40A:9-117b

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

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LAWS OF: 2013 **CHAPTER**: 21

NJSA: 40A:9-177b (Permits appointment and transfer of certain special law enforcement officers and county

park police officers by certain sheriffs and counties)

BILL NO: A3166 (Substituted for S2129)

SPONSOR(S) Wilson and others

DATE INTRODUCED: June 28, 2012

COMMITTEE: ASSEMBLY: Law and Public Safety

SENATE: ---

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE: Yes

DATE OF PASSAGE: ASSEMBLY: December 17, 2012

SENATE: December 20, 2012

DATE OF APPROVAL: January 25, 2013

FOLLOWING ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

FINAL TEXT OF BILL (First Reprint enacted)

A3166

SPONSOR'S STATEMENT: (Begins on page 2 of introduced bill)

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: ASSEMBLY: Yes

SENATE: No

(Audio archived recordings of the committee meetings, corresponding to the date of the committee statement, *may possibly* be found at www.njleg.state.nj.us)

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: No

S2129

SPONSOR'S STATEMENT: (Begins on page 2 of introduced bill) Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: ASSEMBLY: No

SENATE: Yes

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: No

(continued)

	VETO MESSAGE:	No
	GOVERNOR'S PRESS RELEASE ON SIGNING:	No
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	LAW/KR	

P.L.2013, CHAPTER 21, approved January 25, 2013 Assembly, No. 3166 (First Reprint)

AN ACT permitting ¹[sheriffs to appoint certain special law enforcement officers and supplementing Title 40A of the New Jersey Statutes] the appointment and transfer of certain law enforcement officers, amending and supplementing P.L.1985, c.439, and amending P.L.1987, c.271¹.

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

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- 1. [New section] a. For the purposes of P.L.1985, c.439
 (C.40A:14-146.8 et seq.) [regarding the appointment of Class Two
 special law enforcement officers], a county sheriff of a county
 that has established a county police department or force shall be
 entitled to act as a local unit, as defined in that act and appoint
 Class Two special law enforcement officers for the purposes set
 forth in subsection b. of this section.
- 17 Class Two special law enforcement officers appointed pursuant to subsection a. of this section '[shall] may' be authorized 18 to perform '[court-related] court security' duties 'for the Superior 19 Court when deemed appropriate by the Assignment Judge of the 20 21 county. Class Two officers appointed pursuant to this section shall 22 be subject to the same requirements, rules, and regulations 23 established by the Assignment Judge of the county for sheriff's 24 officers performing court security within the Superior Court's 25 facilities in that county. The particular court security duty 26 assignments of Class Two officers appointed pursuant to this 27 section shall be determined by the sheriff with the approval of the Assignment Judge of the county. The utilization of Class Two 28 29 officers appointed pursuant to this section, and the court security 30 assignments they are authorized to perform, shall be incorporated 31 into the local court security plan as approved by the Assignment 32 Judge of the county. The provisions of this subsection shall not be 33 construed to alter or abrogate in any manner either the sheriff's responsibilities or the authority of the Assignment Judge under 34

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EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

subsection d. of N.J.S.2B-6-1¹.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

¹Assembly ALP committee amendments adopted December 13, 2012.

2. As used in this act:

- a. "Commission" means the Police Training Commission established in the Department of Law and Public Safety pursuant to section 5 of P.L. 1961, c. 56 (C. 52:17B-70);
- b. "Emergency" means any sudden, unexpected or unforeseeable event requiring the immediate use or deployment of law enforcement personnel as shall be determined by the chief of police, or in the absence of the chief, other chief law enforcement officer or the mayor or the mayor's designee or, in the case of a county, the county executive or freeholder director or designee, as appropriate, to whom the authority of designating an "emergency" has been prescribed by local ordinance or resolution, as appropriate. Vacations, shortages in police personnel caused by vacancies unfilled by the appointing authority for more than 60 days, or any other condition which could reasonably have been anticipated or foreseen shall not constitute an "emergency" for the purposes of this act; but an "emergency" may continue for the purposes of this act when a vacancy remains unfilled for more than 60 days and when, on application of the appointing authority, the county prosecutor grants an extension for one or more additional 60 day periods upon a showing by the appointing authority of a diligent, good faith effort to fill the vacancy;
 - c. "Local unit" means any municipality <u>or county</u> having established a regular police force pursuant to law;
 - d. "Population" means the population of the resort municipality shown in the last federal decennial census;
 - e. "Public entity" means the State and any county, municipality, district, public authority, public agency and any other political subdivision or public body in the State;
 - f. "Resort municipality" means a municipality which, because of its recreational or entertainment characteristics or facilities or its close proximity to such characteristics or facilities, experiences a substantial increase during the seasonal period in the number of persons visiting or temporarily residing there;
 - g. "Seasonal period" means any one period of four consecutive months during the calendar year, except with regard to a resort municipality bordering on the Atlantic ocean, in which case, "seasonal period" means one period of six consecutive months during the calendar year;
 - h. "Special law enforcement officer" means any person appointed pursuant to this act to temporarily or intermittently perform duties similar to those performed regularly by members of a police force of a local unit, or to provide assistance to a police force during unusual or emergency circumstances, or at individual times or during regular seasonal periods in resort municipalities.¹
- 46 (cf: P.L.1987, c.96, s.1)

