*

Another type of technology gaining in popularity among law enforcement agencies is Global Position Systems (GPS). This system allows a police base station to know where officers are and the status or condition of certain vehicle systems. For example, if an trooper has an accident when pursuing a suspect, a GPS system can tell at what speed the patrol car was traveling, and whether or not the siren or lights were on. The State Police do not presently utilize a GPS system.

V. *Laser Speed Detectors*

Although the State Police presently use radar guns to detect motorists who speed, an increasing number of local police forces have been purchasing laser speed detectors. Laser detectors work differently from a radar gun, which typically fires a beam of microwave radiation that spreads in a cone-like pattern, similar to light from a flashlight. However, the cone spreads dramatically. At 1,000 feet the cone can be 250 feet wide, making it difficult to target an individual car in a group. On the other hand, the beam from a laser gun spreads to no more than two or three feet in 1,000, allowing a police officer to zero in on a single car and get an instant, accurate speed reading, according to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

Background Paper: Law Enforcement Technology in State Police Patrol Vehicles (Cont'd)

VI. *Future Technology*

The State Police is exploring the possibility of testing a new technology system in some of its patrol vehicles called "ALERT." ALERT technology takes most of the switches and controls out of the "cockpit" of the vehicle and integrates the vehicle's functions into a system entirely controlled by a touch-screen computer, according to NIJ. Patrol vehicles with an ALERT system are equipped with computer-driven overhead lights, radar, magnetic strip and bar-code readers, license plate readers, enhanced video camera/recording devices, and a vehicle locator.

According to NIJ, if a trooper initiates a pursuit, for example, he or she would touch the word "pursue" on the screen to activate the lights, siren and video camera, as well as a GPS that shows dispatchers the patrol vehicle's precise location. In addition, ALERT features a reader inside the vehicle to allow drivers' licenses with magnetic strips to be swiped and certain information about the driver to be accessed instantly. Under P.L. 1999, c.28, New Jersey's new drivers' licenses may feature such a magnetic strip or barcode.

The State Police could not provide an estimate of the cost to purchase and install the ALERT system in a patrol vehicle.

Summary

A number of technological advancements hold promise for increasing the effectiveness and accountability of the New Jersey State Police. Certain of these advancements, such as video cameras, are presently being installed in State Police vehicles. Others, including mobile data computers (MDCs), are likely to be deployed by the State Police as funding becomes available. The NCIC 2000 project, for which \$4.7 million is recommended in the FY 2000 budget, promises to increase the effectiveness of State Police troopers and local law enforcement officers by providing instant access to an array of State and FBI databases.

The cost of providing such state-of-the-art systems is substantial. For example, the State share of NCIC 2000 implementation could total \$20.1 million over the three phases of this project. Approximately \$11 million would be needed to equip all State Police patrol vehicles with MDCs. Funding from various sources is available to pay for this technology, including State capital appropriations, the toll road authorities which use State Police services and federal grants.

The Legislature may wish to discuss with the State Police the costs, benefits and sources for potential funding of high technology systems and equipment.

Background Paper: The Victims of Crime Compensation Board

Budget Pages.... C-10; D-287 to D-288

The Victims of Crime Compensation Board (VCCB) compensates victims of violent crimes and the dependents of deceased victims for unreimbursed medical expenses, loss of earnings and certain other expenses resulting from those crimes. In FY 1999, the board will pay an estimated \$6.6 million in compensation to approximately 1,500 claimants.

The VCCB was established by the "Criminal Injuries Compensation Act of 1971," P.L. 1971, c. 317 (C.52:4B-1 et seq.), and is located in, but not of, the Division of Consumer Affairs of the Department of Law and Public Safety. It is supported by direct state services appropriations, penalties assessed on criminals, and federal crime victim grants.

The Governor's budget recommends a direct state services appropriation of \$5.4 million for the VCCB in FY 2000, comprised of \$3.6 million for victim claims and \$1.8 million for operating costs. The FY 2000 recommendation represents an increase of \$150,000 over the VCCB's FY 1999 adjusted appropriation. This increase would be used to establish a public information and outreach program. The budget also provides for the disposition of \$7.8 million of VCCB penalty revenue in FY 2000. Of this amount, \$3.9 million is anticipated for deposit in the General Fund (budget page C-10) and excess receipts of \$3.9 million are designated as appropriated revenues for VCCB use under "other funds" (page D-288). The VCCB would be permitted to use up to \$1,175,000 of the latter amount for operational costs pursuant to language on budget page D-289. The budget anticipates the VCCB also will receive \$2.2 million in federal grants for crime victim compensation in FY 2000.

Table 1 presents information on VCCB revenues, claims and operating costs over the past four years. Historically, the VCCB has had difficulty in collecting enough in criminal penalty receipts to cover its claims. On

occasion it has been required to temporarily suspend or limit claims payments due to a shortfall of revenue. In response to this problem, the Legislature enacted P.L.1991, c.329, which increased the minimum penalties payable to the VCCB from \$30 to \$100 for a wide range of violent crimes. Although this act enhanced revenues to some extent, problems continue in collecting penalties once they are imposed. Outstanding receivables, representing penalties assessed but not paid, currently total more than \$12 million for the municipal courts and probation departments, according to the VCCB. Overall receivables for the Department of Corrections are estimated at more than \$100 million, but no estimate is available for the portion of that amount that is owed by inmates and parolees to the VCCB.

