

ANALYSIS OF THE NEW JERSEY FISCAL YEAR 2000 - 2001 BUDGET



DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY

PREPARED BY

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

APRIL 2000

NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE

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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 James F. Vari.

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-10 to C-11; C-18 to C-19; C-25;
C-27; D-279 to D-312

Fiscal Summary (\$000)

	Expended FY 1999	Adjusted. Appropriation FY 2000	Recommended FY 2001	Percent Change 2000-01
State Budgeted	\$431,171	\$457,154	\$494,935	8.3%
Federal Funds	40,312	102,378	92,199	(9.9)%
<u>Other</u>	<u>135,270</u>	<u>172,140</u>	<u>177,521</u>	<u>3.1%</u>
Grand Total	\$606,753	\$731,672	\$764,655	4.5%

Personnel Summary - Positions By Funding Source

	Actual FY 1999	Revised FY 2000	Funded FY 2001	Percent Change 2000-01
State	6,114	6,148	6,730	9.5%
Federal	141	145	152	4.8%
<u>Other</u>	<u>1,729</u>	<u>1,828</u>	<u>1,854</u>	<u>1.4%</u>
Total Positions	7,984	8,121	8,736	7.6%

FY 1999 (as of December) and revised FY 2000 (as of September) personnel data reflect actual payroll counts. FY 2001 data reflect the number of positions funded.

Introduction

The Department of Law and Public Safety, under the supervision of the Attorney General, is responsible, through 10 divisions, for statewide law enforcement and the prosecution of criminals. The department also provides legal services for State government, promotes highway traffic safety, provides emergency response services, administers marine traffic laws, ensures compliance with voter registration requirements and enforces public protection laws in consumer affairs, civil rights, alcoholic beverages, gaming, boxing and racing.

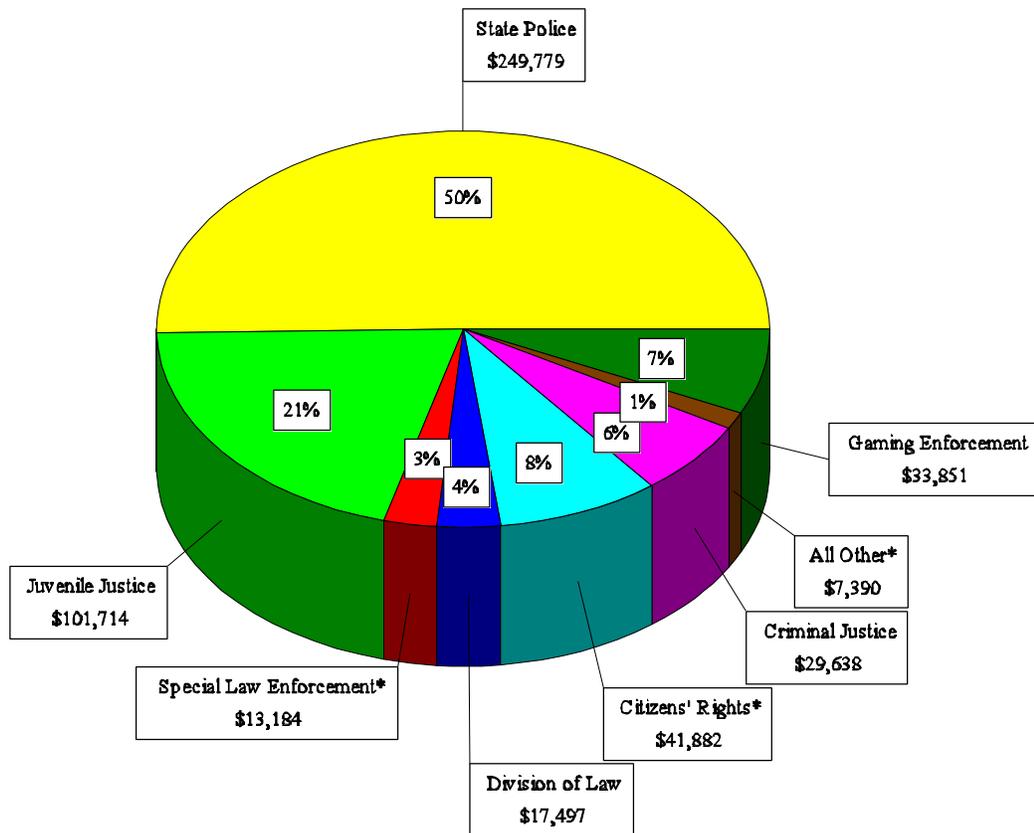
Four independent agencies are administratively located within the Department of Law and Public Safety. They are the Election Law Enforcement Commission, the Executive Commission on Ethical Standards, the Victims of Crime Compensation Board and the Juvenile Justice Commission, which was created in 1995 to administer 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 to treat and rehabilitate juvenile offenders and also administers grant programs to localities.

Key Points

The Governor recommends a total State appropriation of \$494.9 million in FY 2001 for the Department of Law and Public Safety, a \$37.8 million, or 8.3 percent increase, over the FY 2000 adjusted appropriation of \$457.2 million. The summary detail of changes is included in the Fiscal and Personnel section of this analysis. The following graph summarizes the FY 2001 recommended appropriation by major purpose.

Department of Law and Public Safety

Total FY 2001 Recommended State Appropriation (\$ in Thousands)



* Special Law Enforcement includes Divisions of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Election Law Enforcement, and Racing, the Office of Highway Traffic Safety, Review and Enforcement of Ethical Standards, Election Management and Coordination, and the State Athletic Control Board. Citizens' Rights category includes Divisions of Consumer Affairs and Civil Rights, Victims of Crime Compensation Board and State professional boards. The All Other category includes the Office of the Attorney General and the State Medical Examiner.

Key Points (Cont'd)

Law Enforcement — State Police

- ! The recommended Division of State Police appropriation, including Capital funding, is \$249.8 million, up 7 percent over the FY 2000 adjusted appropriation of \$233.3 million. The division's recommended general fund direct state service budget is \$215.3 million, up less than one percent over the FY 2000 adjusted appropriation. The capital recommendation of \$31.6 million is more than double the FY 2000 adjusted appropriation of \$15.6 million.
- ! The Governor's recommended appropriation anticipates the graduation of two State Police classes in FY 2001. These classes are expected to graduate a total of about 250 new troopers. Of these new troopers, 180 would offset normal attrition, while the other 70 would increase the overall trooper complement.
- ! The Governor recommends direct state services funding totaling \$10.2 million to implement State Police reforms in FY 2001 in addition to the \$16.7 million for information technology enhancements that are also considered part of the reform package. DSS recommendations include:

Additional 70 Troopers, \$2.7 million

Funding would support training costs and trooper salaries after graduation.

Additional 85 Civilian Staff, \$3.2 million

This increase of \$1.7 million over FY 2000 would provide funding for the full year's costs of 85 civilian positions, to perform certain functions that were being performed by enlisted personnel to permit redeployment of troopers.

Enhanced Systems and Procedures, \$3.5 million

Included in this recommendation is \$1.3 million to fund a total of 27 positions to implement required legal procedures. The Divisions of Law and Criminal Justice would each hire 11 new employees, while five positions would be added to the Affirmative Action Equal Employment Opportunity office. In addition, \$650,000 would fund Attorney General oversight, \$650,000 would go toward recruiting purposes, and \$850,000 would implement a promotional system.

Technology Enhancements, \$600,000

This recommendation, an increase of \$400,000 over FY 2000, would fund 11 positions to implement the Computer Aided Dispatch/Record Management System (CAD/RMS) system integration and purchase mobile data computers and evidence tracking system software.

Cadet Pilot Program, \$174,000

This program would increase the opportunity for entry into the Division of State Police by offering scholarships for candidates to obtain a four-year college degree, while working as civilian interns within the division. The first-year program would serve 10 cadets.

Key Points (Cont'd)

- ! Continued funding of \$14.4 million in direct state services is recommended for the acquisition of State Police equipment. Of this amount, \$13.8 million would continue the State Police vehicle replacement plan. Under this plan, the State Police would make an annual level lease payment, and replace its vehicles every three years.
- ! The Governor recommends a total appropriation of \$4.6 million to implement the third and final phase of the National Crime Information Center 2000 (NCIC 2000) database project, a cooperative effort between the FBI and the State. This represents a decline of \$100,000 from FY 2000. Of the total, \$2.0 million would fund final State Police NCIC 2000 implementation and \$2.6 million would aid approximately 520 municipalities in purchasing computer workstations to access the Federal criminal record database. The computer workstations will allow prompt access to information regarding wanted persons, missing persons, and stolen property for local law enforcement agencies.
- ! The Governor recommends a capital appropriation of \$8.7 million for the purchase of three medevac helicopters that would be used to support the Air Ambulance Program. The new aircraft would replace three aging medevac helicopters used to provide statewide emergency coverage in catastrophic injury accidents.
- ! The Governor recommends a capital appropriation of \$16.7 million, a \$6.9 million increase over FY 2000, for the second year of the State Police's three-year \$36 million information technology action plan. The FY 2001 funding would purchase and install the software and hardware for a human resources scheduling system, replace more than 600 personal computers, place mobile data computers in police vehicles, and install evidence tracking and data collection systems.
- ! The Governor recommends a new \$2.1 million capital funding appropriation for renovations at 30 State Police facilities to accommodate female State troopers. This project would include the addition of suitable lavatory, shower and locker facilities.

Law Enforcement - Criminal Justice

- ! A direct state services appropriation of \$24.9 million is recommended for the Division of Criminal Justice, an increase of \$600,000 or 2.5 percent, over its FY 2000 adjusted appropriation of \$24.3 million. Included in this recommendation is a new appropriation of \$700,000 to increase the corruption prosecution bureau by 10 positions to investigate and prosecute corruption cases arising from official misconduct at the State, county and local levels.

Election Law Enforcement

- ! An appropriation of \$3.6 million is recommended for the Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC), an increase of \$1 million, or 38.5 percent, over the FY 2000 adjusted appropriation of \$2.6 million. Of the increase, \$600,000 would fund temporary staff to operate the Gubernatorial Public Finance program during FY 2001, and \$385,000 would fund nine additional permanent technical staff to support ELEC's web site.
- ! The Governor recommends an appropriation of \$7 million from the Gubernatorial Elections Fund to provide public financing to qualifying candidates in the 2001 gubernatorial primary election.

Key Points (Cont'd)

Juvenile Justice Commission

- ! The Governor's budget recommends funding totaling \$2.9 million for the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) to implement new juvenile community programs, including:
 - \$184,000 for a Juvenile Services-Public Defender Pilot Project to provide four social workers in the Public Defender's Camden and Monmouth Regions to develop client-specific plans to enable youth to participate in community-based programs in lieu of detention.
 - \$ 70,000 to the Step Down Program State Match. This new program would provide State matching funds to support a 12-bed "step-down" transitional housing facility for juvenile sex offenders. Including federal funds, the program totals \$766,500.
 - \$186,000 to fund four positions to administer the \$3.1 million State Incentive Program grants-in-aid account.
 - \$728,000 for the Turrell Special Needs Unit to add 20 beds to its existing eight beds for juveniles with moderate to serious mental health problems and severe learning disabilities.
 - \$337,000 for a Female Substance Abuse Program, which would operate at a State run residential facility in Camden. The program is expected to attract \$397,000 in federal matching funds. It would include 15 staff positions and provide beds for 12 long-term female substance abusers.
 - \$1.4 million for custody and civilian staff training to provide initial and in-service training to corrections officers and other personnel.
- ! The Governor recommends a total State appropriation at \$44.8 million for the Jamesburg Training School for Boys and the Bordentown Medium Security Center, an increase of \$4.7 million from the FY 2000 adjusted appropriation. While funding to Jamesburg would decline \$900,000, to \$21.9 million, Bordentown would receive an increase of \$5.6 million, to \$22.9 million. This increase is recommended for additional staff to operate several facilities, including the new 144-bed secure facility expected to open in March 2001 that will serve to reduce the population at Jamesburg.
- ! A new appropriation of \$3.1 million is recommended for a grants-in-aid State Incentive Program to provide funds to counties to increase residential and day program slots for juveniles by approximately 90. The goal of this new program would be to reduce the burden on State juvenile justice programs.
- ! A recommended appropriation of \$4.2 million for Aftercare programs represents an increase of 10.7 percent over the \$3.8 million FY 2000 adjusted appropriation. This increase would be used primarily for salaries of juvenile parole officers. Evaluation data indicates the number of juveniles in Aftercare increasing from 170 in FY 1998 to an estimated 1,000 in FY 2001.

Key Points (Cont'd)

- ! A capital appropriation of \$10.6 million, an increase of \$2 million, is recommended for the JJC in FY 2001. These funds would be used to rehabilitate housing units, replace roofs, and improve fire and life safety throughout the JJC system, and construct vocational facilities.

Citizens' Rights

- ! The Governor recommends a new appropriation of \$350,000 for a civil rights case tracking system in the Division of Civil Rights.
- ! The Governor recommends \$1.6 million, an increase of \$1.1 million, to fund criminal history background checks for approximately 24,000 personal care attendants who were hired prior to the 1997 law requiring all new applicants for certification to these positions to undergo such background checks.

Federal Funds

- ! Federal funds for the department are anticipated to decline \$10.2 million, to \$92.2 million, down 9.9 percent from the \$102.4 million FY 2000 adjusted appropriation. The bulk of the decrease in federal funds is attributable to the State Police, which would receive \$7.1 million less due to the expiration of the COPS MORE and In-Car Camera Technology grants.

Other Funds

- ! Other funds to the department are anticipated at \$177.5 million in FY 2001, up \$5.4 million or 3.1 percent, over the \$172.1 million in FY 2000. Increases totaling \$5.4 million are anticipated for the Divisions of Criminal Justice and Consumer Affairs, the State professional boards and the Juvenile Justice Commission. Revenues to the State Athletic Control Board are anticipated to decline \$353,000 to \$500,000 in FY 2001, because the number of fights is expected to decline due to on-going renovations at the Atlantic City Convention Center.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

PAGES

State Police Technology Enhancements	44 - 53
Trends In Juvenile Offenses	54 - 57
Juvenile Boot Camp	58 - 61
County-Detained Juvenile Offenders	62 - 63
Division of Consumer Affairs - Cyber Fraud Unit	64 - 65

Program Description and Overview

The Department of Law and Public Safety, under the direction of the Attorney General, is responsible for statewide law enforcement, the prosecution of criminals and emergency response services. In addition, the department is charged with protecting citizens' civil and consumer rights, promoting highway traffic safety, regulating the alcoholic beverage, gaming and racing industries, and providing legal services to other State agencies.

Four independent agencies are administratively located within the Department of Law and Public Safety. These agencies include the following:

- ! Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC)
Monitors the reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures, and lobbyists' financial disclosures. ELEC administers the State's gubernatorial election public financing law.
- ! Executive Commission on Ethical Standards (ECES)
Issues advisory opinions interpreting the New Jersey conflicts of interest law for State officers and employees, enforces the financial disclosure law, and also administers and enforces certain provisions of the *Casino Control Act*.
- ! Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC)
Provides custody, care and treatment for juvenile offenders in State institutions and community programs.
- ! 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 Office of the Attorney General (OAG) formulates and implements departmental policies for the Department of Law and Public Safety. The Attorney General, as the State's chief law enforcement officer, oversees and directs the department's diverse law enforcement and prosecutorial activities. A number of department-wide financial, employee, and other management activities are centralized in the OAG. The department's central law library is also located in this office. For FY 2001, the Governor recommends a direct state services appropriation of \$7,168,000 for the OAG, \$23,000 below its FY 1999 adjusted appropriation.

The department has assumed a major role in the implementation of the *Community Notification Law* (Megan's Law). The Office of the 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.

The Division of State Police, with its force of 2,600 troopers, is responsible for statewide law enforcement, including road patrol, marine policing, major crime investigation, criminal history background checks, forensic sciences and electronic surveillance. The division also plans, maintains and coordinates emergency response statewide. To combat the rapid increase in Internet crime, the division established a high-technology crimes unit.

