

Department of Justice

COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING

ITEM 203 of the Budget Bill

Budget page 558

FOR SUPPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING FROM THE PEACE OFFICERS' TRAINING FUND

Amount requested	\$73,102
Estimated to be expended in 1963-64 fiscal year	70,230
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Increase (4.1 percent)	\$2,872
TOTAL RECOMMENDED REDUCTION	None

ANALYSIS

The commission is supported by and administers and allocates the Peace Officers' Training Fund which is derived from an assessment on criminal fines that were increased from five to 10 percent by the 1963 Legislature.

The commission proposes an expenditure of \$73,102 for operations during the 1964-65 fiscal year. They estimate approximately \$781,000 will be apportioned to local jurisdictions to defray expenses of enforcement personnel qualified to participate in this program.

We recommend approval of the item as submitted.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

ITEMS 204 and 205 of the Budget Bill

Budget page 560

FOR SUPPORT OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT FROM THE GENERAL FUND

Amount requested—Support	\$3,174,204
Amount requested—Military retirement	70,530
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Total	\$3,244,734
Estimated to be expended in 1963-64 fiscal year	3,092,103
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Increase (4.9 percent)	\$152,631
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Increase to maintain existing level of service.....	\$86,050
Increase to improve level of service.....	20,160
Increase for new service.....	17,328
TOTAL RECOMMENDED REDUCTION	\$67,584

Summary of Recommended Reductions

	Amount	<i>Budget</i>	
		<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>
1 Assistant personnel analyst	\$7,080	561	22
1 Lieutenant colonel—chief of branch	13,080	561	25
Increase in reimbursements either from budget of Governor's office or Department of General Services.....	47,424		

ANALYSIS

The National Guard of the State of California was first designated as such in 1866 although a state military organization actually came in to being when California first achieved statehood. The present organization including the National Guard reserve and the California Cadet

Military Department—Continued

Corps is covered by the legal authority contained in Divisions 1 and 2 of the Military and Veterans Code.

The nominal head of the Military Department, entitled the "Adjutant General," is the state's senior military officer presently enjoying the military rank of major general. He, as well as all other military personnel in the department, is exempt from civil service status, although the department also employs civil service people who actually outnumber the full-time military people. Both the salaries of the full-time military positions as well as the salaries of the civil service positions are with very minor exceptions wholly defrayed by the State. Payments for duty performed by the enlisted national guardsmen are wholly defrayed by the federal government which also provides most of the field training operational expenses.

The present authorized strength of the enlisted, part-time, national guardsmen, both army and air, is approximately 25,000 which is the maximum authorized by the National Guard Bureau of the federal government. Consequently, we may anticipate that the only increases in cost, in the immediate future, would be salary adjustments and cost of living index increases, unless the federal government chooses to increase the size of the organization and the State were to follow suit by providing the necessary additional overhead support funds. Consequently, we may assume that the average annual expenditure for the next five years will probably not exceed between \$3,100,000 to \$3,300,000, including military retirement.

The present budget proposal for the 1964-65 fiscal year calls for 10.8 additional positions of which 6.8 represent basic workload increases occasioned by the placing into service of new armories which have been under construction. These positions are primarily custodial and janitorial. The other four positions are in the headquarters operation. Two are a chief master sergeant and a master sergeant who are to be crew members and maintenance people for the Governor's new airplane. The third is a civil service assistant personnel analyst and the fourth a non-civil service lieutenant colonel to be chief of the military personnel branch. *We recommend approval of the 6.8 positions for custodial and janitorial service as being made necessary by the new facilities. We recommend approval of the two military crew chief-maintenance people for the Governor's airplane but suggest that their cost be abated by a charge against the Governor's operation budget, and we recommend disapproval of the assistant personnel analyst and the lieutenant colonel position.*

The airplane used by the Governor, prior to the acquisition of the new large plane, was a military plane which was part of the Air National Guard and recognized as such by the National Guard Bureau. Its maintenance was provided for from federal funds as part of a functional military air organization. The two pilots assigned to it were also considered to be putting in required military flight time every time they flew the plane. However, the new plane is considered wholly a civilian plane, actually not even the property of the Air National