- 1 ¹3. Section 3 of P.L.1985, c. 439 (C.40A:14-146.10) is amended to read as follows:
- 3. a. Any local unit may, as it deems necessary, appoint special law enforcement officers sufficient to perform the duties and responsibilities permitted by local ordinances authorized by N.J.S. 40A:14-118 or ordinance or resolution, as appropriate, authorized by N.J.S.40A:14-106 and within the conditions and limitations as may be established pursuant to this act.
 - b. No person may be appointed as a special law enforcement officer unless the person:
 - (1) Is a resident of this State during the term of appointment;
 - (2) Is able to read, write and speak the English language well and intelligently and has a high school diploma or its equivalent;
 - (3) Is sound in body and of good health;
 - (4) Is of good moral character;

- (5) Has not been convicted of any offense involving dishonesty or which would make him unfit to perform the duties of his office;
- (6) Has successfully undergone the same psychological testing that is required of all full-time police officers in the municipality or county or, with regard to a special law enforcement officer hired for a seasonal period by a resort municipality which requires psychological testing of its full-time police officers, has successfully undergone a program of psychological testing approved by the commission.
- c. Every applicant for the position of special law enforcement officer appointed pursuant to this act shall have fingerprints taken, which fingerprints shall be filed with the Division of State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- d. No person shall be appointed to serve as a special law enforcement officer in more than one local unit at the same time, nor shall any permanent, regularly appointed full-time police officer of any local unit be appointed as a special law enforcement officer in any local unit. No public official with responsibility for setting law enforcement policy or exercising authority over the budget of the local unit or supervision of the police department of a local unit shall be appointed as a special law enforcement officer.
- e. Before any special law enforcement officer is appointed pursuant to this act, the chief of police, or, in the absence of the chief, other chief law enforcement officer of the local unit shall ascertain the eligibility and qualifications of the applicant and report these determinations in writing to the appointing authority.
- f. Any person who at any time prior to his appointment had served as a duly qualified, fully-trained, full-time officer in any municipality or county of this State and who was separated from that prior service in good standing, shall be eligible to serve as a special law enforcement officer consistent with guidelines promulgated by the commission. The training requirements set forth in section 4 of this act may be waived by the commission with

regard to any person eligible to be appointed as a special law enforcement officer pursuant to the provisions of this subsection. (cf: P.L.1985, c.439, s.3)

- ¹4. Section 4 of P.L.1985, c.439 (C.40A:14-146.11) is amended to read as follows:
- 4. a. No person may commence his duties as a special law enforcement officer unless he has successfully completed a training course approved by the commission and no special law enforcement officer may be issued a firearm unless he has successfully completed the basic firearms course approved by the commission for permanent, regularly appointed police and annual requalification examinations as required by subsection b. of section 7 of this act. There shall be two classifications for special police officers. The commission shall prescribe by rule or regulation the training standards to be established for each classification. Training may be in a commission approved academy or in any other training program which the commission may determine appropriate. The classifications shall be based upon the duties to be performed by the special law enforcement officer as follows:
 - (1) Class One. Officers of this class shall be authorized to perform routine traffic detail, spectator control and similar duties. If authorized by ordinance or resolution, as appropriate, Class One officers shall have the power to issue summonses for disorderly persons and petty disorderly persons offenses, violations of municipal ordinances and violations of Title 39 of the Revised Statutes. The use of a firearm by an officer of this class shall be strictly prohibited and no Class One officer shall be assigned any duties which may require the carrying or use of a firearm.
 - (2) Class Two. Officers of this class shall be authorized to exercise full powers and duties similar to those of a permanent, regularly appointed full-time police officer. The use of a firearm by an officer of this class may be authorized only after the officer has been fully certified as successfully completing training as prescribed by the commission.
 - b. The commission may, in its discretion, except from the requirements of this section any person who demonstrates to the commission's satisfaction that he has successfully completed a police training course conducted by any federal, state or other public or private agency, the requirements of which are substantially equivalent to the requirements of this act.
 - c. The commission shall certify officers who have satisfactorily completed training programs and issue appropriate certificates to those officers. The certificate shall clearly state the category of certification for which the officer has been certified by the commission.
- d. All special law enforcement officers appointed and in service on the effective date of this act may continue in service if within 24

1 months of the effective date of this act they will have completed all 2 training and certification requirements of this act.¹

(cf: P.L.1985, c.439, s.4)

- 5 15. Section 8 of P.L.1985, c.439 (C.40A:14-146.15) is amended to read:
 - 8. The chief of police, or, in the absence of the chief, other chief law enforcement officer of the local unit wherein the officer is appointed, may authorize special law enforcement officers when on duty to exercise the same powers and authority as permanent, regularly appointed police officers of the local unit, including, but not limited to, the carrying of firearms and the power of arrest, subject to rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the certification requirements of this act, as may be established by local ordinance or resolution, as appropriate, adopted by the appropriate authority of the local unit in which they are employed.¹

(cf: P.L.1985, c.439, s.8)