The Governor's FY 2001 budget, including capital funding, recommends a \$249.8 million

Program Description and Overview (Cont'd)

State appropriation for the Division of State Police, up 7 percent over the FY 2000 adjusted appropriation of \$233.3 million. The Governor's recommended budget includes funding for two State Police classes in FY 2001, which would graduate a total of 250 new troopers. Of these new troopers, 180 would offset normal attrition, while the other 70 would increase the overall trooper complement.

The Governor's budget recommends \$10.1 million in direct state services funding and capital funding of \$16.7 million for technology enhancements to implement State Police reform in FY 2001. Recommendations for significant changes in the operation of the State Police followed an investigation by the Attorney General into allegations of racial profiling in New Jersey.

The reform package would fund additional staff and technology enhancements to permit the supervisory review of individual traffic stops and patterns of conduct. Funding would also be used to improve recruitment and training practices and increase the diversity of the division. Funding of \$650,000 for five positions and related costs would be provided for oversight of the State Police by the Attorney General. Funding is also recommended for 25 civilian positions to perform certain administrative functions that were being performed by enlisted State Police personnel. A pilot cadet program designed to increase the opportunity for entry into the Division of State Police by offering scholarships is also recommended.

The Governor's budget recommends \$8.7 million in capital funds to replace three State Police medevac helicopters for the Air Ambulance Program. This program was established pursuant to P.L.1986, c.106 to provide rapid emergency transport and care for trauma patients. The program is operated jointly by the Division of State Police, which provides the helicopters, maintenance and pilots, and the Department of Health and Senior Services which administers grants to the designated hospitals which provide the medical staff for the program. The Governor's budget also recommends \$2.6 million in State Aid to provide approximately 520 local municipalities with resources to purchase an image-capable workstation to access the Federal National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in conducting criminal investigations.

Formed under the *Criminal Justice Act of 1970*, the Division of Criminal Justice operates through 11 units to detect, investigate and prosecute criminal activity, and also to provide oversight and coordination of New Jersey's law enforcement community.

In FY 1999, pursuant to the *Auto Insurance Cost Reduction Act* (P.L.1998, c.21), the Office of Insurance Fraud Prosecutor (OIFP) was established within the division. The mission of the OIFP is to investigate allegations of insurance fraud and prosecute as necessary. Administrative costs of the OIFP, estimated at \$25.1 million in FY 2001, would be derived from assessments on insurers by the Department of Banking and Insurance.

The Governor's budget recommends \$700,000 for 10 positions and operating costs to expand the prosecution of corruption cases arising from official misconduct at the State, county and local government levels. According to the department, this expansion of the corruption bureau will enable the division to respond expeditiously when official misconduct is alleged.

A \$3.6 million appropriation is again recommended for the Safe and Secure Communities Program. This program was established by P.L.1993, c.220 to provide funding to municipalities for community policing projects. Combined with penalty receipts estimated at \$6.9 million, this appropriation would provide \$10.5 million for the salaries of approximately 370 local police officers in FY 2001.

Program Description and Overview (Cont'd)

The State Medical Examiner's Office oversees the investigation of violent or suspicious deaths and those which constitute a threat to public health within the State. The office also provides oversight and operational support for country medical examinations, including toxicology services to the 21 counties. After State funding was recommended for elimination in FY 1997 for these services, the counties agreed to reimburse the Medical Examiner's Office to provide them. In FY 2001, an appropriation of \$5.7 million for the Medical Examiner's Office is recommended, level with the FY 2000 adjusted appropriation. Of the total, \$5.5 million would represent county reimbursements and \$222,000 a direct state services appropriation.

In the early period of casino gambling in this State, the growth of the Division of Gaming Enforcement, the agency that enforces casino laws, paralleled that of the gaming industry. However, the division's appropriation was reduced \$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 duplicate functions of the division and the Casino Control Commission. The division investigates licensing applications of corporate and individual owners, managers, employees, and service industries that do business with casino hotels, and monitors casino operations. The division's budget is funded by industry assessments through the Casino Control Fund. The division's recommended FY 2001 appropriation is equal to its FY 2000 adjusted appropriation of \$33.9 million.

The New Jersey Division of Highway Traffic Safety is responsible for developing State and local highway safety programs. With the cooperation of the AAA Clubs of New Jersey, the New Jersey State Safety Council and the New Jersey Chiefs of Police Association, the division has developed a statewide public education campaign designed to promote courteous driving. The \$145,000 program is funded through a grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The division reported that Statewide traffic fatalities declined in 1998, the latest year for which statistics are available, falling from 774 in 1997 to 741.

New Jersey's Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC), an agency in but not of the Department of Law and Public Safety, unveiled its web site in October 1999. In FY 1999 the Legislature appropriated \$1 million to ELEC for data processing enhancements, which included designing and building the Internet web site. The Governor's FY 2001 budget recommends funding for nine permanent positions in support of the new computer system. This staff would provide assistance and information to candidates for office and the general public.

The budget also recommends \$600,000 to fund temporary staff to help administer the Gubernatorial Public Finance Program and \$7 million in the Gubernatorial Elections Fund to provide public financing to qualifying candidates in the 2001 gubernatorial primary election.

The Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) regulates the manufacture, distribution, sale and transportation of all alcoholic beverages in New Jersey. The division is recommended to receive \$1.3 million in direct state services funds and \$1.6 million in fee and penalty revenues provided pursuant to budget language.

The New Jersey 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. These revenues have been augmented by P.L. 1997, c.29 which directed that, in FY 1998 and thereafter, 50 percent of unclaimed parimutuel ticket revenue be appropriated to the Racing Commission.

Program Description and Overview (Cont'd)

The Election Management and Coordination unit is responsible for coordinates voter registration and elections in New Jersey. The Governor's FY 2001 budget recommends a \$95,000 increase in the division's budget, to \$510,000. This function was transferred from the Department of State to the Department of Law and Public Safety in FY 1999.

Pursuant to P.L.1995, c.284, the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC), was established to administer and coordinate a variety of juvenile custody, care and treatment programs that were formerly located in the department and in the Departments of Corrections and Human Services. The JJC is responsible for approximately 1,226 juvenile offenders and the operation of three secure institutions housing offenders under the age of 19, a "boot camp" for nonviolent juvenile offenders, one county detention center, 15 noninstitutional residential programs and six day programs.

The Governor recommends a \$22.9 million appropriation for the Juvenile Medium Security Center (JMSC) in Bordentown, an increase of 32 percent over its FY 2000 adjusted appropriation of \$17.3 million. The population at JMSC is projected to increase from 163 in FY 2000 to 407 in FY 2001 as a result of expansion of and the opening of a new 144-bed secure facility in March 2001. This facility would house juveniles transferred from the New Jersey Training School for Boys at Jamesburg as part of the planned down-sizing of that facility.

The Governor recommends a State appropriation to the New Jersey Training School for Boys (NJTSB) of \$21.9 million, down \$911,000 from the FY 2000 adjusted appropriation of \$22.8 million. This decrease is primarily attributable to a reduction in staffing costs due to the down-sizing of NJTSB. The December 1997 *Report of the Advisory Committee to Study the Future of the NJTSB* recommended that the facility should remain open for the custody and care of 300 less serious offenders. This would represent a decrease of 104 from NJTSB's current design capacity of 404 and a decline of over 200 from the average juvenile population of more than 500.

The Division of Law provides legal representation and counsel to other agencies and instrumentalities of State government. Of the division's \$54.3 million recommended budget, \$36.8 million is expected to be derived from reimbursements for its services. The division expects to add 11 positions in FY 2001 to respond to an anticipated increase in services to the Division of State Police.

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. Today, 28 boards regulate the activities of 80 professionals and occupations with 600,000 licensees. The costs associated with regulating these professionals are borne by the licensees through fees. The division also provides criminal history background checks for personal care attendants. The Governor recommends \$1.6 million, an increase of \$1.1 million, to fund such checks for approximately 24,000 personal care attendants who were hired prior to the 1997 law requiring all new applicants to these positions to undergo such background checks.

The Division on Civil Rights is charged with enforcing *The New Jersey Law Against Discrimination*. Its work is focused in three major areas: employment, housing and public accommodation discrimination. The Governor's FY 2001 budget recommendation includes \$350,000 in additional funds to the division for a civil rights case tracking system.

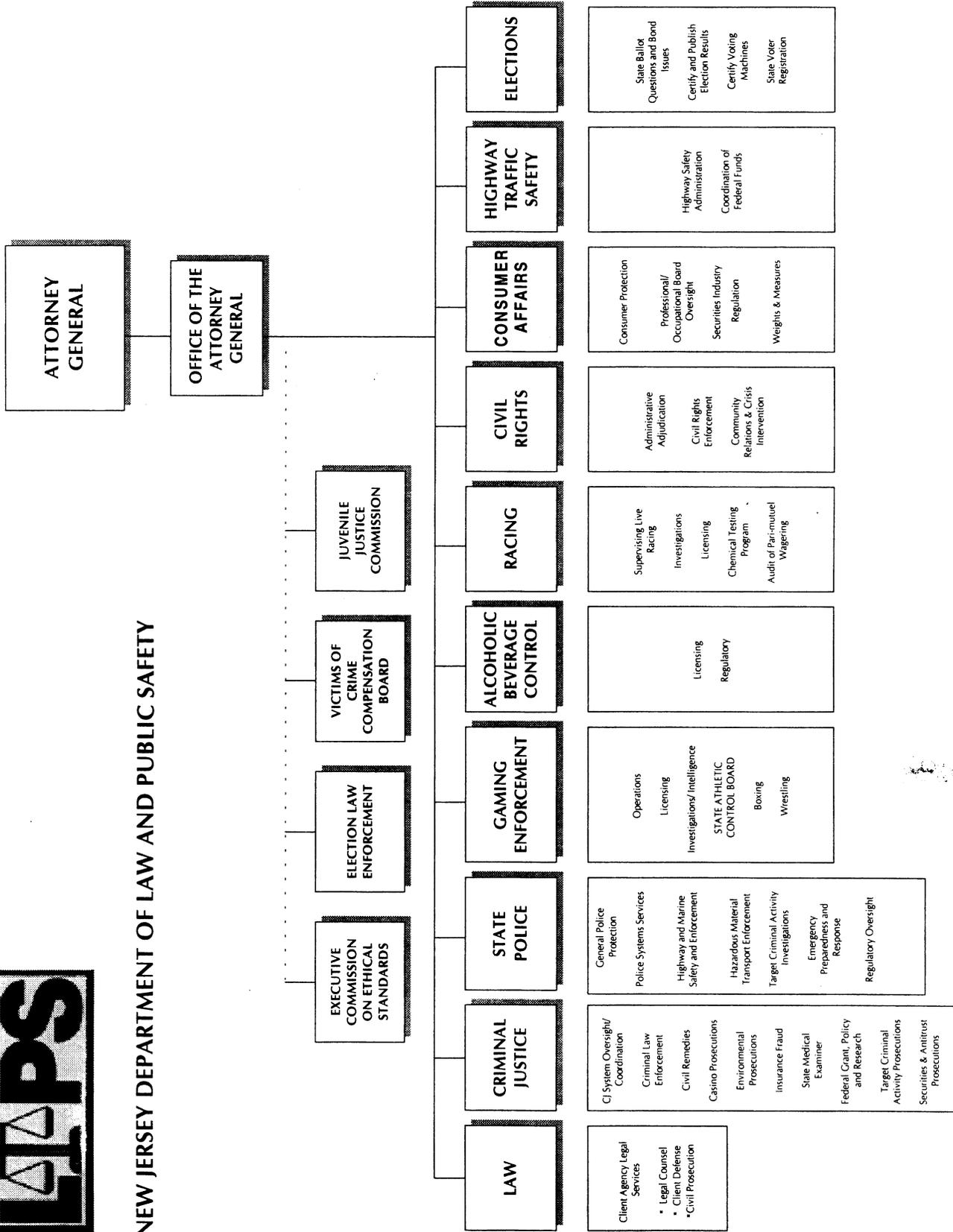
Program Description and Overview (Cont'd)

P.L.1999, c. 166 permits the Victims of Crime Compensation Board (VCCB) to compensate catastrophically injured crime victims for the cost of rehabilitative assistance in an amount above the previous limit of \$25,000. All catastrophically injured crime victims who received compensation from the VCCB prior to the bill's enactment are eligible to apply for supplemental awards. The VCCB is permitted to limit the total amount of supplemental awards to be made each year, as well as the amount an individual may annually receive as a supplemental award.

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 2001. It would also fund reforms and technology enhancements within the Division of State Police, train 250 new troopers, and replace the division's three medevac helicopters. The budget would fund a number of new initiatives proposed by the Juvenile Justice Commission, provide staff for a new 144-bed secure facility at the Juvenile Medium Security Center (JMSC) at Bordentown scheduled to open March 2001, and down-size the New Jersey Training School for Boys (NJTSB) at Jamesburg as recommended in a 1997 report. Funding for expansion of corruption investigation and prosecution by the Division of Criminal Justice, criminal history background checks for personal care attendants, and a civil rights case management tracking system also are included in the Governor's budget recommendation. Public policy will continue to dictate the department's role in implementing Megan's Law, enforcing civil rights laws and overseeing elections.



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY



Fiscal and Personnel Summary

AGENCY FUNDING BY SOURCE OF FUNDS (\$000)

	Expended FY 1999	Adj. Approp. FY 2000	Recom. FY 2001	Percent Change	
				1999-01	2000-01
<u>General Fund</u>					
Direct State Services	\$370,499	\$373,984	\$386,935	4.4%	3.5%
Grants - In - Aid	13,974	21,262	18,543	32.7%	-12.8%
State Aid	3,617	3,690	6,290	73.9%	70.5%
Capital Construction	11,496	24,275	42,224	267.3%	73.9%
Debt Service	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Sub-Total	\$399,586	\$423,211	\$453,992	13.6%	7.3%
<u>Property Tax Relief Fund</u>					
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%
<u>Casino Revenue Fund</u>	\$88	\$92	\$92	4.5%	0.0%
<u>Casino Control Fund</u>	\$31,497	\$33,851	\$33,851	7.5%	0.0%
<u>Gubernatorial Elections Fund</u>	\$0	\$0	\$7,000	----	----
State Total	\$431,171	\$457,154	\$494,935	14.8%	8.3%
<u>Federal Funds</u>	\$40,312	\$102,378	\$92,199	128.7%	-9.9%
<u>Other Funds</u>	\$135,270	\$172,140	\$177,521	31.2%	3.1%
Grand Total	\$606,753	\$731,672	\$764,655	26.0%	4.5%

PERSONNEL SUMMARY - POSITIONS BY FUNDING SOURCE

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State	6,114	6,148	6,730	10.1%	9.5%
Federal	141	145	152	7.8%	4.8%
All Other	1,729	1,828	1,854	7.2%	1.4%
Total Positions	7,984	8,121	8,736	9.4%	7.6%

FY 1999 (as of December) and revised FY 2000 (as of September) personnel data reflect actual payroll counts. FY 2001 data reflect the number of positions funded.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION DATA

Total Minority Percent	23.7%	23.8%	24.0%
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Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2000</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2001</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
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LAW ENFORCEMENT**Direct State Services****Services Other Than
Personal**

	\$5,531	\$5,981	\$450	8.1%	D-287
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This increase would provide funding for Office of Information Technology (OIT) charges of \$13,000 in the Division of Criminal Justice and \$437,000 in the Division of State Police for an OIT statewide initiative.

**COPS Universal Grant
State Match**

	\$700	\$916	\$216	30.9%	D-287
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This recommended appropriation provides a State match for the federal COPS program which funds the salaries of 42 State Police troopers who participate in community policing programs. Under terms of the three-year program, federal funds are reduced each year necessitating an increasing State match. The program is in its third year.

Additional 70 Troopers	\$0	\$2,663	\$2,663	—	D-287
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This appropriation would fund the salaries after training of 70 additional troopers recommended to implement State Police reform activities.