As Table 1 indicates, penalty collections have increased about 7.5 percent over the four year period, from \$6,513,619 in FY 1996 to \$6,999,226 in FY 1999. However, starting in FY 1999, the board's revenues are expected to increase substantially as a result of the enactment of P.L.1997, c.396. This law, which became effective in June 1998, established a 10 percent surcharge on items sold in the commissaries of State and county correctional facilities for deposit in the VCCB account. Collections are exceeding the original OLS projection of \$1 million a year and are expected to reach \$1.6 million in FY 1999, according to the VCCB. Increased revenue from the commissary surcharge should enable the board to increase its federal crime victim grant, which is based on a percentage of the amount of State funds spent on claims.

VCCB claims payments would be increased if Senate Bill No. 778 or similar legislation is enacted. This bill would authorize the VCCB to compensate catastrophically injured crime victims for the costs of rehabilitation above the current award limit of \$25,000. The VCCB has stated that data are not available to permit an estimate of the fiscal impact of this

Background Paper: The Victims of Crime Compensation Board (Cont'd)

bill. However, the bill would allow the VCCB to establish payment limits to ensure that awards do not exceed its available resources.

Table 1 shows that annual claims payments have varied between \$7.3 million and \$6.2 million over the four years. During this period, the amount of an average claim paid has remained flat, at about \$4,300. The board is authorized by law to compensate victims up to \$25,000. The claims approval rate, or ratio of claims paid to claims concluded, ranged from 42 percent to 50 percent. The number of claims received by the VCCB has declined from 2,680 in 1996 to a projected 2,113 in FY 1999. This reduction may be related to a decline in violent crimes. Arrests for such crimes in New Jersey have declined for the past several years, according to the State Police Uniform Crime Report. Violent crime arrests fell 19.7 percent from 1993 through 1997. A VCCB spokesperson noted, however, that claims received by the board amount to a small fraction of violent crimes as represented by the arrest data.

As Table 1 indicates, the VCCB has made a concerted effort to whittle down its backlog of pending claims, a subject of past criticism. The claims backlog has been reduced by almost 50 percent, from 4,653 in FY 1996 to a projected 2,383 in FY 1999.

As noted in Table 1, under "Revenue Disposition," a portion of the criminal penalties collected by the VCCB pursuant to P.L.1979, c.396 (C.2C:43-3.1) are distributed to the Victim Witness Advocacy Fund, for services to crime victims, and to the Criminal Disposition Revenue Collection Fund (CDRCF), created by P.L. 1991, c.329. This fund, which receives \$3 of each VCCB penalty, was established to improve the collections by funding a uniform system for ensuring the proper identification, tracking and collection of penalties owed to the VCCB.

The low collection rate for inmate penalties has been a particular problem, prompting the VCCB to allocate the Department of Corrections \$1,375,000 annually in CDRCF revenues over five years to establish an automated system to deduct penalties from inmate funds. Although this computer system is not scheduled to go on-line until the fall of 1999, penalties collected by the Department of Corrections increased from \$595,000 to \$902,000 in between fiscal years 1996 and 1998, as shown in Table 1. This increase is attributable to the use of more effective collections procedures in the prisons, according to a Department of Corrections spokesperson.

The VCCB has also received criticism in the past for the level of its administrative costs and its claim processing time. Table 2 presents a comparison of certain program data provided by the VCCB and derived from the reports of selected states to the Office for Victims of Crime of the U.S. Department of Justice. It should be cautioned that comparisons among state programs may be misleading due to wide variations in State laws, fund sources and programs.

The New Jersey program falls in the high range of the states represented in terms of staffing and processing time. VCCB officials respond that the board carefully reviews and investigates the validity of each claim, including running a criminal history background check on claimants. They also point out that delays in payments have occurred because funds were not immediately available to pay the claim. It should be noted that more recent VCCB data in Table 1 show that claim processing time has improved to 49 weeks in FY 1999. The VCCB further states only 48 of its 54 positions were filled in FY 1999.

In summary, it appears that enactment of the commissary surcharge has significantly increased revenues available to the VCCB in FY 1999 and succeeding years. At the same time, the number of victim applications for

Background Paper: The Victims of Crime Compensation Board (Cont'd)

VCCB awards have decreased over the past four years, while average awards have remained virtually flat. The Legislature may wish to discuss these trends and the potential impact of legislation requiring additional compensation for catastrophic injuries with the VCCB chairman.

The Legislature may also wish to determine whether the VCCB has identified an unmet need for its services and, if so, how the recommended budget increase of \$150,000 for public information and outreach would be used to reach under-served victims.