- ¹6. Section 9 of P.L.1985, c.439 (C.40A:14-146.16) is amended to read as follows:
- 9. a. Except as provided in subsection c. of this section, no special law enforcement officer may be employed for more than 20 hours per week by the local unit except that special law enforcement officers may be employed by the local unit for those hours as the governing body may determine necessary in accordance with the limits prescribed below:
- (1) In resort municipalities not to exceed 48 hours per week during any seasonal period.
- (2) In all municipalities <u>or counties</u> without limitation as to hours during periods of emergency.
- (3) In all municipalities <u>or counties</u> in addition to not more than 20 hours per week including duties assigned pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of this act a special law enforcement officer may be assigned for not more than 20 hours per week to provide public safety and law enforcement services to a public entity.
- (4) In municipalities <u>or counties</u>, as provided in subsection b. of section 7 of this act, for hours to be determined at the discretion of the director of the municipal <u>or county</u> police force.
- b. Notwithstanding any provision of this act to the contrary, special law enforcement officers may be employed only to assist the local law enforcement unit but may not be employed to replace or substitute for full-time, regular police officers or in any way diminish the number of full-time officers employed by the local unit.
- c. Each municipality <u>or county</u> may designate one special law enforcement officer to whom the limitations on hours employed set

forth in subsection a. of this section shall not be applicable.¹
(cf: P.L.1985, c.439, s.9)

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- 4 ¹7. Section 10 of P.L.1985, c.439 (C.40A:14-146.17) is amended to read as follows:
- 6 10. The local governing body shall by ordinance or resolution, 7 as appropriate, establish limitations upon the number and categories 8 of special law enforcement officers which may be employed by the 9 local unit in accordance with the certification and other 10 requirements provided for in this act. In communities other than 11 resort municipalities, the number of Class Two special law 12 enforcement officers shall not exceed 25% of the total number of 13 regular police officers, except that no municipality shall be required 14 to reduce the number of Class Two special law enforcement officers 15 or the equivalent thereof in the employ of the municipality as of 16 March 1, 1985. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, each 17 local unit may appoint two Class Two special law enforcement 18 officers.¹
- 19 (cf: P.L.1985, c.439, s.10)

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- ¹8. Section 11 of P.L.1985, c.439 (C.40:14-146.18) is amended to read as follows:
 - 11. [Municipalities] A local unit may provide by [local] ordinance or resolution, as appropriate, that certain or all special law enforcement officers shall be residents of the municipality or county in which they are employed.
- 27 (cf: P.L.1985, c.439, s.11)

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- ¹9. Section 1 of P.L.1987, c.271 (C.40:37-11.6) is amended to read as follows:
 - 1. a. [When] (1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, when the governing body of a county abolishes a county park commission, the governing body may, in its discretion, abolish any county park police force which had been established by that county park commission. Upon the abolition of a county park police force, the governing body of the county shall authorize the county sheriff to assign and supervise an appropriate number of sheriff's officers to perform security duties for the county parks, provided that the appropriate number of officers assigned to perform security duties for county parks shall include all of the former county park police officers who were transferred and given appointments as sheriff's officers pursuant to subsection b. of this section. In assigning the appropriate number of officers to perform security duties in county parks, the sheriff shall determine the appropriate table of organization, the number of officers to be assigned above the number of former county park police officers,

the rank of the officers and any other rules and regulations the sheriff shall deem appropriate.

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The sheriff shall not assign a county park police officer who was transferred and given an appointment as a sheriff's officer pursuant to subsection b. of this section to duties other than security duties in county parks without the consent of that officer. Any officer assigned by the sheriff to perform park security duties shall maintain all the powers of a sheriff's officer as provided by law and, in addition, shall acquire the power to preserve order in the county parks, to secure and enforce the rules and regulations established for the county parks, and to protect life and property in the county parks. A county park police officer who was transferred and given an appointment as a sheriff's officer shall retain all of the police power and authority that the officer had as a county park police officer prior to the appointment as a sheriff's officer, including any authority to bear and use a firearm.

(2) In the case of a county which has established a county police force, the governing body of that county may authorize the chief law enforcement officer of that force rather than the sheriff to assign and supervise former county park police officers in the same manner as other officers of the county police force are assigned and supervised.

The chief law enforcement officer of the county police force may assign a county park police officer who was transferred and given an appointment as a county police officer pursuant to subsection b. of this section to duties other than security duties in county parks. Any officer assigned by the chief law enforcement officer of the county police force to perform park security duties shall maintain all the powers of a county police officer, as provided by law and, in addition, shall acquire the power to preserve order in the county parks, to secure and enforce the rules and regulations established for the county parks, and to protect life and property in the county parks. A county park police officer who was transferred and given an appointment as a county police officer shall retain all of the police power and authority that the officer had as a county park police officer, including any authority to bear and use a firearm.

b. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, when a county park police force is abolished, any county park police officer who was appointed and in service on or before the date on which the force is abolished shall be transferred to the county sheriff's department and shall receive an immediate appointment as a sheriff's officer, except as otherwise may be provided pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection. Such a new sheriff's officer shall acquire all of the civil service rights and benefits which correspond to his new rank within the sheriff's department and shall receive the compensation and other monetary benefits corresponding to that rank. A county park police officer who receives an appointment as a sheriff's officer and who has not

yet been certified by the Police Training Commission within the Department of Law and Public Safety as having satisfactorily completed a police training program shall meet all the training requirements for a sheriff's officer within six months of the date of appointment.

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Upon appointment as a sheriff's officer pursuant to this subsection, a county park police officer with the rank of chief may be demoted no more than one rank. A county park police officer with the rank of captain may be demoted to the rank of lieutenant, an officer with the rank of lieutenant may be demoted to the rank of sergeant, and any other officer shall not be demoted to a rank lower than a sergeant upon appointment as a sheriff's officer.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, when a county park police force is abolished in a county which has established a county police force and the governing body of that county has authorized the chief law enforcement officer of that force rather than the sheriff to assign and supervise former county park police officers, those county park police officers who were appointed and in service on or before the date on which the force is abolished shall be transferred to the county police force and shall receive an immediate appointment as a county police officer. All such county police officers shall acquire all the civil service rights and benefits which correspond to their new rank within the county police force and shall receive the compensation and other monetary benefits corresponding to that rank. A county park police officer who receives an appointment as a county police officer and who has not yet been certified by the Police Training Commission within the Department of Law and Public Safety as having satisfactorily completed a police training program shall meet all the training requirements for a county police officer within six months of the date of appointment.