**Criminal Justice -
Corruption Prosecution
Expansion**

	\$0	\$700	\$700	—	D-287
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This recommended new appropriation would fund 10 positions and operating costs to the Division of Criminal Justice's Corruption and Government Integrity Bureau. The department indicates that these positions will enable the bureau to investigate allegations of official misconduct and to carry out prosecutions when appropriate. In FY 2000, the division received \$650,000 to establish a Government Integrity and Corruption Unit. Continued funding of \$650,000 is recommended for this unit in FY 2001.

N.C.I.C. 2000 Project	\$4,700	\$2,000	(\$2,700)	(57.4)%	D-287
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The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) 2000 is a joint Federal/State project designed to link State and local agencies with computerized law enforcement databases operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). FY 2001 is the third and final year of the NCIC 2000 project. In FY 2000, \$4.7 million was appropriated to the division of State Police to re-program the computer systems of State agencies that currently have NCIC access. FY 2001 funding would be used to purchase mobile data imaging technology. The FY 2001 budget also recommends \$2.6 million in State Aid to assist approximately 520 municipalities in purchasing computer workstations to access the Federal criminal record database.

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2000</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2001</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
State Police Cadet Pilot Program	\$0	\$174	\$174	—	D-287

This program would increase the opportunity for entry into the Division of State Police by offering scholarships to candidates to attend college, while working as civilian interns within the division. Applicants would be eligible to apply for the program after completing two years of college and would enter the State Police academy following their graduation. The first-year program would serve 10 cadets.

Additional 85 Civilian Staff - Trooper Redeployment	\$1,550	\$3,250	\$1,700	109.7%	D-287
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This initiative, begun in FY 2000, would receive increased funding in FY 2001 to provide the full year's funding for 85 civilians, including 25 new hires, to perform administrative tasks now carried out by troopers. The goals of this program are to reduce costs and to free up troopers for more rigorous law enforcement duties.

State Police Technology Enhancements	\$200	\$600	\$400	200.0%	D-287
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This recommended increase would fund 11 positions to implement Phase II of the State Police Information Technology initiative. Phase II will expand the Computer Aided Dispatch/Record Management system (CAD/RMS) system integration, replace over 600 personal computers, purchase mobile data computers, institute an evidence tracking system and provide system maintenance.

State Police Enhanced Systems and Procedures	\$2,150	\$3,450	\$1,300	60.5%	D-287
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This recommended increase would fund a total of 27 positions to implement recommendations of the *Interim Report of the State Police Review Team Regarding Allegations of Racial Profiling* and the *Final Report of the State Police Review Team*. The Divisions of Law and Criminal Justice would each add 11 employees, while five positions would be added to the Division of State Police Affirmative Action Equal Employment Opportunity office.

Grants-In-Aid

Missing Children/Child Abduction Program	\$3,500	\$0	(\$3,500)	(100.0)%	D-288
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These funds, were appropriated from the Safe Neighborhoods services fund on January 7, 2000 pursuant to P.L.1999, c.329. This law directs the Division of State Police to establish and operate a technology center to coordinate and assist local law enforcement agencies in responding to reports

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp.</u> <u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Recomm.</u> <u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Page</u>
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of missing children and in their efforts to recover abducted children. Presently, the division is drafting a request for proposal to solicit bids from vendors to provide software and support for this project. The recommended budget does not contain language to carry the balance of this appropriation forward into FY 2001.

**Hamilton Township
(Mercer) -- Community
Policing Project**

	\$750	\$0	(\$750)	(100.0)%	D-288
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These funds, which were added by a resolution of the Legislature in FY 2000, are not recommended for continuation.

State Aid**N.C.I.C. Local Law**

Enforcement Assistance	\$0	\$2,600	\$2,600	—	D-288
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This recommended appropriation would assist approximately 520 municipalities in purchasing computer workstations to access the federal criminal record database. The National Crime Information Center 2000 (NCIC 2000) project is designed to link the State Police, other State agencies and local police departments with computerized law enforcement databases operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The computer workstations will allow prompt access by local law enforcement agencies to information regarding wanted persons, missing persons and stolen property. This is the third and final phase of the NCIC 2000 database project, a cooperative effort between the FBI and the State.

Capital Construction**Critical****Repairs/Rehabilitation,
Divisionwide**

	\$671	\$300	(\$371)	(55.3)%	D-288
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This recommended appropriation would fund the continuing repair and upgrading of the Division of State Police's aging building systems and structures. These upgrades include plumbing and electrical system replacements, sewer/septic system repairs, structural repairs and insulation upgrades. This recommended funding is based on the number and cost of projects anticipated in FY 2001.

**Purchase of Three
Helicopters**

	\$0	\$8,700	\$8,700	—	D-289
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This appropriation would fund the replacement of three State Police medevac helicopters used by the Air Ambulance Program. This program was established pursuant to P.L.1986, c.106 to provide rapid emergency transport and care for trauma patients. The program is operated jointly by the

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp.</u> <u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Recomm.</u> <u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Page</u>
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Division of State Police, which provides the helicopters, maintenance and pilots, and the Department of Health and Senior Services which administers grants to the designated hospitals which provide the medical staff for the program. The three twin-engine Sikorsky helicopters range from 11 to 14 years old. The Commission on Capital Budgeting and Planning did not recommend funding of this project. The commission stated that alternatives to a pay-as-you-go capital appropriation should be considered.

State Police Radio Replacements	\$1,282	\$1,900	\$618	48.2%	D-289
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This recommended appropriation would fund a continuing project to upgrade State Police radio communications. The FY 2001 appropriation would be used for replacement of hand-held field radios and related testing equipment.

State Police Technology Enhancements	\$9,800	\$16,700	\$6,900	70.4%	D-289
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This recommendation would fund the second year of the State Police's three-year \$36 million information technology action plan. FY 2001 funding would expand Computer Aided Dispatch / Record Management System (CAD/RMS) integration, obtain more than 600 personal computers, purchase and support mobile data computers in police vehicles, institute an evidence tracking system and provide system maintenance and support personnel. The information technology initiative is intended to implement recommendations of the *Interim Report of the State Police Review Team Regarding Allegations of Racial Profiling* and the *Final Report of the State Police Review Team*. FY 2000 funding was used to purchase and install human resources management, recruit applicant tracking and promotional computer systems; implement computer aided dispatch at four of the six troops; expand the number of laptop and desktop computers; and establish an internal affairs case management system.

Facility Renovations, Gender Accommodations	\$0	\$2,110	\$2,110	—	D-289
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This project would fund a recommendation of the Attorney General's *Final Report of the State Police Review Team*. This report calls for the implementation of a comprehensive facilities plan to address the renovation, reconstruction or new construction of facilities to assure that female troopers will be professionally accommodated in any State Police facility. These renovations will include the addition of suitable lavatory, shower and locker room facilities at 30 locations.

HVAC Replacements, Statewide	\$0	\$300	\$300	—	D-289
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This appropriation, \$314,00 less than the department's request to the Commission on Capital

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2000</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2001</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
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Budgeting and Planning, would fund the replacement and improvement of aging HVAC systems at Division of State Police facilities. The project would include the replacement of failing systems in the regional forensic laboratories, the State emergency operations center and division headquarters office buildings.

Building 15, HVAC

Duct Replacements	\$0	\$600	\$600	—	D-289
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This appropriation would replace 2,000 feet of deteriorating duct work throughout the three-story structure, built in 1976. Building 15 is used by the division to store traffic and criminal records. It also houses information technology personnel, the help desk, and the Uniform Crime Report section.

Dynamometer

Installations	\$0	\$310	\$310	—	D-289
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This appropriation would fund the purchase and installation of dynamometers in State Police automotive repair facilities. This equipment will allow the garages to certify speedometers and perform vehicle inspections, reducing non-productive personnel waiting time at State inspection facilities.

Federal Funds

State Police Operations	\$21,660	\$14,531	(\$7,129)	(32.9)%	D-289
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Significant reductions will result from the expiration of three federal grant programs: COPS MORE \$2.3 million; in State Police in-car camera equipment, \$1.9 million and State Police in-car camera technology \$768,000. Other reductions include \$105,000 in D.W.I. training; \$235,000 in federal highway hazardous materials transportation funding; \$900,000 for the forensic DNA laboratory; and \$1.2 million in state and local assistance. Increased federal funding of \$28,000 is expected in the anti-terrorism training grant.

Criminal Justice	\$35,775	\$39,044	\$3,269	9.1%	D-289
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Increases in federal funding include \$1 million under the Violence Against Women Act, bringing total funding to \$5 million; \$50,000 in new funds for enhancements of the data analysis center; and an additional \$6 million in victim assistance grants. These increases are partially offset by a: \$2.3 million reduction in drug enforcement administration and grants; \$550,000 reduction in the unemployment fraud account; \$500,000 reduction in the community prosecutors block grants; \$300,000 reduction in the local law enforcement block grants; and \$45,000 in the high intensity drug trafficking account.

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2000</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2001</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
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SPECIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT**Direct State Services**

Election Law Enforcement	\$0	\$7,000	\$7,000	—	D-293
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This recommended appropriation of \$7 million is from the Gubernatorial Elections Fund to provide public financing to qualifying candidates in the 2001 gubernatorial primary election.

Gubernatorial Public Finance Program	\$0	\$600	\$600	—	D-293
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This recommended appropriation is for temporary staff to help administer the Gubernatorial Public Finance program.

Systems Staff - Election Law Enforcement	\$0	\$385	\$385	—	D-293
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This recommended appropriation would fund nine permanent technical staff to support ELEC's web site.

Document Storage and Retrieval	\$80	\$0	(\$80)	(100.0)%	D-294
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The appropriation provided funding for the Executive Commission on Ethical Standards to hire one staff person and to purchase equipment to convert its forms and publications, including financial disclosure statements, for electronic transmission. The position funded by this item is in the regular salary account of the Commission for FY 2001.

Federal Funds

Office of Highway Traffic Safety	\$9,005	\$8,098	(\$907)	(10.1)%	D-294
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The principal reason for this reduction is an \$827,000 reduction in federal funding to promote increased seat belt use.

Other Funds

State Athletic Control	\$853	\$500	(\$353)	(41.4)%	D-294
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Revenues to the State Athletic Control Board are anticipated to decline because the number of fights at the Atlantic City Convention Hall is expected to decrease due to renovations of that facility. The

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2000</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2001</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
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hall is expected to re-open in September 2001. While budget evaluation data indicates that professional boxing shows are expected to increase by five in FY 2001, these fights are not expected to generate as much revenue as previous events.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE SERVICES**Direct State Services****Juvenile Services-Public**

Defender Pilot Project	\$0	\$184	\$184	—	D-297
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This appropriation would provide four social workers in the Public Defender's Camden and Monmouth Regions to develop client-specific plans to enable youth to participate in community-based programs in lieu of detention. It is hoped that defense attorneys will use the plans developed by the social workers to negotiate pre-trial release plans with prosecutors and to provide judges with community-based sentencing options to serve as alternatives to incarceration. These community-based programs would address underlying substance abuse problems, mental health disorders and school and family problems of juvenile offenders.

**Step Down Program-
State Match**

	\$0	\$70	\$70	—	D-297
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This recommended appropriation would provide State funds to match federal funding to establish a 12-bed "step-down" transitional housing facility for juvenile sex offenders. The total program cost is \$766,500. Because of a lack of specialized facilities, the majority of juvenile sex offenders under jurisdiction of the Juvenile Justice Commission are placed in facilities where services to address their special rehabilitative needs are limited.

State Incentive Program	\$0	\$186	\$186	—	D-297
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The appropriation would fund four Juvenile Justice Commission positions to administer the proposed \$3.1 million grant-in-aid State Incentive Program which is recommended to enable counties to expand residential and day program slots for juvenile offenders.

**Turrell Special Needs
Unit**

	\$0	\$728	\$728	—	D-297
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This recommended appropriation would add 20 beds to the existing eight beds at the Turrell Special Needs Complex to serve juveniles with moderate to serious mental health problems and severe learning disabilities. The Juvenile Justice Commission notes that the number of programs and beds for this population has declined over the last 10 years, despite growing demand, due to the pressures of housing the increasing general population.

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2000</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2001</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
Female Substance Abuse Program	\$0	\$337	\$337	—	D-297

This appropriation would fund a State residential facility in Camden for 12 long-term female substance abusers. The Juvenile Justice Commission anticipates that State funding would attract \$397,000 in federal matching funds. The commission estimates a substantial number of juveniles committed to its care may need residential substance abuse treatment. There are presently no specialized drug treatment beds available for female offenders.

Custody and Civilian Staff Training	\$0	\$1,442	\$1,442	—	D-297
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This appropriation would fund a program to provide initial and in-service training to corrections officers and other Juvenile Justice Commission personnel. The JJC program is to provide training for juvenile corrections officers. Funds from this program will permit juvenile corrections officers to receive 12 weeks of training in basic correctional techniques and the special needs of juvenile offenders. Two classes of 40 recruits each are projected in FY 2001. Civilian personnel who deal with juvenile offenders will receive five weeks of training. Six classes per year of 24 trainees per class are planned over the fiscal year. A major component of this appropriation, \$641,000, would cover the cost of overtime for personnel to fill the posts of those being trained. In previous years, JJC corrections officers were trained with Department of Corrections officers and there was no civilian staff training.

Grants-In-Aid

State Incentive Program	\$0	\$3,132	\$3,132	—	D-297
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This recommended appropriation would provide grants to counties to increase residential and day program slots for juveniles by approximately 90. The program will be coordinated with the existing State/Community Partnership Program for which an appropriation of \$7.3 million is recommended in FY 2001. The later program provides funds for county programs for at-risk and court-involved youth. The recommended incentive program is intended to reduce the number of youth who would otherwise be committed to JJC residential programs. Programs eligible for funding would include residential group homes, highly structured day programs and intensive probation supervision programs.

Expansion of Delinquency Programs-- Boys and Girls Clubs of New Jersey	\$1,000	\$0	(\$1,000)	(100.0)%	D-297
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These funds, which were appropriated by a legislative budget resolution in FY 2000, are not recommended for continuation.

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2000</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2001</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
Purchase of Services for Juvenile Offenders	\$1,300	\$260	(\$1,040)	(80.0)%	D-297

This appropriation had been used to reimburse counties for holding State-sentenced juveniles in county juvenile detention centers. The funds will be used in FY 2001 to pay county, private or non-profit vendors for juvenile offender services. The FY 2001 budget recommends no funding for Juvenile Justice Commission reimbursement to counties for holding State-sentenced juveniles in county detention centers. (See related background paper on housing state-sentenced offenders in county juvenile detention centers).

Capital Construction

Fire, Health and Safety Projects, Various Sites	\$593	\$903	\$310	52.3%	D-298
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This appropriation would fund projects needed to comply with fire safety codes at Juvenile Justice Commission buildings including sprinkler systems, emergency exits, and fire alarm systems.

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

	\$4,000	\$0	(\$4,000)	(100.0)%	D-298
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This FY 2000 appropriation funded the final phase of a life safety improvement project at the New Jersey Training School for Boys in Jamesburg. This project included upgrading and improving infrastructure and life safety facilities. Electrical and mechanical systems were replaced, ventilation systems at the hospital were installed, fire alarm systems at support buildings were installed, and several unsafe buildings were demolished.

**Renovation of Voorhees
Residential Center**

	\$319	\$0	(\$319)	(100.0)%	D-298
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This FY 2000 appropriation funded the renovation of bathroom and shower areas at this facility. This renovation provides access to these areas from sleeping quarters via a new corridor. The project also included the installation of new kitchen facilities.

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

	\$700	\$0	(\$700)	(100.0)%	D-298
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This FY 2000 appropriation funded the purchase of furniture for the new 144-bed secure housing unit at the Juvenile Medium Security Center in Bordentown, which is expected to open in March 2001. The purchase of the furniture and equipment was not included in the project's construction budget.

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2000</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2001</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
Emergency Generators and Switch Gear, Wharton Tract Boot Camp	\$177	\$0	(\$177)	(100.0)%	D-298

The FY 2000 appropriation was sufficient to complete this project. The appropriation funded the replacement of existing generators at the Juvenile Justice Commission's boot camp in Tabernacle. According to the JJC, the previous emergency generator was over 35 years old and could not generate sufficient emergency power for the entire facility.