Military Department—Continued

Guard. Consequently, the National Guard Bureau considers that it has no responsibility for this plane and will provide no funds for its staffing or maintenance. Hence the need for the two additional crew-maintenance people. We recognize that probably the most economical way to operate and maintain the plane is by the use of Air National Guard personnel rather than by the employment of regular civil service people. Nevertheless, since the airplane serves a civilian purpose, principally for the use of the Governor, we suggest that the cost of manning this airplane both as to pilots and maintenance crew should be a charge against either the Governor's operational budget or the budget of the Department of General Services. Consistent with good budgeting technique, wherein each service should bear its own cost, with no part of one being hidden in another, *we recommend that the budget of the Military Department be offset by a reimbursement covering these four positions which, for salaries and wages alone, amounts to \$47,424 including \$30,096 for the two pilots, a lieutenant colonel and a major and \$17,328 for the two enlisted men plus any operating expenses that might be directly chargeable to these positions.*

The position of assistant personnel analyst, at a starting salary of \$7,080 annually, is being proposed to handle civil service personnel matters which heretofore have been handled by others on the civil service headquarters staff. To begin with, this represents an increase in the level of service since the basic total civil service staff itself has not increased in size. Secondly, the problems of the civil service staff have been reasonably well handled to date by existing personnel and there appears to be no compelling reason for increasing the overhead management of a staff which is otherwise reasonably static. *Consequently, we recommend disapproval of this position at a savings of \$7,080 plus any operating expenses and equipment which may have been included in the budget.*

The new position of lieutenant colonel, chief of the military personnel branch results from a reorganization proposal to consolidate two branches previously known as the "Army Personnel and Administration branch" and the "Air Personnel and Administration branch," each of which had heretofore been in charge of a lieutenant colonel. Instead of reducing personnel, the consolidation increases the total number by the one position proposed. Actually the net effect of the additional position of lieutenant colonel is to increase the total by one position of major. This results from the fact that the lieutenant colonel is already on duty and one of the existing positions would be downgraded to that of major, so that the ultimate top echelon would consist of one lieutenant colonel in charge of the branch with two majors, one for Army and one for Air. This appears to be an increase in the level of service which we feel is unjustified in view of the fact that there has been no significant increase in the total enlisted personnel which would justify an increase in the top echelon of management.

We recommend that the additional position be disallowed at a savings of \$13,080 in salaries and wages plus any allowances for operating expenses and equipment which were included in the budget.

Military Department—Continued

Military Retirement

The item for military retirement proposes an increase of \$29,093 or 70.2 percent from \$41,437 estimated to be expended in current fiscal year to \$70,530 estimated for the budget year. These costs are relatively automatic and are based on provisions of the Military and Veterans Code which cover about 70 existing full-time military positions in the National Guard which were on duty prior to 1961 and are therefore covered under this separate military retirement. All full-time positions entering service since that time have become and must become members of SERS. Ultimately as these existing positions retire this item will rise to a peak and then finally close out entirely. It has been estimated, on the basis of certain actuarial assumptions, that the total cost to the State of retirement for these positions may be something between six and seven million dollars. However, these assumptions may not prove to be valid, one way or the other.

We recommend approval of the item.

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

ITEM 206 of the Budget Bill

Budget page 565

FOR SUPPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL FROM THE GENERAL FUND

Amount requested	\$4,541,501
Estimated to be expended in 1963-64 fiscal year	4,492,079
Increase (1.1 percent)	\$49,422
Increase to maintain existing level of service	\$49,422

TOTAL RECOMMENDED REDUCTION None

ANALYSIS

The Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control was created by Article XX, Section 22 of the State Constitution in 1954 to enforce the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. A current staff of 465.4 positions issues, renews and transfers licenses and collects license fees for 34 different types of retail, manufacturing and wholesale liquor, beer and wine licenses. Departmental investigators investigate possible violations and gather evidence necessary for formal disciplinary action. In larger metropolitan areas the department receives assistance from local law enforcement agencies. The department is headed by a director serving at the pleasure of the Governor. The agency includes three areas subdivided into a total of 18 district and 6 local offices.

The Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control's 1964-65 budget request of \$4,541,501 represents a \$49,422 (1.1 percent) increase over the \$4,492,079 estimated to be expended in 1963-64. The budget maintains the same level of service as the current fiscal year. No new positions have been requested.

We recommend approval as budgeted.