Upon appointment as a county police officer pursuant to this paragraph, a county park police officer with the rank of chief may be demoted no more than one rank. A county park police officer with the rank of captain may be demoted to the rank of lieutenant, an officer with the rank of lieutenant may be demoted to the rank of sergeant, and any other officer shall not be demoted to a rank lower than a sergeant upon appointment as a county police officer.

c. The provisions of this section shall be controlling over any provision of current law which is inconsistent with the provisions of this section in situations where a county park police force has been abolished and the county sheriff or the chief law enforcement officer of the county police force has been authorized to provide security for county parks. It is the purpose of this act that a county park police officer shall be appointed as a sheriff's officer or county police officer, as the case may be, without any loss of seniority rights, or impairment of tenure or retirement system rights.

A3166 [1R]

1	d. Upon the enactment of this section into law, a county park
2	police officer with the rank of chief shall be given the option of
3	becoming a sheriff's officer or county police officer, as the case
4	may be, pursuant to the provisions of this section or of retiring from
5	service. If the chief elects retirement, he shall not be demoted but
6	shall retain the rank of chief and shall be given terminal leave for a
7	period of one month for each five year period of past service as a
8	county park police officer. During the terminal leave, the chief
9	shall continue to receive full compensation and shall be entitled to
10	all benefits, including any increases in compensation or benefits,
11	that he may have been entitled to if he had remained on active
12	duty. ¹
13	(cf: P.L.1987, c.271, s.1)
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15	[12.] 10.1 This act shall take effect immediately.
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20	Permits appointment and transfer of certain special law

enforcement officers and county park police officers by certain sheriffs and counties.

ASSEMBLY, No. 3166

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

215th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JUNE 28, 2012

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman GILBERT "WHIP" L. WILSON District 5 (Camden and Gloucester)

Co-Sponsored by:

Assemblywoman Quijano

SYNOPSIS

Permits sheriff to appoint Class Two special law enforcement officers for court-related duties.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 9/28/2012)

A3166 WILSON

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1	AN ACT permitting sheriffs to appoint certain special law
2	enforcement officers and supplementing Title 40A of the New
3	Jersey Statutes.
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5	BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
6	of New Jersey:
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8	1. a. For the purposes of P.L.1985, c.439 (C.40A:14-146.8 et
9	seq.) regarding the appointment of Class Two special law
10	enforcement officers, a county sheriff shall be entitled to act as a
11	local unit, as defined in that act.
12	b. Class Two special law enforcement officers appointed
13	pursuant to subsection a. of this section shall be authorized to
14	perform court-related duties.
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16	2. This act shall take effect immediately.
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19	STATEMENT
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21	This bill would permit sheriffs to hire certain special law
22	enforcement officers to perform court-related duties.
23	Under current law, only municipalities are authorized to hire
24	special law enforcement officers to provide supplementary police
25	services, particularly during unusual or emergency circumstances.
26	This bill would extend that appointing authority to include
27	sheriffs, so that a sheriff could appoint a Class Two officer to
28	perform court-related duties.
29	Municipalities are authorized to appoint two different types of
30	special law enforcement officers. Class One officers are authorized
31	to perform routine traffic detail, spectator control and similar duties.
32	They also may be empowered to issue summons for disorderly
33	persons offenses. Class One officers are not authorized to carry a
34	firearm while on duty.
35	Class Two officers are empowered to exercise full police powers
36	and perform the duties of a permanent, regularly appointed full-time
37	police officer. They are authorized to carry a firearm.

This bill permits sheriffs to appoint only Class Two special law

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enforcement officers.

ASSEMBLY LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 3166

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: DECEMBER 13, 2012

The Assembly Law and Public Safety Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Assembly Bill No. 3166.

As amended and reported by the committee, this bill permits a sheriff in a county that has established a county police department or force to hire certain special law enforcement officers to perform court security duties. The amended bill also permits county police departments and forces to hire special law enforcement officers.

Under current law, only municipalities are authorized to hire special law enforcement officers. These officers are hired to provide supplementary police services, normally to meet unusual or emergency situations. The law provides that municipalities are allowed to appoint two different types of special law enforcement officers. Class One officers are authorized to perform routine traffic detail, spectator control and similar duties. They also may be empowered to issue summones for disorderly persons offenses, but are not authorized to carry a firearm while on duty. Class Two officers are empowered to exercise full police powers and perform the duties of a permanent, regularly appointed full-time police officer. They are authorized to carry a firearm.

As amended and reported by the committee, this bill would extend that appointing authority to include: 1) the sheriff of a county that has established a county police force, but only to the extent that they may appoint Class Two officers to perform court-security duties; and 2) county police departments and forces, which are afforded the authority to appoint both Class One and Class Two specials. The amendatory language does not impose any limitations or restrictions on the types of law enforcement duties a special may be assigned to perform as a member of a county police force.

The bill also revises the law governing the transfer and appointment of members of a county park police force if it were to be abolished.

Under current law, whenever a county park police force is abolished, the members of that force are transferred and given appointments in the county sheriff's office as sheriff's officers.