Construction of Vocational Facility, Tabernacle Boot Camp	\$118	\$0	(\$118)	(100.0)%	D-298
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The FY 2000 appropriation was sufficient to complete this project. This appropriation funded the construction of a pre-engineered building for vocational training and maintenance shop activities at the Juvenile Justice Commission boot camp in Tabernacle.

Renovation of Warren Residential Center	\$24	\$254	\$230	958.3%	D-298
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This recommended appropriation would fund the second year of a two-year project to install electrical services, a central fire alarm system and a roof and replace doors and windows.

Critical Repairs, Juvenile Services Facilities	\$0	\$1,180	\$1,180	—	D-298
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This funding would be for routine maintenance and improvement of heating, cooling, plumbing, and electrical systems at New Jersey Training School for Boys (Jamesburg) and the Juvenile Medium Security Center (Bordentown).

Electrical Service Upgrade - NJTSB	\$0	\$1,800	\$1,800	—	D-299
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This funding would the replacement of electrical distribution panels and the installation of building interior wiring systems for all the housing units, food service buildings, hospital, Wilson school, and vocational buildings.

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2000</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2001</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
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Upgrade Telecommunication System, Statewide	\$0	\$300	\$300	—	D-299
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This recommended appropriation would continue the process of upgrading telephone equipment and data wiring. Current phone equipment and wiring systems are more than 20 years old. The Commission on Capital Budgeting and Planning recommended \$450,000 for this project.

Construct New Laundry Facility at Jamesburg	\$0	\$50	\$50	—	D-299
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This recommended appropriation would fund the design phase for a new laundry building at the New Jersey Training School for Boys (Jamesburg). The second floor of the existing facility has been condemned as unsafe for occupancy and its electrical and plumbing systems are faulty.

Repair Chapel at Jamesburg	\$0	\$50	\$50	—	D-299
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This recommended appropriation would fund the design phase for the repair of several structural deficiencies at the chapel.

Sewer Connection Fee for Johnstone	\$0	\$380	\$380	—	D-299
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This appropriation would fund sewer and water system connections to the Bordentown Municipal Utility Authority for three buildings: (1) the new 144-bed Secure Housing Unit, (2) the Hayes building, and (3) the laundry building. The connection fees for eight occupied buildings at Bordentown have been transferred to the municipal authority from the balance in the sewer connection project account.

Electrical Upgrades and Generator Replacements at Jamesburg	\$0	\$1,116	\$1,116	—	D-299
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The recommended appropriation would be used to install a new generator, replace power distribution systems and install automatic transfer switches.

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp.</u> <u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Recomm.</u> <u>FY 2001</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Page</u>
Sewer Plant Improvements, A/E Study, Jamesburg	\$0	\$300	\$300	—	D-299

This recommended appropriation would fund the engineering and design phase to replace the existing treatment plant with a new secondary biological treatment system with advanced treatment technology.

Security Enhancements, Various Facilities	\$0	\$200	\$200	—	D-299
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This appropriation would install a staff "duress alarm system" in all the Juvenile Justice Commission facilities including the residential group centers, to prevent escape attempts. The JJC had requested an appropriation of \$400,000 to implement this system alarm system in all of its community programs.

Redesignation of 324 Bed Facility at Jamesburg	\$0	\$300	\$300	—	D-299
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This recommended appropriation provides funding to perform general construction code upgrades, exterior wall repairs, and heating and air conditioning improvements and to comply with *Americans with Disabilities Act* requirements at the New Jersey Training School for Boys. The 1997 *Report of the Advisory Committee to Study the Future of the NJTSB* recommended that the facility should remain open for the custody and care of 300 less serious offenders. The new configuration of the NJTSB will consist of eight housing units, six program buildings, and several administrative and support buildings.

Indoor Air Quality Improvements, HVAC, Various Facilities	\$0	\$160	\$160	—	D-299
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This recommended appropriation would fund the installation of new ventilation and air conditioning systems at various residential group centers in order to provide comfortable temperatures and outside air to the dormitory and classrooms. In addition, the electrical wiring system will be studied and modified so that the system will meet electrical and fire safety codes. Currently, air conditioning and ventilation systems are not installed in the dormitory and classrooms at all of the residential group centers. Due to the age of the buildings, the window air conditioners were not properly installed, creating fire safety concerns.

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2000</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2001</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
Construct Vocation Buildings at Warren and Green	\$0	\$236	\$236	—	D-299

This recommended appropriation would fund the construction of a building for vocational training for the Warren, Green and Ocean residential group centers. The building would provide space for vocational trades training and maintenance shops for the facilities.

Construct Maintenance Storage Building at Bordentown	\$0	\$118	\$118	—	D-299
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This recommended appropriation would fund the construction of a pre-engineered building to be used to store maintenance and grounds equipment.

Construct New Septic System at Green Residential Center	\$0	\$472	\$472	—	D-299
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This recommended appropriation would fund the construction of a new septic system at the Green residential center in Ringwood. The existing septic system is 50 years old and at the end of its life expectancy.

Renovate Track and Field Complex at Johnstone	\$0	\$100	\$100	—	D-299
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This recommended appropriation would fund the engineering and design phase to renovate the track and field complex at Johnstone. The facility would be used by juveniles assigned to community residential and day programs to participate in interscholastic activities. Currently, outdoor sport events are held at local colleges and high schools, depending on availability. The new facility would consist of a track, bleachers for 250 spectators, four basketball courts and one softball field. An additional \$1.1 million is the estimated cost to complete the project.

NEW JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS**Direct State Services**

Salaries and Wages	\$17,811	\$17,129	(\$682)	(3.8)%	D-301
Services Other Than Personal	\$2,431	\$2,213	(\$218)	(9.0)%	D-301

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2000</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2001</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
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The reductions in funds in the items listed above for the New Jersey Training School for Boys (NJTSB) in Jamesburg represent anticipated savings from a planned reduction in the facility's population scheduled to occur in FY 2001. The 1997 *Report of the Advisory Committee to Study the Future of the NJTSB* recommended that the facility should remain open for the custody and care of 300 less serious offenders. This would represent a decrease of 207 from the estimated average daily population of 507 at NJTSB in FY 2000.

JUVENILE MEDIUM SECURITY CENTER**Direct State Services**

Salaries and Wages	\$8,162	\$8,852	\$690	8.5%	D-303
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This increase would fund anticipated overtime costs for correctional officers at the Juvenile Medium Security Center (JMISC).

**New Facilities-Start Up
Costs**

	\$500	\$0	(\$500)	(100.0)%	D-303
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This appropriation provided funding of \$250,000 each for the new 144-bed secure facility and for the Hayes Unit. The JJC indicates that about \$150,000 of this funding has been spent to purchase vehicles and furniture. The JJC anticipates the remainder of these funds will be expended by the end of FY 2000.

**Hayes Unit Expansion-
Johnstone**

	\$0	\$2,581	\$2,581	—	D-303
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This recommended appropriation would fund salaries and program costs associated with the expanded Hayes Unit, at the Juvenile Medium Security Facility (JMISC) in Bordentown, which will serve as a "dual purpose" facility. The building's first floor is being converted to a 48-bed central reception unit and the second floor to a 28-bed orientation unit for juveniles assigned to JJC's boot camp. The reception unit would serve as a central intake where juveniles assigned to the JJC are initially processed, evaluated and classified. This facility is scheduled to open October 1, 2000.

144 Bed Secure Facility	\$0	\$2,729	\$2,729	—	D-303
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This recommended appropriation would fund an estimated four months of operation and salaries at the new 144 bed facility which is being constructed adjacent to the existing Juvenile Medium Security Center (JMISC). It will house juveniles who will be relocated from the New Jersey Training School for Boys in Jamesburg. This request is based on an estimated of March 1, 2001 opening of the new facility.

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2000</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2001</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
Mental Health Unit-- State Match	\$0	\$66	\$66	—	D-303

This appropriation would provide initial funding for a 20-bed secure mental health unit. The unit would serve juveniles with moderate to serious mental health problems and severe learning disabilities. This appropriation request is based on a January 2001 start-up date.

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS**Direct State Services****Personal Care****Attendants--Background**

Checks	\$500	\$1,613	\$1,113	222.6%	D-310
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This appropriation would defray the costs of providing criminal history background checks for personal care assistants and homemaker health aides. Pending legislation would require certified nurse aides and personal care assistants and homemaker health aides who were exempted from undergoing criminal history background checks because they were employed in these positions upon enactment of P.L. 1997, c. 100 to undergo these checks. Under provisions of the legislation, the State would assume the cost of conducting these background checks. Funding of \$900,000 to provide background checks for nursing home aides is recommended in the budget of Department of Health and Human Services.

Civil Rights Case

Tracking System	\$0	\$350	\$350	—	D-310
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The system funded by this appropriation would track all inquiries informal, and formal complaints through the resolution process. The present system tracks only formal complaints and does not track these beyond an initial finding of probable case.

Other Funds**Operation of State**

Professional Boards	\$11,477	\$13,669	\$2,192	19.1%	D-310
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The increase in revenues anticipated reflects an expected increase in the number of individuals licensed by the various professional boards. License fees are not anticipated to be raised.

Language Provisions

LAW ENFORCEMENT

2000 Appropriations Handbook

2001 Budget Recommendations

p. B-91

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. No comparable language.

Explanation

This language is no longer necessary. FY 2001 funding to reimburse the State Police for providing security services at the State Museum is recommended in the budget of the State Capitol Joint Management Commission.



2000 Appropriations Handbook

2001 Budget Recommendations

p. B-91

In addition to the amount hereinabove for the State Police - Enhanced Systems and Procedures account, there is appropriated an amount not to exceed \$10,000,000 to implement initiatives related to expand staff, promotional opportunities, data processing, enhanced recruiting and other recommendations of the Profiling Study, as shall be identified in a comprehensive plan submitted by the Attorney General, subject to the approval of the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting. No comparable language.

Explanation

This language is no longer necessary. This language was added by the Legislature in FY 2000 to defray the cost of implementing recommendations of the *Final Report of the State Police Review Team*, which was being drafted at the time the *FY 2000 Appropriations Act* was enacted. The \$10 million appropriated by directory letter number 00-27 in September 1999. FY 2001 funding for this purpose is recommended in various State Police line item accounts.



Language Provisions (Cont'd)

2000 Appropriations Handbook2001 Budget Recommendations

D-290

No comparable language.

The unexpended balance as of June 30, 2000 in the State Police Recruit Training account is appropriated for the same purposes, subject to the approval of the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting.

Explanation

In FY 2000, \$1.8 million was appropriated for State Police recruit training. However, no recruit training classes are anticipated to be conducted in FY 2000. This language would allow for the remaining funds in this account to be carried forward and used in FY 2001 for recruit training.

 SPECIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES
2000 Appropriations Handbook2001 Budget Recommendations

B-94

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.

No comparable language.

Explanation

In FY 2000, the division received a one-time appropriation of \$80,000 to improve information management by purchasing equipment to scan documents into files for digital retrieval. The language authorized the reallocation of these funds in the event that imaging equipment for all State agencies was purchased through a central vendor, thus reducing the unit purchase price. Since this was a one-time appropriation, similar language is not necessary for FY 2001.

Language Provisions (Cont'd)

JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION

2000 Appropriations Handbook

2001 Budget Recommendations

D-300

No comparable language.

From the amounts provided hereinabove for cost of living adjustments throughout the Department of Law and Public Safety, it is intended that, at a minimum, a 1.6% cost of living increase shall be expended for direct service workers' salaries, effective July 1, 2000.

Explanation

Cost-of-living salary adjustments would be provided in two line items.

Cost of Living Adjustment - Alternatives to Juvenile Incarceration Programs	\$38,000
Cost of Living Adjustment - Crisis Intervention / State Community Partnership	\$163,000

This language would require that direct service workers in these programs receive at least a 1.6 percent cost of living increase in FY 2001. This increase combined with the 2 percent salary adjustment provided by the following piece of language would increase the salaries of these workers by a total of 3.6 percent in FY 2001.

Funds remaining in these line items after the cost-of-living increases for direct service workers would be available for adjustments for other workers in these programs.



Language Provisions (Cont'd)

2000 Appropriations Handbook

2001 Budget Recommendations

D-300

No comparable language

The amount hereinabove for Salary Supplement for Direct Service Workers shall only be expended for the purposes of providing, at a minimum, an additional 2% direct service workers' cost of living adjustment throughout the Department of Law and Public Safety, effective July 1, 2000.

Explanation

This language refers to the line item:

Salary Supplement for Direct Service Workers	\$238,000
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It would provide a salary increase of at least 2 percent for direct service workers in the Alternatives to Juvenile Incarceration, Crisis Intervention and Community Partnership programs.



2000 Appropriations Handbook

2001 Budget Recommendations

B-95

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law to the contrary, amounts that become available as a result of contracting of community programs may be transferred to the Contract Services account, subject to the approval of the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting.

No comparable language.

Explanation

This language was first inserted in FY 1997 as a means to transfer funds as needed to pay for any community program services that were placed under contract with an outside vendor. Contracts for services were not awarded and are not expected to be used by the Juvenile Justice Commission in FY 2001. Therefore, this language is not necessary.



Language Provisions (Cont'd)

2000 Appropriations Handbook

2001 Budget Recommendations

B-95

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law to the contrary, amounts that become available as a result of the contracting of community programs shall be transferred from the Inter-Departmental Employee Benefits program classification to the Contract Services accounts, subject to the approval of the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting.

No comparable language.

Explanation

This language was first inserted in FY 1997 as a means to transfer funds as needed to pay for any community program services that were placed under contract with an outside vendor. Contracts for services were not awarded and are not expected to be used by the Juvenile Justice Commission in FY 2001. Therefore, this language is not necessary.



2000 Appropriations Handbook

2001 Budget Recommendations

B-95

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law to the contrary, amounts that become available as a result of the contracting of community programs shall be transferred from the Inter-Departmental Salary and Other Benefits program classification to the Contract Services account, subject to the approval of the Director of the Division of Budgeting and Accounting.

No comparable language.

Explanation

This language was first inserted in FY 1997 as a means to transfer funds as needed to pay for any community program services that were placed under contract with an outside vendor. Contracts for services were not awarded and are not expected to be used by the Juvenile Justice Commission in FY 2001. Therefore, this language is not necessary.



Language Provisions (Cont'd)

2000 Appropriations Handbook

2001 Budget Recommendations

B-95

In addition to the sums appropriated hereinabove for Salaries and Wages within Management and Administrative Services, the Director of the Juvenile Justice Commission, with the approval of the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting, may transfer or credit to this account, an amount up to \$226,000 from other appropriations in Juvenile Community Programs to reflect savings for the contracting of community programs.

No comparable language.

Explanation

This language was first inserted in FY 1997 as a means to transfer funds as needed to pay for any community program services that were placed under contract with an outside vendor. Contracts for services were not awarded and are not expected to be used by the Juvenile Justice Commission in FY 2001. Therefore, this language is not necessary.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

2000 Appropriations Handbook

2001 Budget Recommendations

B-99

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.

D-307

In addition to the \$36,774,000 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-306) estimates these reimbursements at \$36,774,000 in FY 2001. In FY 1999, these reimbursements totaled \$35,740,000.

Language Provisions (Cont'd)

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS

2000 Appropriations Handbook2001 Budget Recommendations

D-311

No comparable language.

Receipts derived from penalties and the unexpended balance as of June 30, 2000 in the Consumer Fraud Education Fund program account pursuant to P.L. 1999, c. 129 (C.56:8-14.2 et seq.) are appropriated for the purpose of offsetting the cost of operating the program, subject to the approval of the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting.

Explanation

P.L. 1999, c. 129 (C.56:8-14.2 et seq.) supplemented the *Consumer Fraud Law* by authorizing the imposition of additional civil penalties for violation of that law with regard to deceptive consumer practices perpetrated against senior citizens or persons with disabilities. This language insures that penalties assessed pursuant to that act are deposited into the special fund created by the act. These funds will be used to develop an educational program to inform senior citizens and persons with disabilities about consumer protection laws and their rights under these laws.