Background Paper: The Victims of Crime Compensation Board (Cont'd)

TABLE I: VCCB REVENUE, CLAIMS AND COST SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR

	1996	1997	1998	1999** EST.	96-99 % Change
<u>REVENUE</u>					
<u>Penalty</u>					
Municipal Court	\$3,840,414	\$3,974,921	\$3,932,850	\$4,078,365	6.2
Probation	\$2,017,256	\$1,980,684	\$1,892,346	\$2,119,427	5.1
Dept. Corrections	\$ 594,760	\$ 857,873	\$ 902,087	\$ 790,229	32.9
JJC			\$ 13,213	\$ 11,205	—
Adjustments	\$ 61,189		\$ 72,785		—
Subtotal	\$6,513,619	\$6,813,478	\$6,813,281	\$6,999,226	7.5
<u>Commissary</u>				\$1,664,756	—
<u>TOTAL</u>	\$6,513,619	\$6,813,478	\$6,813,281	\$8,663,982	32.6
<u>REVENUE DISPOSITION</u>					
VCCB	\$5,161,812	\$5,284,808	\$5,295,980	\$7,062,974	36.8
CDRCF	\$ 368,484	\$ 393,831	\$ 384,603	\$ 400,453	8.7
Victim Advoc. Fund	\$ 983,272	\$1,142,007	\$1,152,461	\$1,200,555	22.1
<u>TOTAL*</u>	\$6,513,568	\$6,820,646	\$6,833,044	\$8,663,982	33.0
<u>FEDERAL GRANTS</u>	\$2,770,000	\$2,331,842	\$1,587,000	\$1,587,000	(42.7)
<u>CLAIMS</u>					
Received	2,680	2,758	2,437	2,113	(21.2)
Paid	1,683	1,601	1,404	1,513	(10.1)
Denied	1,836	1,710	1,906	1,487	(19.0)
Concluded	3,519	3,311	3,310	3,000	(14.8)
Backlog	4,653	4,102	3,270	2,383	(48.8)
Total Claims Paid	\$7,339,225	\$6,679,565	\$6,167,031	\$6,585,086	(10.3)
Average Claim	\$4,360	\$4,172	\$4,392	\$4,352	(0.2)
Processing Time (weeks)	72	56	51	49	(31.9)
<u>OPERATING COSTS</u>					
Salaries	\$2,181,821	\$2,079,542	\$2,058,095	\$2,058,395	(5.7)
Non-Salary	\$ 501,450	\$ 769,763	\$ 367,564	\$ 956,918	90.8
<u>TOTAL</u>	\$2,683,271	\$2,849,305	\$2,425,659	\$3,015,313	12.4
<u>POSITIONS</u>	55	51	50	54	(1.8)

Source: Victims of Crime Compensation Board

* Differs slightly from revenues collected in some instances ** Data for FY99 (est.) is more current than FY2000 Budget data.

Background Paper: The Victims of Crime Compensation Board (Cont'd)

TABLE 2: STATE VICTIM PAYMENT PROGRAM DATA

	<u>State</u>					
	<u>NJ</u>	<u>NY</u>	<u>PA</u>	<u>CT</u>	<u>MD</u>	<u>OH</u>
Full-Time Staff	51	83	23	7	5	28
Claims Paid	1,601	9,189	2,453	590	535	4,570
Amount Paid (000s)	\$6,680	\$13,283	\$5,267	\$2,065	\$3,663	\$11,656
Processing Time (wks)	56	29	23	34	78	41

State data from U.S. Office for Victims of Crime reports. Years vary from 1996 to 1998. New Jersey data provided to OLS by VCCB for FY1997.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The Office of Legislative Services provides nonpartisan assistance to the State Legislature in the areas of legal, fiscal, research, bill drafting, committee staffing and administrative services. It operates under the jurisdiction of the Legislative Services Commission, a bipartisan body consisting of eight members of each House. The Executive Director supervises and directs the Office of Legislative Services.

The Legislative Budget and Finance Officer is the chief fiscal officer for the Legislature. The Legislative Budget and Finance Officer collects and presents fiscal information for the Legislature; serves as Secretary to the Joint Budget Oversight Committee; attends upon the Appropriations Committees during review of the Governor's Budget recommendations; reports on such matters as the committees or Legislature may direct; administers the fiscal note process and has statutory responsibilities for the review of appropriations transfers and other State fiscal transactions.

The Office of Legislative Services Central Staff provides a variety of legal, fiscal, research and administrative services to individual legislators, legislative officers, legislative committees and commissions, and partisan staff. The central staff is organized under the Central Staff Management Unit into ten subject area sections. Each section, under a section chief, includes legal, fiscal, and research staff for the standing reference committees of the Legislature and, upon request, to special commissions created by the Legislature. The central staff assists the Legislative Budget and Finance Officer in providing services to the Appropriations Committees during the budget review process.

Individuals wishing information and committee schedules on the FY 2000 budget are encouraged to contact:

Legislative Budget and Finance Office
State House Annex
Room 140 PO Box 068
Trenton, NJ 08625

(609) 292-8030

Fax (609) 777-2442