The committee amended that section of law to provide that in those counties that have established county police forces, the governing body of the county may transfer the officers of the abolished county park police force to the county police force, rather than to the county sheriff's department. The transferred officers would be given appointments as county police officers.

While the transfers are to be accomplished without any loss of seniority rights, or impairment of tenure or retirement system rights and the transferred officers are to be compensated according to the sheriff's rank and compensation schedule, the current law does permit the demoting of the superior officers of an abolished park police force, but by no more than one rank. Officers demoted under this provision could experience a loss in pay. These provisions also would apply to county park police officers transferred to a county police force. The amendatory language does not impose any restrictions or limitations on the types of law enforcement duties a transferred officer may be assigned to perform upon his or her appointment to a county police force.

SENATE, No. 2129

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

215th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JUNE 28, 2012

Sponsored by: Senator DONALD NORCROSS District 5 (Camden and Gloucester)

SYNOPSIS

Permits sheriff to appoint Class Two special law enforcement officers for court-related duties.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



S2129 NORCROSS

1	AN ACT permitting sheriffs to appoint certain special law
2	enforcement officers and supplementing Title 40A of the New
3	Jersey Statutes.
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5	BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
6	of New Jersey:
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8	1. a. For the purposes of P.L.1985, c.439 (C.40A:14-146.8 et
9	seq.) regarding the appointment of Class Two special law
10	enforcement officers, a county sheriff shall be entitled to act as a
11	local unit, as defined in that act.
12	b. Class Two special law enforcement officers appointed
13	pursuant to subsection a. of this section shall be authorized to
14	perform court-related duties.
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16	2. This act shall take effect immediately.
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19	STATEMENT
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21	This bill would permit sheriffs to hire certain special law
22	enforcement officers to perform court-related duties.
23	Under current law, only municipalities are authorized to hire
24	special law enforcement officers to provide supplementary police
25	services, particularly during unusual or emergency circumstances.
26	This bill would extend that appointing authority to include
27	sheriffs, so that a sheriff could appoint a Class Two officer to
28	perform court-related duties.
29	Municipalities are authorized to appoint two different types of
30	special law enforcement officers. Class One officers are authorized
31	to perform routine traffic detail, spectator control and similar duties.
32	They also may be empowered to issue summons for disorderly
33	persons offenses. Class One officers are not authorized to carry a
34	firearm while on duty.
35	Class Two officers are empowered to exercise full police powers
36	and perform the duties of a permanent, regularly appointed full-time
37	police officer. They are authorized to carry a firearm.
38	This bill permits sheriffs to appoint only Class Two special law

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enforcement officers.

SENATE LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 2129

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: NOVEMBER 15, 2012

The Senate Law and Public Safety Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Senate Bill No. 2129.

As amended and reported by the committee, this bill permits county sheriffs to hire certain special law enforcement officers to perform court-related duties. The bill also permits county police departments and forces to hire special law enforcement officers.

Under current law, only municipalities are authorized to hire special law enforcement officers to provide supplementary police services, particularly during unusual or emergency circumstances. Municipalities are authorized to appoint two different types of special law enforcement officers. Class One officers are authorized to perform routine traffic detail, spectator control and similar duties. They also may be empowered to issue summons for disorderly persons offenses, but are not authorized to carry a firearm while on duty. Class Two officers are empowered to exercise full police powers and perform the duties of a permanent, regularly appointed full-time police officer. In addition, they are authorized to carry a firearm.

As amended and reported by the committee, this bill would extend that appointing authority to include: 1) county sheriffs, so that a sheriff could appoint only Class Two officers to perform court-related duties; and 2) county police departments and forces, so that they could appoint Class One or Class Two officers.

As introduced, this bill permitted county sheriffs to appoint Class Two officers to perform court-related duties. The committee amended the bill to permit county police department and forces to appoint Class One or Class Two officers.

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE, No. 2129

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

215th LEGISLATURE

ADOPTED DECEMBER 20, 2012

Sponsored by: Senator DONALD NORCROSS District 5 (Camden and Gloucester)

SYNOPSIS

Permits appointment and transfer of certain special law enforcement officers and county park police officers by certain sheriffs and counties.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Substitute as adopted by the Senate.



AN ACT permitting the appointment and transfer of certain law 2 enforcement officers, amending and supplementing P.L.1985, 3 c.439, and amending P.L.1987, c.271.

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

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1. (New section) a. For the purposes of P.L.1985, c.439 (C.40A:14-146.8 et seq.), a county sheriff of a county that has established a county police department or force shall be entitled to act as a local unit, as defined in that act, and appoint Class Two special law enforcement officers for the purposes set forth in

13 subsection b. of this section.

> b. Class Two special law enforcement officers appointed pursuant to subsection a. of this section may be authorized to perform court security duties for the Superior Court when deemed appropriate by the Assignment Judge of the county. Class Two officers appointed pursuant to this section shall be subject to the same requirements, rules, and regulations established by the Assignment Judge of the county for sheriff's officers performing court security within the Superior Court's facilities in that county. The particular court security duty assignments of Class Two officers appointed pursuant to this section shall be determined by the sheriff with the approval of the Assignment Judge of the county. The utilization of Class Two officers appointed pursuant to this section, and the court security assignments they are authorized to perform, shall be incorporated into the local court security plan as approved by the Assignment Judge of the county. The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to alter or abrogate in any manner either the sheriff's responsibilities or the authority of the

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Section 2 of P.L.1985, c. 439 (C.40A:14-146.9) is amended to read as follows:

Assignment Judge under subsection d. of N.J.S.2B-6-1.