2000 Appropriations Handbook2001 Budget Recommendations

D-311

No comparable language

Of the amounts appropriated hereinabove for Personal Care Attendants - Background Checks, such sums as may be necessary shall be transferred to the Department of Health and Senior Services, Nursing Home Background Check account, subject to the approval of the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting.

Explanation

The Governor's FY 2001 budget recommends a total of \$2,513,000 (\$1,613,000 to Law and Public Safety and \$900,000 to the Department of Health and Senior Services) to defray the cost of criminal history background checks for nurse aides, personal care assistants and homemaker health aides. At the time of enactment of P.L.1997, c.100, personnel already employed in these positions were not required to undergo criminal history background checks. Under provisions of pending legislation, these individuals would be subject to these checks at a cost of \$59 per check. The Governor's recommended budget would appropriate funding for all retroactive background checks

Language Provisions (Cont'd)

in the Department of Law and Public Safety's budget. This language would allow funds to be transferred to the Department of Health and Senior Services to defray costs of background checks for an estimated 30,000 nurse aides and personal care assistants licensed by that department.



Discussion Points

1. The *Interim Report of the State Police Review Team Regarding Allegations of Racial Profiling* and the *Final Report of the State Police Review Team* recommended reforms in the operation of the Division of State Police. Changes were recommended in such areas as operating procedures, monitoring, promotions, hiring, internal affairs, training and audit compliance. These reforms were later endorsed under terms of a Consent Decree between the Office of the Attorney General and the United States Justice Department. To implement the reforms, the Governor's budget recommends approximately \$10.2 million in various direct state services accounts and \$16.7 million in capital funding.

! **Question:** Please describe the nature and cost of the various State Police reform activities that would be undertaken using funding recommended in this budget. Provide specific details on the following items:

- 70 additional troopers. Please describe the reform activities to which these troopers will be assigned. Will any of these troopers be deployed in activities not related to reform?

- \$650,000 recommended for oversight of State Police reform by the Office of the Attorney General. Please describe the duties of the positions that will be created for this oversight function.

- \$3.45 million for Enhanced Systems and Procedures, including recommended funding for 11 new positions in the Division of Law, 11 in the Division of Criminal Justice and five in the Division of State Police affirmative action equal employment opportunity office. Please provide information on the titles, salaries and responsibilities of these positions. What costs in addition to salaries would be funded by this appropriation.

2. The Legislature inserted language in the FY 2000 Appropriations Act appropriating to the State Police an amount, not to exceed \$10 million, to implement initiatives related to expanded staff, promotional opportunities, data processing, enhanced recruiting and other recommendations of the Profiling Study. This funding was contingent on the submission of a comprehensive plan by the Attorney General.

! **Question:** Please describe the nature and cost of the initiatives that are being undertaken with funding provided by this language. Please explain how these initiatives are related to the State Police reform initiatives recommended for funding in FY 2001.

3. The Governor recommends an appropriation of \$3,250,000 to hire 85 civilians as part of a trooper redeployment initiative, an increase of 110 percent over the \$1,550,000 recommended for this purpose in FY 2000. This initiative is designed to reassign troopers performing administrative tasks to more active law enforcement duties.

! **Question:** Please describe the tasks to which the 85 civilians would be assigned and the number of troopers who would be redeployed from these tasks. To what tasks would these troopers be reassigned? Please provide a comparison of the average personnel cost of the recommended civilian positions to the average personnel cost of a trooper who would be redeployed.

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

4. In FY 2000, the Division of State Police embarked on a three-year, \$36 million program to improve information technology. Appropriations of \$9.8 million were provided for this program in FY 2000 and an appropriation of \$16.7 million is recommended in FY 2001. Scheduled for funding were improvements in administration, general police systems, specialized systems, and maintenance. Installation of a Computer Aided Dispatch-Record Management System (CAD/RMS) was also scheduled for implementation in FY 2000. This system would replace obsolete computers with equipment capable of expanding State Police records management agency-wide.

! Question: What were sources of funding for State Police technology enhancements in FY 2000? Please provide a progress report on FY 2000 implementation, including an itemized list of equipment and services purchased and the dates when new systems are anticipated to be brought on-line. Detail the planned phasing of the CAD/RMS and describe how this system will improve the State Police effectiveness and data collection. How will these technology improvements further the goals of State Police reform?

5. The State Police furnish police protection to approximately 74 municipalities that do not have a municipal police force. In its FY 1997 budget analysis, the Office of Legislative Services asked the department for information on the cost of providing these services. The department responded that the State Police data system at that time was not capable of discretely allocating these costs by municipality. However, the department noted that the State Police was developing a statewide computer aided dispatch (CAD) system that would allow the allocation of State Police services and costs by municipality.

! Question: Please provide a current list of municipalities which receive full-time and part-time State Police patrol services. Would a municipality that disbands its police force be eligible to receive State Police patrol services? Will the CAD system presently being installed by the State Police provide data that can be used to calculate the cost of providing patrol services to municipalities? If so, when might the Legislature expect to receive a summary of these costs by municipality?

6. In a February 1, 2000 *Star-Ledger* article on the New Jersey Supreme Court decision to consolidate pre-trial hearings for all cases in which defendants contend they were stopped by State Police because of their race, a representative of the attorney general's office estimated that 75 to 85 such criminal cases are pending.

! Question: Please provide an estimate of the cost that will be incurred in defending law suits alleging racial profiling filed against the State Police and identify any funding for this purpose in the recommended budget.

7. The Governor's budget recommends an appropriation of \$1.8 million for State Police recruit training in FY 2001. This appropriation, combined with unused FY 2000 training funds recommended to carry forward per budget language (page D-290), is expected to fund the training of 250 new troopers in two recruit classes. In FY 2000, the department received an appropriation of \$1.8 million for State Police recruit training but no class will be conducted. Of the projected 250 new troopers in FY 2001, 180 would offset normal attrition while the other 70 would increase the overall trooper complement. Recruitment for the FY 2001 classes has already begun.

! Question: Please explain what delayed the conduct of a training class in FY 2000. When are the two FY 2001 recruit classes projected to graduate? Please explain any changes in the recruitment process and the success of recruitment efforts to date. How

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

many initial recruits will be required to ensure that 250 successfully complete training? Will the full amount of the FY 2000 training appropriation be available for carry forward to FY 2001? If this amount is not the full \$1.8 million appropriated, please describe any expenditures. Will the carry forward amount, combined with the recommended FY 2001 appropriation, be sufficient to train 250 new troopers?

8. The Governor's budget recommends \$8.7 million for the purchase of three medevac helicopters for the Air Ambulance Program. The recommended appropriation would supplement funds derived from the trade-in of the three existing helicopters. The Air Ambulance Program was established pursuant to P.L.1986, c.106 to provide rapid emergency transport and care for trauma patients. This program is operated jointly by the Division of State Police, which provides the helicopters, maintenance and pilots, and the Department of Health and Senior Services which administers grants to the designated hospitals which provide the medical staff for the program. P.L.1992, c.87 authorized a dedicated funding source for the operation of this program in the form of a \$1 surcharge on motor vehicle registrations. Surcharges are deposited in the New Jersey Emergency Medical Service Helicopter Response Program Fund to defray program operating costs. Moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the year are required to be deposited in a special reserve account to be used exclusively for capital replacement and major maintenance of helicopter equipment.

! *Question:* Please explain the necessity to purchase three new medevac helicopters at this time. Why is a lease-purchase agreement not recommended for the purchase of these helicopters? What is the projected balance as of June 30, 2000 in the New Jersey Emergency Medical Service Helicopter Response Program Fund, including the reserve amount for helicopter replacement? Why has this reserve been inadequate to fund the necessary replacements? Since the dedicated funding for this program appears to be insufficient, has the department explored the possibility of increasing user fees?

9. According to the department's FY 2000 Second Quarter Spending Plan, the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) is projecting a salary deficit of \$1.7 million. This deficit is largely due to overtime paid to corrections officers at JJC secure facilities. Apparently this overtime has not declined as significantly as anticipated in FY 1999 when the JJC received a \$4 million appropriation to hire and train 60 new correctional officers for secure facilities and nine senior youth workers for community residential programs. The JJC's FY 2000 salary appropriation was reduced by approximately \$1.1 million to account for anticipated overtime savings made possible by the additional 69 staff.

! *Question:* Why has the addition in FY 1999 of 60 correctional officers and nine other staff not reduced overtime costs as anticipated? Please provide a summary of correctional officer overtime costs for FY 2000 to date and for the past three fiscal years. What amount for correctional overtime is included in the FY 2001 recommendation? What factors contribute to the use of overtime at JJC facilities and what steps has the JJC taken to control overtime costs?

10. Funding for the operation of the New Jersey Racing Commission was taken off-budget in FY 1998. The commission's licensing and regulatory activities were to be supported by revenues derived from the racing industry. However, these revenues have been insufficient to fully defray the commission's operating costs. The commission had a deficit of \$450,000 in FY 1999 and projects an FY 2000 deficit of approximately \$825,000, according to the department's spending plan.

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

! **Question:** Please provide an itemized summary of projected commission operating costs and the projected revenues available to cover these costs in FY 2001. Please provide a comparison of operating costs and revenues for the three year period starting in FY 1998. What funds will be used to close the projected FY 2000 deficit? What steps, if any, are being taken to eliminate the commission's structural deficit?

11. 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). The office contains an automobile insurance fraud unit, which includes investigators transferred from the Department of Banking and Insurance, and a Medicaid fraud unit, which existed in the division prior to P.L.1998, C.21 and is supported by federal funding with a State match. Funding of the insurance fraud unit is provided through an assessment on automobile insurers by the Department of Banking and Insurance. The Governor's budget anticipates the receipt of \$25.1 million for this purpose in FY 2001, an amount equal to that provided in FY 2000. However, the department's spending plan indicates a projected deficit of \$3.3 million for the OIFP in FY 2000.

! **Question:** Please provide information on complaints received, investigations conducted, prosecutions initiated and fines and settlements obtained by the OIFP insurance fraud unit since it was established. Please provide details on OIFP staffing, including positions by title. Please explain why the OIFP is projecting a deficit in the current fiscal year and the department's plan for closing the deficit. Will assessments of automobile insurers be increased to cover the full cost of OIFP operations?

12. The Office of Insurance Fraud Prosecutor (OIFP) launched an advertising campaign designed to encourage members of the general public to report insurance fraud.

! **Question:** Please provide information on the duration, scope and cost of the campaign. Have reports of insurance fraud increased since the campaign began?

13. The Victims of Crime Compensation Board (VCCB), an agency in but not of the department, provides compensation not to exceed \$25,000 to innocent victims or their dependents for personal injury or death resulting from violent crimes. The Governor's budget recommends a direct state services appropriation of \$5.5 million for the VCCB in FY 2001, comprised of \$3.6 million for victim claims, \$150,000 for public information and outreach, and \$1.8 for operating costs. Historically, the VCCB has had difficulty collecting sufficient penalty receipts to cover claims payments. The low collection rate for inmate penalties has been a particular problem, prompting the VCCB to allocate the Department of Corrections equal payments of \$275,000 a year for five years starting in FY 1997 in Criminal Disposition Revenue Collection Fund revenues to establish an automated system to deduct penalties from inmate funds. The computer system was scheduled to go on-line in the fall of 1999. Prior to this, however, penalties collected by the Department of Corrections increased from \$595,000 to \$902,000 between fiscal years 1996 and 1998. This increase was attributable to the use of more effective collections procedures in the prisons. In FY 1999, however, penalties collected from the Department of Corrections declined to \$804,740. Through February 2000, the Department of Corrections had forwarded to the Board collections of \$302,565, down 28 percent from FY 1999 receipts for the comparable eight month period.

! **Question:** Did the new Department of Corrections computer system to deduct penalties from inmate funds go on-line as scheduled in the fall of 1999? Why have collections forwarded to the VCCB declined in FY 2000 compared to the comparable period in FY 1999? Is this downward trend expected to continue in FY 2001?

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

14. P.L.1999, c.166 permits the Victims of Crime Compensation Board (VCCB) to compensate catastrophically injured crime victims for the cost of rehabilitative assistance in an amount above the previous limit of \$25,000. All catastrophically injured crime victims who received compensation from the VCCB prior to the bill's enactment are eligible to apply for supplemental awards. The VCCB is permitted to limit the total amount of supplemental awards to be made each year, as well as the amount an individual may annually receive as a supplemental award.

! Question: How many claimants has the VCCB determined are eligible to receive catastrophic awards? What is the estimated annual cost of these awards? What amount of additional administrative costs have been incurred to administer this program?

15. A State aid appropriation of \$2.6 million is recommended to assist approximately 520 municipal police departments in purchasing computer workstations to access the federal criminal record database. FY 2001 is the third and final phase of the National Crime Information Center 2000 (NCIC 2000) database project, a cooperative effort between the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the State. NCIC 2000 is designed to link State Police, State agencies and local police departments with computerized law enforcement information systems operated by the FBI.

! Question: What percentage of the cost, if any, will the municipalities have to pay to purchase these computer workstations? How will funding be provided to pay for maintenance and upgrades of these workstations? What benefits are municipalities expected to derive from participation in the program?

16. The Governor's budget recommends \$385,000 to fund nine technical support positions for duties related to the Election Law Enforcement Commission's (ELEC) Internet campaign finance reporting system. In FY 1999 the Legislature appropriated \$1 million to ELEC to design and build this Internet web site. ELEC has already conducted a pilot electronic filing program in the 1999 General election for a group of Assembly candidates. ELEC, however, is working on enhancements to this program and believes that there will soon be a large number of candidates who will choose to file their campaign finance returns electronically.

! Question: Please explain the necessity for nine additional positions and the duties each would perform. Given the cyclical nature of ELEC's workload, would it be more economical to hire necessary technical staff on a temporary basis rather than by creating full-time positions?

17. Additionally, ELEC's budget recommendation includes \$600,000 for temporary staff to assist the permanent members of ELEC with the Gubernatorial Public Finance Program. This program administers the recommended \$7 million in the Gubernatorial Elections Fund to provide public financing to qualifying candidates in the 2001 gubernatorial election.

! Question: What assumptions were made in estimating the need for \$7 million gubernatorial election funding?

18. The Governor recommends a new FY 2001 appropriation of \$700,000 for Corruption Prosecution Expansion to create 10 new position in the Division of Criminal Justice. In FY 2000, \$650,000 in new funding was appropriated to the division for a Governmental Integrity and Corruption Unit to investigate and prosecute fraud and abuse by county and local government

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

employees. The FY 2001 budget recommends an appropriation of the same amount for this unit. Budget evaluation data (page D-285) indicates that in FY 2001 the division is expected to open 1,500 investigations, close 1,300 investigations and obtain 500 convictions, the same numbers projected for FY 2000.

! **Question:** Please describe the various fraud and corruption investigation and prosecution activities carried out by the Division of Criminal Justice, including their organization, staffing and funding. Please provide a statistical summary of fraud and corruption investigations, prosecutions and convictions in FY 2000, to date, and over the previous three years. What portion, if any, of the FY 2000 indicators are attributable to the Government Integrity and Corruption Unit? Please explain any connection between this unit and the \$700,000 for Corruption Prosecution Expansion recommended for FY 2001.

19. The Governor recommends an appropriation \$3.9 million for the juvenile boot camp in FY 2001, an amount equal to its FY 2000 appropriation. The boot camp was established in February 1996 and has graduated 464 cadets since its inception. Current enrollment at the boot camp totals 71 youth including 19 in the orientation program. The Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) cites a 1998 evaluation report on the boot camp as evidence that the program is effective in reducing juvenile recidivism. That study found New Jersey's boot camp results "encouraging, with some impact on not only overcrowding and costs but on reduced recidivism..." At the time, however, the findings were described as "preliminary and tentative." Evidence from other states, however, indicates that juvenile boot camps are not cost effective. For example, Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, New Hampshire and North Dakota have closed their boot camp facilities. A 1997 United States Department of Justice report found that "criminal boot camps using traditional military basic training fail to reduce repeat offending after release compared to having similar offenders serve time on probation or parole, both for adults and for juveniles."

! **Question:** What factors differentiate the New Jersey boot camp program from less than successful programs in other states? Is the JJC collecting recidivism data on a continuing basis to measure effectiveness at the boot camp? Does the JJC plan to commission an independent evaluation of the boot camp?

20. The June 1998 evaluation report on New Jersey's juvenile boot camp noted that evaluations of other boot camp programs indicated that aftercare (similar to parole in the adult criminal justice system) services are a key component of boot camp success. This study recommended that the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) provide a specialized aftercare program for boot camp enrollees. (See related background paper) The Governor's budget recommends an appropriation of \$4.2 million to the JJC for aftercare services throughout the juvenile justice system in FY 2001, an increase of 10.5 percent over the FY 2000 adjusted appropriation of \$3.8 million.

! **Question:** Please discuss what specialized services are included in the aftercare program. Please provide information on the caseloads of boot camp and non-boot camp aftercare officers over the past three years. What caseload is considered ideal for juvenile aftercare?

21. The Governor's budget recommends an appropriation \$3.1 million for grants-in-aid to counties to increase residential and day program slots for juvenile offenders by approximately 90. This appropriation is intended to ease the burden on State juvenile justice programs by reducing the number of commitments to State facilities. Programs eligible for funding would include residential

Discussion Points (Cont'd)

group homes, highly structured day programs and intensive probation supervision programs.

! *Question:* Please describe criteria that would be used in allocating grants under this program. Which counties would be eligible to participate? Is this program expected to reduce the number of State-sentenced juveniles held in county juvenile detention centers?

22. The Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) has proposed an amendment to its regulation (N.J.A.C. 13:90-4) concerning State-sentenced juveniles held in county juvenile detention centers. The proposed rule change would reduce the time a county may be required to house these juveniles from 45 to 30 days. However, this proposal would continue JJC's policy of providing payments at a per diem rate to counties only after the 15th day of the juvenile's stay. This rate is presently set by the JJC at \$58.50 per day. In 1999, the average length of stay for State-sentenced juveniles housed in county detention centers was nine days statewide.

! *Question:* What amount of funding is recommended for county per diem payments in FY 2001? How much additional funding would be required to reimburse counties for holding State-sentenced juvenile offenders in county juvenile detention centers from the first day they are detained? How long has the \$58.50 per diem rate been in effect and what criteria were considered in establishing the rate?

23. The FY 2001 budget recommends an appropriation of \$2.7 million in partial year funding for the new 144-bed facility at the Juvenile Medium Security Center (JMSC) in Bordentown, scheduled to open in March 2001. During FY 2001, the JJC plans to transfer serious offenders from The New Jersey Training School for Boys (NJTSB) Jamesburg to JMSC in order to reduce the population of NJTSB.

! *Question:* Please describe JJC's downsizing program including its scope and phasing. How many correctional officers and other staff will be transferred from NJTSB to JMSC? Please enumerate by number and title the positions necessary to staff the new 144-bed facility.

24. On March 15, 2000, the State received a payment of approximately \$180 million from cigarette manufacturers. This represented the first installment in the State's share of a national lawsuit settlement with the tobacco industry. Another payment will be received in April 2000. New Jersey is scheduled to receive almost \$7.6 billion in settlement payments through 2025. However, the national agreement contains a complex series of adjustments that will actually change that amount, perhaps substantially. The two most significant adjustment factors are an annual upward adjustment for inflation (the actual rise in the CPI or 3 percent, whichever is greater), and a potential downward "volume" adjustment for declines in domestic cigarette sales by the participating manufacturers. The initial payment made to New Jersey suggests that the negative volume adjustment is somewhere around 12 percent of the value of the payment, representing a decline in domestic cigarette shipments since the base year, 1997.

! *Question:* Please provide the exact value of the first tobacco settlement payment and explain how it was calculated. If possible, please provide the auditor's report documenting this calculation.

Background Paper: State Police Technology Enhancements

Budget Pages.... D-287, D-289

The Division of State Police should use "all available automated, video and manual sources of information...." *Interim Report of the State Police Review Team Regarding Allegations of Racial Profiling, April 1999.*

Background

Both the *Interim Report of the State Police Review Team Regarding Allegations of Racial Profiling* and the *Final Report of the State Police Review Team* emphasized the need for improvement in the automation and data processing capabilities of the Division of State Police (DSP). The April 20, 1999 *Interim Report* recommended the establishment of a comprehensive and automated "early warning system" and enhancement of the computerization of records to ensure the prompt identification of individual troopers whose performance suggests a need for further review by supervisory personnel. The *Interim Report* called for this early warning system to use "all available automated, video and manual sources of information" regarding assignments, enforcement activity, and performance evaluation.

Based on these recommendations and an assessment of State Police operations and technical needs, the DSP proposed a three-year information technology action plan to address these issues. The total cost of implementing this plan would be \$36 million, as follows:

Phase I FY2000	\$13,226,939
Phase II FY2001	\$17,322,424
Phase III FY2002	\$ 5,522,903
TOTAL	\$36,072,266

The FY 2000 amount consists of a direct state services appropriation of \$10,027,000, a

capital appropriation of \$2,500,000, and a reimbursement by the New Jersey Highway Authority of \$700,000 for Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) / Record Management System (RMS) installation used by troopers on the Garden State Parkway.

Consultant Recommendations

The Lafayette Group Inc. of Vienna, Virginia assisted the DSP in reviewing and refining its information technology action plan at a cost of \$44,480.

The consultant's report, issued in June 1999, concluded that the DSP is significantly hindered by its lack of automation and data processing capability. Among the report's significant findings:

- ! major upgrades and/or replacement of the automation technology currently in use has been recommended since 1991;
- ! information concerning personnel, recruitment, inventory, and internal affairs is stored as hard copy or in multiple databases;
- ! there is one computer for every two DSP employees, and over 600 computers are outdated and in need of upgrades;
- ! maintenance and training funding is inadequate; and
- ! 59 different software applications as well as a number of smaller "homegrown" systems are in use. Many of these applications are outdated and offer little or no integration between State Police Sections and Troops.

Background Paper: State Police Technology Enhancements (Cont'd)

General Police Systems

At just over \$18.9 million — almost 54 percent — of the \$36 million IT action plan funds are earmarked for the General Police Systems category. Purchases in this category are related to: the DSP's role as the custodian and manager of the State's criminal information system; the infrastructure and connectivity for many state-wide law enforcement systems; the control and recording of the organization's daily law enforcement operations and public contact.

CAD/RMS

The DSP's implementation of a Computer Aided Dispatch / Records Management System (CAD/RMS) began in the summer of 1996. The CAD system — which provides central management of dispatch functions — is now almost fully operational. CAD has been installed at four of the six troops. These include Troops A (South Jersey), B (North Jersey), C (Central Jersey), and D (Turnpike), and CAD is currently being deployed in Troops E (Parkway) and F (Marine). The RMS segment of the system went on-line in the winter of 1999. A completion date for the entire development of the CAD/RMS system is scheduled for the end of CY 2000. RMS permits the one time collection of information in electronic form, as well as the adding of additional data as required by authorized users. CAD/RMS will provide the State Police with the capability to produce management statistics and reports, and is expected to serve as a key component in responding to data requirements as outlined in the Attorney General's draft report.¹

- ! CAD maximizes the efficient use of the current dispatch/radio network;
- ! RMS provides for the "enter once" concept of data collection and use as each individual trooper files reports directly into the system;

- ! RMS supports State Police obligations in reporting statistics to the State Uniform Crime Report and the National Incident Based Reporting System;
- ! CAD/RMS maximizes Mobile Data Computers effectiveness and sets the stage for future automation: silent dispatch, field reporting, mapping, and in-car cameras that transmit images back to the dispatcher.

Mobile Data Computers

Nearly \$17.5 million of the \$18.9 million in the General Police Systems category will be allocated in Phases I and II (FY 2000 and FY 2001). The purchase and installation of mobile data computers (MDC) is scheduled for FY 2001 at a cost of \$5.6 million. An MDC is basically a laptop computer located in a police vehicle and connected via a modem to a central network, which may be a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), or both. MDCs will have the capability to:

- ! query central databases and internal department records;
- ! facilitate report preparation;
- ! send and receive e-mail; and
- ! silently dispatch troopers.

MDCs provide the ability to query central databases, such as the National Crime Information Center and internal department records. Troopers using MDCs will be able to prepare their reports in the field, eliminating the need to return to the station to prepare and file reports. Troopers will be more available because while parked and writing a report, they remain "on the beat." Properly configured, much of the information contained in the non-narrative portion of a report can be entered at the time of dispatch, relieving the trooper from having to enter such items as reporting party, time of report and case number. This is expected to reduce report preparation time and improve data integrity by reducing input errors. "Silent dispatch" will allow for information to be sent and received via e-mail rather than using

¹ *Interim Report of the State Police Review Team Regarding Allegations of Racial Profiling*, p. 32.

Background Paper: State Police Technology Enhancements (Cont'd)

a radio, which is subject to interception. Information the trooper needs is in an easy to read "heads up display"² format.

If so designed, MDCs can be removed from cruisers, providing the option to travel with an officer. The capability to "dump" electronic data into a records system at the end of the shift is another feature that can be added. Expanded use of magnetic stripes and bar codes on drivers' license will provide new opportunities for records checks and report generation when MDCs are available. The State Police envision the integration of these technologies in the future.

The DSP has conducted substantial research and testing on the MDC project and has received a \$2.3 million grant from the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Community Policing Services COPS MORE program to install 230 MDCs. In the Spring of 1999, two MDC test units were deployed and an additional 10 units were deployed in the Fall. The DSP then installed a total of 30 units (one per station) for testing, adding 50 units every two weeks on an ongoing schedule until full deployment was reached. MDC funding sources and the number of mobile data computers funded by each source are summarized below.

Funding Source	Number of MDCs
COPS MORE federal grant	230
State (IT action plan)	615
NJ Turnpike	175
TOTAL	1,020

2

"heads up displays" were designed for use in military fighter planes. Information is projected on a portion of the windshield, yet it is semitransparent allowing the pilot/driver to look through it and see without taking his eyes off the sky/road in front. Thus, the pilot/driver keeps his "head up."

The MDC's were implemented with a "clean cockpit approach"³ using touch-screens and an interface to a vehicle mounted video camera.

Integrated Technology

"The NJSP must have technologies in place to enable efficient mobile applications and enhance officer effectiveness..." *Evaluation of the New Jersey State Police Technology & Automation Plan*, Lafayette Group, Inc., June 1999

MDCs are most effective when connected interactively to a centralized computer database. This connection serves to reduce paper handling, while at the same time providing information to the individual trooper and to management almost instantly.

The following sequence of events illustrates these benefits: (1) A trooper is notified of a disturbance. (2) Trooper makes a narcotics arrest as a result of dispatch. (3) The dispatched information is automatically entered into the trooper's report. (4) Trooper collects, numbers and describes evidence. (5) Trooper checks a box indicating that there is evidence to be analyzed. (6) Laboratory automatically notified of trooper's evidence. (7) Laboratory number automatically assigned to the evidence. (8) Laboratory number than automatically entered into the trooper's report.

Mobile Data Computer Switching System

The mobile data computer switching system connects the MDCs interactively to the central network. The system will include a central unit at Division headquarters and

3

A "clean cockpit" is designed to keep the inside of the police vehicle as neat as possible, reducing wires and clutter. This reduces the number of items that may be loose inside the vehicle while it is being driven in hazardous conditions. A "clean cockpit" also provides the least complex design for a trooper to use.

Background Paper: State Police Technology Enhancements (Cont'd)

servers at each of the 30 barracks. The switching system will cost \$1.5 million and require annual maintenance costs projected at \$142,500 in FY 2002.

Business Operations

The DSP's three-year plan includes \$10.6 million, about 30 percent of total expenditures, for business operations. This category includes the purchase of systems for human resource management, recruit applicant tracking, promotions, financial transactions, scheduling and inventory.

The DSP does not have a comprehensive, consolidated Human Resources information database. The proposed systems, working in concert, would help to insure uniform procedures and standards across all components of the division. An integrated business operation system, as proposed in the information technology action plan, is intended to facilitate the analysis of business operations information across the human resources, financial, inventory, medical services and fleet management functions.

In addition to providing easy access to standard reports, these systems would provide the division timely ad hoc reports and reduce effort.

Summary

In FY 2001, the Division of State Police will enter the second year of a \$36 million three-year action plan to improve and expand its information technology. The effort took on a sense of urgency following the *Interim Report of the State Police Review Team Regarding Allegations of Racial Profiling* issued in April 1999 that called for deployment of "all available automated, video and manual sources of information" regarding assignments, enforcement activity, and performance evaluation.

The three-year action plan began in FY 2000 and will run through FY 2002. The plan is separated into five categories: (1) Business Operations at a three year cost of \$10.6 million; (2) General Police Systems, \$18.9 million; (3) Specialized Systems, \$2.0 million; (4) Maintenance, \$3.2 million; and (5) Employees / Consulting Services, \$1.3 million. Over one-half of the funds — 53 percent — are earmarked for the General Police Systems category. The table on pages 48-51 summarize the items purchased and costs.

This plan promises to make the New Jersey State Police more highly automated than its counterparts in Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania (see comparison table on pages 52 and 53).

Background Paper: State Police Technology Enhancements (Cont'd)

Information Technology Action Plan FY 2000 through FY 2001

Source: Division of State Police

SECTION	ITEM/BENEFIT	Phase I FY 2000	Phase II FY 2001	Phase III FY2002	3 YEAR TOTALS
BUSINESS OPERATIONS	Human Resource Management System. Comprehensive and consolidated human resources database.	\$3,301,811			
	Recruit Applicant Tracking. Allows the Superintendent, in conjunction with the Equal Employment Opportunity / Affirmative Action to make informed decisions on the recruiting process.	500,000			
	Promotional System. Provides information on rankings on a more timely basis.	500,000			
	Financial Systems, HR Scheduling. Operates on a 24 hour, seven days a week basis.		\$3,591,520		
	Medical System. Tracks "absence & sickness" reports; input data from physical fitness exams.		750,000		
	Fleet Management System. Full view of the vehicle inventory. Vehicle data readily available.			\$2,000,000	
	Subtotals		\$4,301,811	\$4,341,520	\$2,000,000
GENERAL POLICE SYSTEMS	CAD/RMS Expansion to Troop E (Parkway), Investigations, Intelligence). Completion of system a top priority. CAD/RMS gives DSP timely information when needed, enhances safety for troopers, and increases control over and management of personnel and other resources.	\$2,300,000			
	Mobile Data Computer Switch. Allows information collected on a remote MDC to be translated and sent directly to the CAD/RMS database.	1,509,170			
	Desktop/Laptop Computer Expansion. Critical measure to address. Current situation entirely inadequate for modern law enforcement, the division said.	2,100,000			
	Wide Area Network Expansion. Provides e-mail, word processing and Internet access to all field offices.	1,121,590			

Background Paper: State Police Technology Enhancements (Cont'd)

SECTION	ITEM/BENEFIT	Phase I FY 2000	Phase II FY 2001	Phase III FY2002	3 YEAR TOTALS
GENERAL POLICE SYSTEMS	MDC Field Reporting, CAD/RMS integration. Field Reporting provides the trooper with an "office" in his or her car. Permits access to a case file begun through the CAD system and stored in the RMS.		\$2,296,000		
	CAD/RMS Data Warehouse. Provides an integrated, cross-functional view of aggregate, summarized business operations data. Populated with critical DSP operations data, maintains a timely, consolidated subset of the data collected throughout each organization, such that EEO, AA and others have quick access to the reports.		1,000,000		
	Technology Renewal (replace 607 computers). Expansion and replacement will immediately effect the DSP's productivity, and reduce annual maintenance costs in the long-run.		1,517,500		
	Mobile Data Computers. Facilitates local in-car-processing. Provides additional capacity to handle emerging national capabilities. Expanded uses available.		5,600,000		
	MDC Silent Dispatch/AVL TRAK. An e-mail type dispatch to the trooper, further enhancing MDC deployment. Can not readily be monitored by scanners. Conserves air time.			\$720,000	
	MDC AVL TRAK. Monitors vehicle locations, giving dispatcher the ability to make the most advantageous assignment of personnel to any given situation.			280,000	
	Geographic Information System (GIS). Use of maps to visually represent data and support responding units. Natural component of MDCs and CAD. Emergency Management Section has an immediate need for GIS. An estimated 36 percent of law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers use computer mapping. ⁴			500,000	
Subtotals		\$7,030,760	\$10,413,500	\$1,500,000	\$18,944,260

⁴Mamalian, Cynthia, and Nancy La Vigne, The Use of Computerized Mapping by Law Enforcement: Survey Results, Research Preview, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1999.