- As used in this act:
- "Commission" means the Police Training Commission established in the Department of Law and Public Safety pursuant to section 5 of P.L. 1961, c. 56 (C. 52:17B-70);
- "Emergency" means any sudden, unexpected unforeseeable event requiring the immediate use or deployment of law enforcement personnel as shall be determined by the chief of police, or in the absence of the chief, other chief law enforcement officer or the mayor or the mayor's designee or, in the case of a county, the county executive or freeholder director or designee, as

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

- 1 appropriate, to whom the authority of designating an "emergency"
- 2 has been prescribed by local ordinance <u>or resolution</u>, as appropriate.
- 3 Vacations, shortages in police personnel caused by vacancies
- 4 unfilled by the appointing authority for more than 60 days, or any
- 5 other condition which could reasonably have been anticipated or
- 6 foreseen shall not constitute an "emergency" for the purposes of this
- 7 act; but an "emergency" may continue for the purposes of this act
- 8 when a vacancy remains unfilled for more than 60 days and when,
- 9 on application of the appointing authority, the county prosecutor
- grants an extension for one or more additional 60 day periods upon
- 11 a showing by the appointing authority of a diligent, good faith effort
- 12 to fill the vacancy;

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- c. "Local unit" means any municipality <u>or county</u> having established a regular police force pursuant to law;
- d. "Population" means the population of the resort municipality shown in the last federal decennial census;
- e. "Public entity" means the State and any county, municipality, district, public authority, public agency and any other political subdivision or public body in the State;
- f. "Resort municipality" means a municipality which, because of its recreational or entertainment characteristics or facilities or its close proximity to such characteristics or facilities, experiences a substantial increase during the seasonal period in the number of persons visiting or temporarily residing there;
- g. "Seasonal period" means any one period of four consecutive months during the calendar year, except with regard to a resort municipality bordering on the Atlantic ocean, in which case, "seasonal period" means one period of six consecutive months during the calendar year;
- h. "Special law enforcement officer" means any person appointed pursuant to this act to temporarily or intermittently perform duties similar to those performed regularly by members of a police force of a local unit, or to provide assistance to a police force during unusual or emergency circumstances, or at individual times or during regular seasonal periods in resort municipalities.
- 36 (cf: P.L.1987, c.96, s.1)

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- 3. Section 3 of P.L.1985, c. 439 (C.40A:14-146.10) is amended to read as follows:
- 40 3. a. Any local unit may, as it deems necessary, appoint 41 special law enforcement officers sufficient to perform the duties and 42 responsibilities permitted by local ordinances authorized by N.J.S.
- 43 40A:14-118 or ordinance or resolution, as appropriate, authorized
- $\underline{\text{by N.J.S.40A:14-106}}$ and within the conditions and limitations as
- may be established pursuant to this act.
- b. No person may be appointed as a special law enforcement officer unless the person:

- (1) Is a resident of this State during the term of appointment;
- (2) Is able to read, write and speak the English language well and intelligently and has a high school diploma or its equivalent;
 - (3) Is sound in body and of good health;
 - (4) Is of good moral character;

- (5) Has not been convicted of any offense involving dishonesty or which would make him unfit to perform the duties of his office;
- (6) Has successfully undergone the same psychological testing that is required of all full-time police officers in the municipality or county or, with regard to a special law enforcement officer hired for a seasonal period by a resort municipality which requires psychological testing of its full-time police officers, has successfully undergone a program of psychological testing approved by the commission.
- c. Every applicant for the position of special law enforcement officer appointed pursuant to this act shall have fingerprints taken, which fingerprints shall be filed with the Division of State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- d. No person shall be appointed to serve as a special law enforcement officer in more than one local unit at the same time, nor shall any permanent, regularly appointed full-time police officer of any local unit be appointed as a special law enforcement officer in any local unit. No public official with responsibility for setting law enforcement policy or exercising authority over the budget of the local unit or supervision of the police department of a local unit shall be appointed as a special law enforcement officer.
- e. Before any special law enforcement officer is appointed pursuant to this act, the chief of police, or, in the absence of the chief, other chief law enforcement officer of the local unit shall ascertain the eligibility and qualifications of the applicant and report these determinations in writing to the appointing authority.
- f. Any person who at any time prior to his appointment had served as a duly qualified, fully-trained, full-time officer in any municipality or county of this State and who was separated from that prior service in good standing, shall be eligible to serve as a special law enforcement officer consistent with guidelines promulgated by the commission. The training requirements set forth in section 4 of this act may be waived by the commission with regard to any person eligible to be appointed as a special law enforcement officer pursuant to the provisions of this subsection.

41 (cf: P.L.1985, c.439, s.3)

- 43 4. Section 4 of P.L.1985, c.439 (C.40A:14-146.11) is amended 44 to read as follows:
 - 4. a. No person may commence his duties as a special law enforcement officer unless he has successfully completed a training course approved by the commission and no special law enforcement

- officer may be issued a firearm unless he has successfully completed the basic firearms course approved by the commission for permanent, regularly appointed police and annual requalification examinations as required by subsection b. of section 7 of this act. There shall be two classifications for special police officers. The commission shall prescribe by rule or regulation the training standards to be established for each classification. Training may be in a commission approved academy or in any other training program which the commission may determine appropriate. The classifications shall be based upon the duties to be performed by the special law enforcement officer as follows:
 - (1) Class One. Officers of this class shall be authorized to perform routine traffic detail, spectator control and similar duties. If authorized by ordinance or resolution, as appropriate, Class One officers shall have the power to issue summonses for disorderly persons and petty disorderly persons offenses, violations of municipal ordinances and violations of Title 39 of the Revised Statutes. The use of a firearm by an officer of this class shall be strictly prohibited and no Class One officer shall be assigned any duties which may require the carrying or use of a firearm.
 - (2) Class Two. Officers of this class shall be authorized to exercise full powers and duties similar to those of a permanent, regularly appointed full-time police officer. The use of a firearm by an officer of this class may be authorized only after the officer has been fully certified as successfully completing training as prescribed by the commission.
 - b. The commission may, in its discretion, except from the requirements of this section any person who demonstrates to the commission's satisfaction that he has successfully completed a police training course conducted by any federal, state or other public or private agency, the requirements of which are substantially equivalent to the requirements of this act.
 - c. The commission shall certify officers who have satisfactorily completed training programs and issue appropriate certificates to those officers. The certificate shall clearly state the category of certification for which the officer has been certified by the commission.
 - d. All special law enforcement officers appointed and in service on the effective date of this act may continue in service if within 24 months of the effective date of this act they will have completed all training and certification requirements of this act.
- 42 (cf: P.L.1985, c.439, s.4)

- 5. Section 8 of P.L.1985, c.439 (C.40A:14-146.15) is amended to read:
 - 8. The chief of police, or, in the absence of the chief, other chief law enforcement officer of the local unit wherein the officer is

- appointed, may authorize special law enforcement officers when on duty to exercise the same powers and authority as permanent, regularly appointed police officers of the local unit, including, but not limited to, the carrying of firearms and the power of arrest, subject to rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the certification requirements of this act, as may be established by local ordinance or resolution, as appropriate, adopted by the appropriate authority of the local unit in which they are employed.
 - (cf: P.L.1985, c.439, s.8)

- 6. Section 9 of P.L.1985, c.439 (C.40A:14-146.16) is amended to read as follows:
- 9. a. Except as provided in subsection c. of this section, no special law enforcement officer may be employed for more than 20 hours per week by the local unit except that special law enforcement officers may be employed by the local unit for those hours as the governing body may determine necessary in accordance with the limits prescribed below:
- (1) In resort municipalities not to exceed 48 hours per week during any seasonal period.
- (2) In all municipalities <u>or counties</u> without limitation as to hours during periods of emergency.
- (3) In all municipalities <u>or counties</u> in addition to not more than 20 hours per week including duties assigned pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of this act a special law enforcement officer may be assigned for not more than 20 hours per week to provide public safety and law enforcement services to a public entity.
- (4) In municipalities <u>or counties</u>, as provided in subsection b. of section 7 of this act, for hours to be determined at the discretion of the director of the municipal <u>or county</u> police force.
- b. Notwithstanding any provision of this act to the contrary, special law enforcement officers may be employed only to assist the local law enforcement unit but may not be employed to replace or substitute for full-time, regular police officers or in any way diminish the number of full-time officers employed by the local unit.
- c. Each municipality <u>or county</u> may designate one special law enforcement officer to whom the limitations on hours employed set forth in subsection a. of this section shall not be applicable. (cf: P.L.1985, c.439, s.9)

- 7. Section 10 of P.L.1985, c.439 (C.40A:14-146.17) is amended to read as follows:
- 10. The local governing body shall by ordinance <u>or resolution</u>, as appropriate, establish limitations upon the number and categories of special law enforcement officers which may be employed by the local unit in accordance with the certification and other

- 1 requirements provided for in this act. In communities other than
- 2 resort municipalities, the number of Class Two special law
- 3 enforcement officers shall not exceed 25% of the total number of
- 4 regular police officers, except that no municipality shall be required
- 5 to reduce the number of Class Two special law enforcement officers
- 6 or the equivalent thereof in the employ of the municipality as of
- 7 March 1, 1985. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, each
- 8 local unit may appoint two Class Two special law enforcement
- 9 officers.
- 10 (cf: P.L.1985, c.439, s.10)

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- 12 8. Section 11 of P.L.1985, c.439 (C.40:14-146.18) is amended 13 to read as follows:
 - 11. [Municipalities] A local unit may provide by [local] ordinance or resolution, as appropriate, that certain or all special law enforcement officers shall be residents of the municipality or county in which they are employed.
- 18 (cf: P.L.1985, c.439, s.11)

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- 20 9. Section 1 of P.L.1987, c.271 (C.40:37-11.6) is amended to read as follows:
 - 1. a. [When] (1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, when the governing body of a county abolishes a county park commission, the governing body may, in its discretion, abolish any county park police force which had been established by that county park commission. Upon the abolition of a county park police force, the governing body of the county shall authorize the county sheriff to assign and supervise an appropriate number of sheriff's officers to perform security duties for the county parks, provided that the appropriate number of officers assigned to perform security duties for county parks shall include all of the former county park police officers who were transferred and given appointments as sheriff's officers pursuant to subsection b. of this section. In assigning the appropriate number of officers to perform security duties in county parks, the sheriff shall determine the appropriate table of organization, the number of officers to be assigned above the number of former county park police officers, the rank of the officers and any other rules and regulations the sheriff shall deem appropriate.