Background Paper: State Police Technology Enhancements (Cont'd)

SECTION	ITEM/BENEFIT	Phase I FY 2000	Phase II FY 2001	Phase III FY2002	3 YEAR TOTALS
SPECIALIZED SYSTEMS	Internal Affairs Case Management. Necessary as a result of the AG's requirement that DSP track Trooper incidents.	\$750,000			
	Evidence Tracking. Most effective after LIMS and CAD/RMS completed. Links LIMS and CAD/RMS to facilitate requests for service and automate the tracking of evidence.		\$250,000		
	Intelligence Data Collection/Analysis. Case tracking application. Replaces CIDS system that was implemented in 1980.		750,000		
	Accident Report Imaging. Automates the reproduction and storage of accident report information, allowing for quick retrieval of data.			\$250,000	
Subtotals		\$750,000	\$1,000,000	\$250,000	\$2,000,000

Background Paper: State Police Technology Enhancements (Cont'd)

SECTION	ITEM	Phase I FY 2000	Phase II FY 2001	Phase III FY2002	3 YEAR TOTALS
MAINTENANCE	For each of these products, a maintenance and service agreement protects DSP's relationship with vendor technology providers and guarantees specific vendor performance over the life of the contract. Each contract should cover "fixes" and "patches" provided by the vendor and resolve technical issues.				
	Mobile Data Computer Switch.	\$117,770	\$129,547	\$142,501	
	Report Writer.		79,600	87,560	
	Silent Dispatch.			72,000	
	AVL TRAK.			28,000	
	ERP/HRMS.	496,598	546,257	600,882	
	CDPD Wireless Service.	130,000	384,000	384,000	
subtotals		\$744,368	\$1,139,404	\$1,314,943	\$3,198,715
EMPLOYEES / CONSULTING SERVICES	All items. DSP has determined that specific teams should define user requirements prior to a RFP. An outside technical expert who understands current technology and trends should also be a member of each team.	\$400,000	\$428,000	\$457,960	\$1,285,960
		Phase I FY 2000	Phase II FY 2001	Phase III FY2002	3 YEAR TOTALS
TOTALS		\$13,226,939	\$17,322,424	\$5,522,903	\$36,072,266

Background Paper: State Police Technology Enhancements (Cont'd)

State Police Information Technology In New Jersey and Selected States

Survey Question	New Jersey	Connecticut	New York	Pennsylvania
Q1. Does your state computer center support a computer aided dispatching (CAD) system for your own agency's state enforcement vehicles?	FY 2000	Implementing	No	Planning
Q2. Does your state computer center support an on-line system for:				
a. Financial Services	FY 2001	Yes	No	Yes
1. Purchase order management	FY 2001	Yes	No	Yes
2. Fiscal - appropriated, spent	FY 2001	Yes	No	No
3. Inventory & fixed asset management	FY 2001	Yes	Yes	Yes
4. Fleet management	FY 2002	No	Yes	Yes
b. Human Resources related (HR)	Yes	No	--	Yes
1. Schedules & overtime	FY 2000	No	No	Yes
2. Recruit applicant tracking	FY 2000	No	Yes	Yes
3. Personnel training log	FY 2000	No	Yes	Yes
4. Personnel status / assignment	FY 2000	No	Yes	Yes
5. Promotional system	FY 2000	No	No	Yes
6. Medical records	FY 2001	No	No	No
d. Measuring system input/output	Yes	No	--	No
e. Mobile data computers for your vehicles	FY 2001	Implementing	Yes	Planning
Q3. Does your computer center support an evidence tracking system for your agency?	FY 2001	No	Planning	Planning
Q4. Does your computer center support a traffic crash report imaging system?	FY 2002	No	No	Planning

Background Paper: State Police Technology Enhancements (Cont'd)

Survey Question	New Jersey	Connecticut	New York	Pennsylvania
Q5. Does your state have an automatic vehicle locator system for its own state law enforcement vehicles?	FY 2002	Implementing	No	Planning
Q6. Do you have local area networks (LAN) at any of your field stations?	FY 2000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Q7. Do you have at least one local area network (LAN) at headquarters?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Q8. Do you have an e-mail system for your agency?	FY 2002	No	Yes	Yes
Q9. Do you have an automated system for support, even in part, of training materials / manuals?	FY 2001	No	Planning	Yes
Q10. Is there a plan (funded) to replace:				
a. Mobile Display Terminals	FY 2001	Yes	No	Yes
b. Laptops	FY 2000	Yes	Yes	Yes
c. Personal Computers	FY 2001	Yes	Yes	Yes
d. Message Switch Computer	FY 2002	Yes	Planning	Yes
e. Record Management System	FY 2001	Yes	Yes	Planning

Source: Office of Legislative Services survey. Questions from the *New Jersey State Police Automation Assessment*, Lafayette Group, Inc. June 1999, pp. C-3.

Background Paper: Trends In Juvenile Offenses

Budget Pages.... D-295 to D-303

Summary

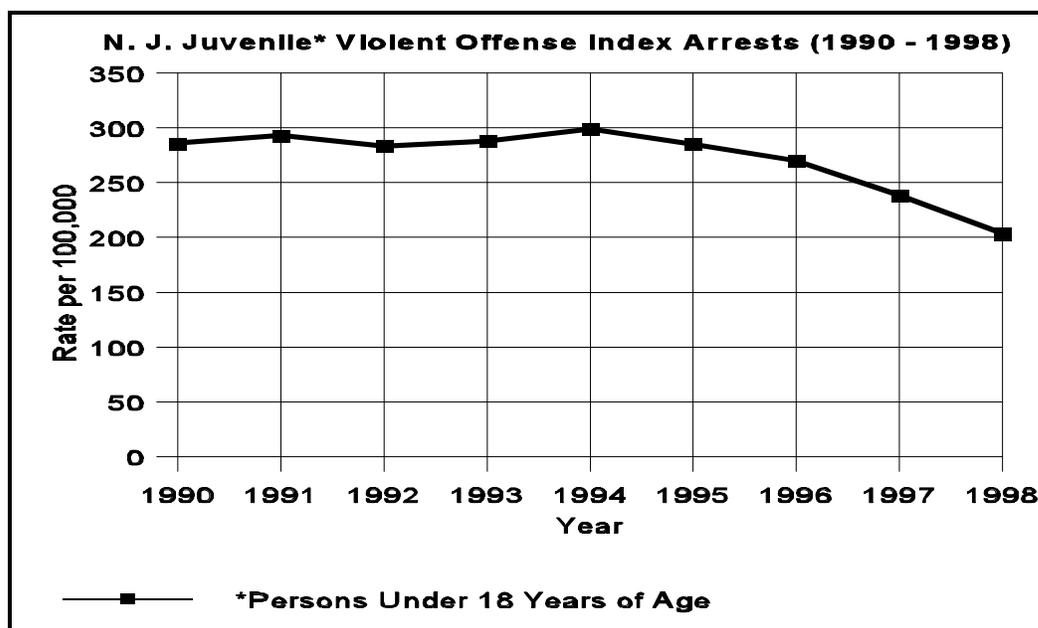
The juvenile violent offense index and the absolute number of juvenile arrests in New Jersey declined by 32 percent and 30 percent, respectively, from 1994 through 1998. The downward trend continued in the first half of 1999. This trend appears to be contributing to a reduction in the number of juveniles committed to the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) and may lessen the need for new JJC bed capacity in the future. Although growing at a slower rate than other age groups, the juvenile population is projected to gradually increase over the next 15 years. The projected increase in the juvenile population is not expected to significantly affect these trends in future years.

New Jersey Juvenile Arrest Trends

The Juvenile Violent Offense Index, compiled by the Violence Institute of New Jersey, is a measure of violent offense arrests per 100,000 juveniles. Chart 1 indicates that this index fell from just over 299 arrests per 100,000 juveniles in 1994 — the peak year — to 203 in 1998, a decrease of 32 percent.

Table 1 on the next page shows that a drop in the number of arrests per 100,000 juveniles was recorded in each of the indexed categories (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault). Between 1994 and 1998, the number of arrests per 100,000 juveniles fell 48 percent for murder, 54 percent for rape, 38 percent for robbery, and 26 percent for aggravated assault.

CHART 1



Source: Violence Institute of New Jersey at UMDNJ

Background Paper: Trends In Juvenile Offenses (Cont'd)

TABLE 1

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Murder	2.81	2.66	2.88	3.30	2.62	3.15	2.63	2.32	1.36
Rape	12.72	12.21	12.57	12.30	11.98	9.70	8.08	7.65	5.48
Robbery	108.11	112.64	103.37	105.64	114.81	115.01	106.73	90.42	70.74
Aggravated Assault	162.33	165.76	164.93	166.66	169.88	157.17	152.37	138.49	125.95
TOTAL	285.97	293.27	283.75	287.90	299.29	285.03	269.81	238.88	203.53

Mirroring the violent crime index trend, the absolute number of juvenile arrests for violent offenses declined by 30 percent, from 5,821 in 1994 to 4,051 in 1998. The number of non-violent juvenile arrests also declined — albeit at a slower rate — by 14 percent, from 84,380 in 1994 to 72,742 in 1998.

This trend continued in the first half of 1999. Violent juvenile crimes reported for the first six months of 1999 dropped by 194 arrests (1,863 arrests January - June 1999 vs. 2,057 arrests January - June 1998) or 9 percent. Arrests of juvenile offenders for all crimes dropped by 2,584 arrests (36,136 arrests for January - June 1999 vs. 38,720 arrests for January - June 1998) or 7 percent, the Division of State Police reported.

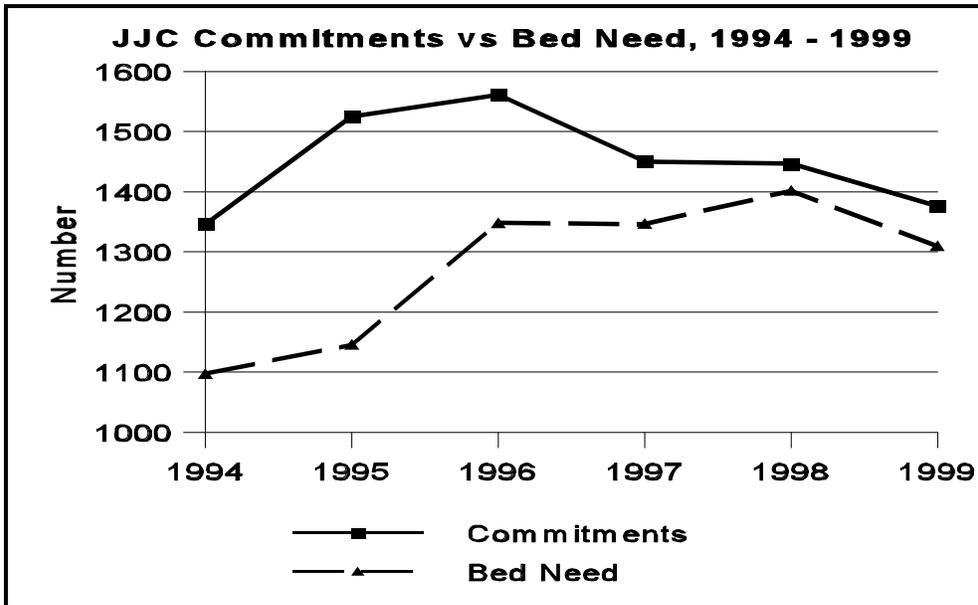
JJC Commitment And Bed Need Trends

Youth are committed to the JJC on a variety of adjudicated charges. Commitments, as displayed in Chart 2, include commitments for State incarceration made by judges and aftercare violators returned to JJC facilities. "Bed need," as displayed in Chart 2, is calculated by the JJC by combining: (a) average population in custodial settings; and (b) the number of youth awaiting placement in JJC residential institutions and programs. In calendar year 1999, the JJC's average daily institutional and residential population was 1,226. The actual bed capacity was 1,139. Therefore, on average, the JJC operated at 108 percent of capacity, a shortage of 87 beds.

Although the number of juvenile arrests, for both violent and non-violent offenses, began to decline as early as 1995, the number of youth committed to the JJC, as indicated in Chart 2, did not begin to fall until 1997. In addition, JJC's "bed need," or the number of beds JJC would need to house the youth committed to its residential settings, continued to rise through 1998 before declining slightly in 1999. One factor contributing to the rise in bed need, even as the number of commitments decline, is increases in the length of stay of committed juveniles, according to the JJC. Other factors are the number of youth probationers placed in JJC noninstitutional residential programs and increases in aftercare violations related to closer surveillance by JJC aftercare officers, according to the JJC. Nevertheless, the number of beds needed remains below the total number of commitments as youth are released to the aftercare program and free-up bed space for other committed offenders.

Background Paper: Trends In Juvenile Offenses (Cont'd)

CHART 2



Source: Juvenile Justice Commission

The juvenile arrest rate and number of youth committed to the JJC in any given year are not the sole determinants of JJC bed need. Other important factors include periods of incarceration, the number of parole violations, and the lack of noninstitutional alternatives to incarceration.

The decreasing rate of juvenile arrests over recent years may be contributing to the decline in JJC commitments. These trends, along with other factors, may have influenced the JJC's decision to postpone its preliminary plan to construct a second 144 bed medium security facility. The JJC, however, maintains that a shortage of both institutional and noninstitutional beds exists.

Average Daily Population

The average daily JJC residential population in calendar year 1999 was 1,226, down 11.3 percent from the 1,382 average daily population in calendar year 1998. The 1999 figure included an average daily population of 649 in JJC's three institutions, New Jersey Training School for Boys; Juvenile Medium Security Center; and Valentine Hall for girls; a combined 75 in the juvenile boot camp and boot camp orientation unit, and 502 in 21 noninstitutional residential programs. The majority of the average daily population in the noninstitutional residential programs was made up of aftercare participants.

* Prior to the year 1996, commitments made to the Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services.

Background Paper: Trends In Juvenile Offenses (Cont'd)

Juvenile Population Characteristics

Variations in the number of juvenile offenses may reflect demographic changes in the juvenile population. The U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates that the population of individuals under 18 years of age will grow 8 percent between 1995 and 2015.

The juvenile population fell to its lowest level in nearly three decades in 1984, to below 63 million individuals. Since that year, the juvenile population has increased gradually and is projected to do so well into this century. In 1998, more than 70 million persons in the United States were below age 18, the age group commonly referred to as juveniles. This represented 26 percent of the total U.S. resident population.

By 2007, the U.S. population of juveniles ages 15, 16, and 17 — the age group responsible for two-thirds of all juvenile arrests — will reach a level similar to that of the mid-1970's. New Jersey's population under the age of 18 is projected to grow by 4 percent between 1995 and 2015, half the national growth rate for this age category. This modest projected growth rate should not result in a significant increase in juvenile offenses, according to Howard Snyder of the National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Background Paper: Juvenile Boot Camp

Budget Pages....

D-303

"Results of the program are encouraging, with some impact on not only overcrowding and costs but on reduced recidivism ... and personal growth" *A Report to the Governor and Legislature on the Operation and Performance of the Juvenile Justice Commission's Stabilization & Reintegration Program, June 1998*

"Correctional boot camps using traditional military basic training fail to reduce repeat offending after release compared to having similar offenders serve time on probation or parole, both for adults and for juveniles" *Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising, A Report to the United States Congress, 1998*

The Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) operates a boot camp program at the Wharton Tract in Tabernacle for approximately 84 juveniles age 14 and older. The boot camp provides a highly structured routine of discipline, regimentation, exercise and work therapy, together with substance abuse and self-improvement counseling, education and an intensive program of aftercare supervision. The program, established by the *Stabilization and Reintegration Act* (P.L.1995, c.330) has been in operation for four years.