The sheriff shall not assign a county park police officer who was transferred and given an appointment as a sheriff's officer pursuant to subsection b. of this section to duties other than security duties in county parks without the consent of that officer. Any officer assigned by the sheriff to perform park security duties shall maintain all the powers of a sheriff's officer as provided by law and, in addition, shall acquire the power to preserve order in the county parks, to secure and enforce the rules and regulations established

for the county parks, and to protect life and property in the county parks. A county park police officer who was transferred and given an appointment as a sheriff's officer shall retain all of the police power and authority that the officer had as a county park police officer prior to the appointment as a sheriff's officer, including any authority to bear and use a firearm.

(2) In the case of a county which has established a county police force, the governing body of that county may authorize the chief law enforcement officer of that force rather than the sheriff to assign and supervise former county park police officers in the same manner as other officers of the county police force are assigned and supervised.

The chief law enforcement officer of the county police force may assign a county park police officer who was transferred and given an appointment as a county police officer pursuant to subsection b. of this section to duties other than security duties in county parks. Any officer assigned by the chief law enforcement officer of the county police force to perform park security duties shall maintain all the powers of a county police officer, as provided by law and, in addition, shall acquire the power to preserve order in the county parks, to secure and enforce the rules and regulations established for the county parks, and to protect life and property in the county parks. A county park police officer who was transferred and given an appointment as a county police officer shall retain all of the police power and authority that the officer had as a county park police officer, including any authority to bear and use a firearm.

b. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, when a county park police force is abolished, any county park police officer who was appointed and in service on or before the date on which the force is abolished shall be transferred to the county sheriff's department and shall receive an immediate appointment as a sheriff's officer, except as otherwise may be provided pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection. Such a new sheriff's officer shall acquire all of the civil service rights and benefits which correspond to his new rank within the sheriff's department and shall receive the compensation and other monetary benefits corresponding to that rank. A county park police officer who receives an appointment as a sheriff's officer and who has not yet been certified by the Police Training Commission within the Department of Law and Public Safety as having satisfactorily completed a police training program shall meet all the training requirements for a sheriff's officer within six months of the date of appointment.

Upon appointment as a sheriff's officer pursuant to this subsection, a county park police officer with the rank of chief may be demoted no more than one rank. A county park police officer with the rank of captain may be demoted to the rank of lieutenant,

an officer with the rank of lieutenant may be demoted to the rank of sergeant, and any other officer shall not be demoted to a rank lower than a sergeant upon appointment as a sheriff's officer.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, when a county park police force is abolished in a county which has established a county police force and the governing body of that county has authorized the chief law enforcement officer of that force rather than the sheriff to assign and supervise former county park police officers, those county park police officers who were appointed and in service on or before the date on which the force is abolished shall be transferred to the county police force and shall receive an immediate appointment as a county police officer. All such county police officers shall acquire all the civil service rights and benefits which correspond to their new rank within the county police force and shall receive the compensation and other monetary benefits corresponding to that rank. A county park police officer who receives an appointment as a county police officer and who has not yet been certified by the Police Training Commission within the Department of Law and Public Safety as having satisfactorily completed a police training program shall meet all the training requirements for a county police officer within six months of the date of appointment.

Upon appointment as a county police officer pursuant to this paragraph, a county park police officer with the rank of chief may be demoted no more than one rank. A county park police officer with the rank of captain may be demoted to the rank of lieutenant, an officer with the rank of lieutenant may be demoted to the rank of sergeant, and any other officer shall not be demoted to a rank lower than a sergeant upon appointment as a county police officer.

- c. The provisions of this section shall be controlling over any provision of current law which is inconsistent with the provisions of this section in situations where a county park police force has been abolished and the county sheriff or the chief law enforcement officer of the county police force has been authorized to provide security for county parks. It is the purpose of this act that a county park police officer shall be appointed as a sheriff's officer or county police officer, as the case may be, without any loss of seniority rights, or impairment of tenure or retirement system rights.
- d. Upon the enactment of this section into law, a county park police officer with the rank of chief shall be given the option of becoming a sheriff's officer or county police officer, as the case may be, pursuant to the provisions of this section or of retiring from service. If the chief elects retirement, he shall not be demoted but shall retain the rank of chief and shall be given terminal leave for a period of one month for each five year period of past service as a county park police officer. During the terminal leave, the chief shall continue to receive full compensation and shall be entitled to

1	all benefits, including any increases in compensation or benefits,
2	that he may have been entitled to if he had remained on active duty.
3	(cf: P.L.1987, c.271, s.1)
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5	10. This act shall take effect immediately.
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STATEMENT

This Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 2129 permits county sheriffs to hire Class Two special law enforcement officers to perform court-related duties. The bill also permits county police departments and forces to appoint Class One or Class Two special law enforcement officers.

The substitute also revises the law governing the transfer and appointment of members of a county park police force if it were to be abolished.

Under current law, whenever a county park police force is abolished, the members of that force are transferred and given appointments in the county sheriff's office as sheriff's officers.

The substitute provides that in those counties that have established county police forces, the governing body of the county may transfer the officers of the abolished county park police force to the county police force, rather than to the county sheriff's department. The transferred officers would be given appointments as county police officers.

The substitute does not impose any limitations or restrictions on the types of law enforcement duties a special may be assigned to perform as a member of a county police force.

While the transfers are to be accomplished without any loss of seniority rights, or impairment of tenure or retirement system rights and the transferred officers are to be compensated according to the sheriff's rank and compensation schedule, the current law does permit the demoting of the superior officers of an abolished park police force, but by no more than one rank. Officers demoted under this provision could experience a loss in pay. These provisions also would apply to county park police officers transferred to a county police force.