This background paper will discuss the juvenile boot camp program (formally titled the Stabilization and Reintegration Program) and efforts to assess its effectiveness. It also presents information on evaluations of juvenile boot camp programs in other states.

New Jersey's Boot Camp

P.L.1995, c.330, sets forth the following objectives for the boot camp program:

Three Phases of New Jersey's Boot Camp Program

Program Phase	Capacity & Length of Stay	Purpose
Orientation Unit	30 beds. One month while "building up" a platoon.	Prepares recruits mentally, emotionally and physically for boot camp phase.
Wharton Tract Facility (boot camp)	84 beds. Five months.	Military-like orientation; physical training; academic and vocational education.
Aftercare	As of March 2000, 650* individuals in aftercare. Parole term varies with a minimum duration equal to one-third of term committed.	Individualized community based services, 7 p.m. curfew, frequent contacts with aftercare officer and drug screening. Continued education, employment.

* The Juvenile Justice Commission does not differentiate boot camp aftercare participants from aftercare participants from other programs.

Background Paper: Juvenile Boot Camp (Cont'd)

- ! Develop positive attitudes and behavior traits which will foster the work ethic and contribute to the maturity of the participants by utilizing proven techniques of regimentation and structured discipline;
- ! Foster self-control, self-respect, teamwork and improved work habits for such offenders so as to enable these offenders to return to society as law-abiding citizens;
- ! Provide young adult and juvenile offenders with a rehabilitative experience which will positively influence their behavior and help thwart future criminal activity;
- ! Allow for a more creative use of correctional resources than the simple custody of prisoners;
- ! Reduce corrections costs by shortening stays of incarceration;
- ! Increase an offender's potential for rehabilitation and decrease recidivism by providing a structured, integrated and comprehensive treatment program which includes both an institutional regimen and an intensively supervised aftercare component in the community;
- ! Provide meaningful and productive work opportunities and vocational training to enhance and expand offenders' marketable skills; and
- ! Help alleviate overcrowding in juvenile facilities.

Three Phases of the Program

As noted in the table on page 58, New Jersey's boot camp program has three components. The first is a one-month orientation to prepare recruits mentally, emotionally and physically for the boot camp phase. The second component is the five month boot camp phase. Located at the Wharton Tract in Tabernacle, the boot camp combines military-like discipline and regimentation with physical training and academic and vocational education. The third component consists of aftercare which

includes individualized community-based services, a 7 p.m. curfew, frequent interviews and drug screening, and continued education and employment.

Admittance to the Boot Camp

The enabling legislation stipulates that boot camp participants be at least 14 years of age. Those who have been adjudicated delinquent for an act which if committed by an adult would be a first degree crime or sex offense are excluded. JJC criteria require that participants have no arson offenses or prior escape attempts on their records. Boot camp cadets are selected by JJC orientation unit staff, who recruit the youth who have been committed to the JJC and are confined at county detention centers or at the New Jersey Training School for Boys (NJTSB) at Jamesburg. When a youth is identified by orientation unit staff as a good prospect for the boot camp, the youth is visited and shown a video of the boot camp experience. Participation in the boot camp program is on a voluntary basis.

Budget

The Governor recommends a \$3.9 million appropriation for the boot camp in FY 2001, the same level as the program's appropriation in the previous three fiscal years.

The boot camp has a staff of 70 including correctional officers, teachers, social workers, substance abuse counselors, service, and secretarial positions.

From June 3, 1997 to November 23, 1999 the boot camp graduated 464 cadets. Enrollment as of March 15, 2000 totaled 71, including 19 youth in the orientation unit.

June 1998 Boot Camp Study

P.L. 1995, c.330 requires the JJC to establish procedures to monitor the effectiveness of the program. To comply with this requirement, the JJC Office of Policy and Service Development implemented a study to

Background Paper: Juvenile Boot Camp (Cont'd)

examine the boot camp's operation and performance in light of legislative goals. The research used various data collection strategies: standardized tests (to measure change over time), surveys, interviews and focus groups with cadets, interviews and informal discussions with staff, site observation and document review. Outside experts also observed the program.

This study was published in June 1998. A summary of its findings regarding costs, overcrowding and recidivism follows.

Costs

The study compared the cost of a boot camp placement to those of placements at the New Jersey Training School for Boys (NJTSB) and at a community residential facility. The boot camp provided clear savings in the case of those juveniles who would otherwise have remained in secure custody at the NJTSB. But there was essentially no cost savings for those juveniles who would otherwise have been placed in a community residential program.

Facility	Avg. Stay	Cost
Boot Camp	6 months	\$21,060
NJTSB	10 months	\$37,500
Community	8 months	\$20,880

This comparison did not include the cost of aftercare, which as noted below may be higher for boot camp participants. The study also noted that any reduction in recidivism attributable to boot camp placement might also contribute to savings.

Alleviate Overcrowding

The study noted that overcrowding can be reduced in one of three ways: increased bed capacity; shortened stays of incarceration; and reduced recidivism. The study estimated that the boot camp in 1997 had freed up the equivalent of 139 beds at the NJTSB or 111 beds in community residential programs.

Recidivism

The study determined that boot camp graduates were 13.6 percent less likely to re-offend than members of a comparison group selected from a random sample of youth released from the NJTSB with similar backgrounds. The study found this result to be statistically significant. However, many of those studied had been released for a relatively brief period and a randomly selected control group was not used.

Aftercare

"Research has shown that with more time spent on aftercare, recidivism rates would decline, making juvenile boot camps that much more appealing" ...Koch Crime Institute *Juvenile Boot Camps: Cost And Effectiveness vs. Residential Facilities*

The JJC study observed that poor planning and implementation of aftercare had been a common failing in juvenile boot camp programs in other states.

The study recognized that aftercare (parole in the adult system) is critical to successful outcomes for boot camp participants. The study noted that the necessity of integrating aftercare with boot camp experience was not fully understood by boot camp staff. The study reported that no distinction existed between the aftercare received by graduates of the boot camp and youth released from other JJC facilities. It recommended that JJC provide a more identifiable, "specialized," boot camp aftercare program.

The JJC is presently making an effort to increase aftercare services. As of March 2000, 15 aftercare officers were supervising approximately 650 youth, a ratio of one parole officer for every 43 parolees. The JJC is recruiting applicants to bring its complement of aftercare officers up to its full complement of 25.

Background Paper: Juvenile Boot Camp (Cont'd)

National Experience

The number of states across the nation with boot camps grew substantially in the 1990's. Currently, about 50 juvenile boot camp programs house some 4,500 juveniles nationwide, according to news reports. Recent charges of the abuse of boot camp recruits by staff has led to the closing or re-evaluation of boot camp programs in Maryland, Georgia and other states. The paramilitary nature of boot camps may make them susceptible to such abuse.

National Recidivism Studies

Research has failed to produce conclusive evidence that boot camps reduce recidivism, a major goal of most programs. Evaluations of three juvenile boot camp programs funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention revealed no significant differences in recidivism rates between the boot camp youth and the control groups. These studies, however, found that boot camp participants improved their academic skills and employability. A boot camp evaluation conducted by the California Youth Authority found that more of the boot camp youth were reincarcerated than youth in the control group.

A 1998 National Institute of Justice research report submitted to Congress concluded that boot camps are not an effective crime prevention strategy. The report, which reviewed evaluations of correctional boot camps, included these programs in the category of "what doesn't work" in preventing crime.

Summary

The Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) boot camp has graduated approximately 470 cadets since it opened in 1996. Major goals of the boot camp program, as expressed in the legislation that created it, are to rehabilitate youthful offenders, reduce recidivism and cut costs by shortening stays of incarceration. The legislation also required that the JJC

establish procedures to monitor the effectiveness of the boot camp in accomplishing these goals.

An in-house boot camp evaluation conducted by the JJC in 1998 found that enrollees were less likely to re-offend upon release than members of a comparison group of juveniles sentenced to a traditional secure JJC facility. The study further found the boot camp had achieved some measure of success in reducing costs and relieving institutional overcrowding. The evaluation noted, however, that these findings were preliminary and tentative.

Evaluations of boot camps in other states have been less positive. A number of these studies have concluded that boot camps have little or no effect on recidivism. A study, which reviewed boot camp evaluations for the National Institute of Justice, labeled boot camps a crime prevention strategy that "doesn't work." Moreover, charges of the abuse of boot camp participants by staff have led to the closing or re-evaluation of these programs in a number of states.

Research on juvenile boot camps indicates that intensive aftercare — the follow-up monitoring and counseling of juveniles upon their return to the community — is critical to the success of these programs. The JJC's internal evaluation stressed the importance of aftercare and recommended that a specialized aftercare program be established for boot camp graduates. The JJC provides boot camp graduates with the same aftercare services as other youth and appears to have difficulty filling authorized aftercare positions.

Members of the Legislative budget committees may wish to explore these issues with representatives of the Juvenile Justice Commission, and may wish to consider whether an independent evaluation of the boot camp's effectiveness in meeting the goals established by the Legislature is advisable.

Background Paper: County-Detained Juvenile Offenders

Budget Pages.... D-297

Background

The Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) requires counties to hold State-sentenced juvenile offenders in county juvenile detention centers. JJC data indicates that in CY 1999, State-sentenced juveniles assigned to county facilities stayed for an average period of nine days before transfer to a State facility. Counties are not reimbursed for costs incurred in housing State-sentenced juveniles for the first 15 days. On day 16, and thereafter, the counties receive a per diem fee of \$58.50.

County officials have expressed displeasure with this arrangement. They object to holding these juveniles at county expense and contend that the per diem fee paid by the JJC after a juvenile has been housed 15 days is insufficient. Also, State-sentenced juveniles may create problems in the county centers as they have often committed more serious offenses than county-detained youth and serve as negative role models.

The JJC maintains that it is necessary to hold State-sentenced juveniles in county detention centers because of a shortage of State program beds for them. The JJC notes that in CY 1999 it had an institutional residential bed capacity of 1,139 to serve an average daily population of 1,226, a shortage of 87 beds. If the number of juveniles committed to the JJC does not increase, this shortage should be eased somewhat by the end of FY 2001 by the planned net gain of 72 beds. This figure includes 20 proposed new beds to serve juveniles with moderate to serious mental health problems, 48 beds at the Hayes building for the classification of juveniles for community programs, and four beds at the orientation unit.

Funding for Reimbursements

An FY 2001 appropriation of \$280,000 is recommended for the Purchase of Services for Juvenile Offenders account, from which

county reimbursements are made. This compares to an appropriation \$1.3 million in the current fiscal year. As of April 5, 2000, \$114,475 was expended from this account. In FY 1999, \$300,000 was expended from this account.

Days in County Facilities

According to information provided by the JJC, the number of juveniles awaiting placement has been declining. The average daily number of committed juveniles awaiting placement in JJC facilities declined from 65 in the first half of FY 1998 to 43 in FY 1999. The JJC indicates that the average period between commitment of a juvenile to JJC and his placement in a JJC facility declined from 15 days in 1998 to nine days in 1999.

History

In December 1997, the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that the JJC must comply with a Department of Human Services' administrative rule (N.J.A.C. 10:19-4.2), which limited to three days the number of days State-sentenced juvenile offenders could be detained in county facilities. The ruling came in a case against the JJC brought by Camden and Hudson Counties. Their county detention centers were not being reimbursed for detaining State-sentenced juveniles and incidents between them and county detainees were occurring. Because of overcrowding in State juvenile facilities, the JJC stated the three-day regulation was unworkable.

The JJC responded in February 1998 to the Supreme Court decision by amending the administrative rule on an emergency basis, extending the deadline for the removal of State-sentenced juveniles from three days to 45 days, while providing a per diem payment to counties of \$58.50 after 15 days. The JJC adopted the rule permanently in April 1998 (N.J.A.C. 13:90-4). The Department of Corrections, which operated the State's juvenile correctional facilities prior to the

Background Paper: County Detained Juvenile Offenders (Cont'd)

formation of the JJC in 1995, had paid the counties at a per diem rate for State-sentenced juveniles after the third day. The JJC, however, had not been providing any reimbursement prior to the court ruling.

Proposed Rule Amendment

The JJC is proposing to readopt and amend N.J.A.C. 13:90-4, which is part of a chapter of the code that is scheduled to expire. The proposed amendment would require that State-sentenced juveniles be transferred to the JJC within 30 days, rather than the current 45 days.

The legislative budget committees may wish to discuss with the JJC:

- ! The number of State-sentenced juveniles, by county, housed in county juvenile detention centers and the average length of stay by county over the past two years.
- ! The factors considered by the JJC in establishing the current per diem reimbursement rate of \$58.50 and whether the JJC plans to increase this fee to account for inflation.

Background Paper: Consumer Affairs - Cyber Fraud Unit

Budget Pages... D-307

Internet Fraud Charges

The New Jersey Attorney General's Office recently filed suits against eight Internet pharmacies for selling prescription drugs in New Jersey without a license. The suits followed an investigation of these on-line pharmacies by Division of Consumer Affairs Cyber Unit investigators. A company that sells prescription drugs in New Jersey must be licensed by the State Division of Consumer Affairs. Companies that fail to obtain licenses commit a violation of the *Consumer Fraud Act* (P.L.1960, c.39, C.56:6-1 et seq.) for each sale.

Enforcement, the Lemon Law units, as well as the Regulated Business Section.

In FY 1999, the greatest number of frauds investigated by the Cyber Unit, in descending order, involved:

- (1) Internet Service Providers;
- (2) Internet Auctions;
- (3) Internet Sales of Prescription Drugs;
- (4) Internet Security Sales; and
- (5) Credit Repair.

According to the division's Consumer Service Center, the number of reports of cyber fraud has increased substantially over the past five years as follows:

Year	Number of Reports
1995	1
1996	5
1997	217
1998	101
1999	201

History And Mission Of Cyber Unit

The Division of Consumer Affairs created the Cyber Unit in 1995 to respond to complaints arising from the increasing use of computer networks to transact business. It is staffed by eight full time investigators and two support personnel. The Cyber Unit's responsibilities include: (1) responding to inquiries and complaints from Internet consumers, (2) surveillance of Internet commerce, and (3) educating consumers to avoid and report Internet fraud.

As a result of court-ordered judgements and out-of-court settlements for Internet-related enforcement actions, the division has obtained restitution for consumers, civil monetary penalties and recovery of investigative costs. Cost recoveries in CY 1999 totaled \$36,921, according to the division

This unit is one of six sections in the division's Office of Consumer Protection, which investigates most consumer complaints. Other sections include Alternative Dispute Resolution, Charities, Kosher Food

The National Consumer League reported that on-line auctions complaints were the number one fraud complaint nationally in both 1997 and 1998, with the number of on-line auction complaints rising 68 percent from 1997 to 1998. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) reports it received about 10,700 on-line auction fraud complaints in 1999.

Law Enforcement Cooperation

Members of the Cyber Unit participate in periodic nationwide enforcement "sweeps" of suspicious activity on the Internet coordinated by the FTC. During FTC sponsored "surf days," consumer agencies across the nation search the Internet for possible fraud. In August 1999, the FTC and 21 other agencies

Background Paper: Consumer Affairs - Cyber Fraud Unit (Cont'd)

charged 25 companies with travel fraud in "Operation Trip Trap." Other joint efforts are conducted through the National Association of Attorneys General. The division is also a member of the National White Collar Crime Center, which coordinates federal and state efforts to fight Internet fraud.

Location Of Companies, Victims

New Jersey ranked sixth highest among states as the location of companies charged with Internet fraud in a recent six-month period and had the ninth highest number of reported fraud victims, according to Internet Fraud Watch, operated by the National Consumers League.

The Cyber Unit has developed a consumer guide, "Playing It Safe on the Internet," to help consumers avoid fraud. Consumers who think they may be a victim of Internet fraud may call the unit at 1-973-504-6200.

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Individuals wishing information and committee schedules on the FY 2001 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