

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ITEM 182 of the Budget Bill

Budget page 634

FOR SUPPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FROM THE GENERAL FUND

Amount requested	\$12,621,804
Allocations from Tort Liability Fund	170,470
Total	\$12,792,274
Estimated to be expended in 1964-65 fiscal year	11,230,052
Increase (13.9 percent)	\$1,562,222
Increase to improve level of service	\$303,724

TOTAL RECOMMENDED REDUCTION

\$303,724

Summary of Recommended Reductions		Budget	
	Amount	Page	Line
From amount requested for new or improved services :			
1 Senior legal stenographer	\$5,556	634	66
1 Intermediate clerk	4,344	634	69
2 Deputy attorneys general III	26,096	637	21, 25
1 Deputy attorney general II	9,259	637	22
2 Senior legal stenographers	11,390	637	23, 26
1 Assistant director	17,383	638	65
3 Deputy attorneys general IV	46,296	639	73
		640	10, 16
6 Deputy attorneys general III	73,062	639	74
		640	11, 17
6 Deputy attorneys general II	54,588	639	75
		640	12, 18
10 Senior legal stenographers	55,750	639	77
		640	14, 20
33 Total	\$303,724		

PROGRAM PLANS AND BUDGET

This department maintains and operates legal offices in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento. The overall responsibility for conducting the various functions of this agency is vested in the Attorney General.

The staff of attorneys located in the aforementioned offices of this department interprets laws, renders opinions and also represents the state in various civil and criminal proceedings. Another important function of the agency is to assist law enforcement in the maintenance of a centralized repository for fingerprint files, criminal records, stolen property and related records of vital importance to law enforcement officials in their efforts to apprehend criminals and reduce the incidence of crime throughout the state.

The department also provides legal advice and assistance to the various state departments, boards and commissions.

The total requested appropriation for support of this department in 1965-66 is \$12,792,274. This is \$1,562,222 or 13.9 percent over the amount of \$11,230,052 now estimated to be expended in 1964-65.

The major item of increase is 149 new positions requested by the department at an estimated salary and wage cost of \$1,180,519 in 1965-66.

Department of Justice—Continued

In the following section of the analysis, we set forth the number of positions and estimated cost of each program and the respective sub-activities under each program. The cost projections include the agency's estimate of operating expense and equipment related to each function.

1. Administration

(a) Executive

	<i>Positions</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Actual 1963-64	12.4	\$165,640
Authorized 1964-65	12.0	173,429
Proposed 1965-66	13.0	182,454

The executive staff of the agency is responsible for the overall operation of the department and includes the immediate staff of the Attorney General and the chief deputy including related clerical personnel.

(b) Business Services

	<i>Positions</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Actual 1963-64	26.8	\$432,222
Authorized 1964-65	33.0	502,019
Proposed 1965-66	35.0	488,019

This agency proposes to devote 35 man-years of time in 1965-66 to perform all services in personnel management, budgeting, accounting, cash auditing, purchasing, reproduction of documents and maintenance of supplies for the department.

2. Law Operations

(a) Civil Law

	<i>Positions</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Actual 1963-64	259.6	\$3,160,878
Authorized 1964-65	315.2	4,118,073
Proposed 1965-66	331.2	4,233,711

This division represents most of the state offices, boards and commissions as counsel in the civil law field. The division also is required to render legal opinions and to draft contracts, leases and other legal documents to the state offices.

Under existing law, certain state agencies are required to reimburse this department for legal services. In 1965-66 the department estimates reimbursements from all sources will total \$1,786,405.

(b) Criminal Law

	<i>Positions</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Actual 1963-64	76.0	\$835,104
Authorized 1964-65	82.5	1,087,763
Proposed 1965-66	161.0	1,845,475

This legal section handles all matters involving criminal actions, preparation of the people's briefs, oral arguments before the superior courts, district courts of appeal and the supreme court of the state. This office also participates in meetings with district attorneys and law enforcement officers to obtain uniform enforcement of state laws relating to criminal activities. To provide legal service for specific areas of the law, the agency has divided this function into the following op-

Department of Justice—Continued

erational units: writs and appeals, antitrust, charitable trust, consumer fraud and constitutional rights.

(c) Registry of Charitable Trusts

	<i>Positions</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Actual 1963-64 -----	6.5	\$66,156
Authorized 1964-65 -----	7.0	87,242
Proposed 1965-66 -----	7.0	89,007

The Attorney General has the responsibility of reviewing the administration of all charitable trusts and corporations. The Legislature enacted legislation whereby all charitable trustees and charitable corporations, with certain exceptions, must register and file periodic financial reports with the Department of Justice and this unit is the repository of this information. This office is also empowered to take corrective action if it detects any irregularities by charitable trustees, individual or corporate.

(d) Statewide teletype system

	<i>Positions</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Actual 1963-64 -----	40.0	\$510,666
Authorized 1964-65 -----	40.0	527,263
Proposed 1965-66 -----	40.0	531,306

The teletype system was established in 1931 and has developed as a result of population expansion and scientific improvements in communication into a network that serves approximately 550 stations by utilizing county networks tied into the state system.

This system is a valuable aid to law enforcement throughout the state providing rapid transmission of criminal records of individuals, warrants of arrest, lists of lost and stolen property and transcripts of motor vehicle records and violations.

3. Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation

<i>Section</i>	<i>Actual 1963-64</i>		<i>Authorized 1964-65</i>		<i>Proposed 1965-66</i>	
	<i>Posi- tions</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Posi- tions</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Posi- tions</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Fingerprint -----	142.9	\$903,862	144.0	\$1,018,302	160.0	\$1,148,952
Records -----	189.0	960,553	203.0	1,082,733	207.0	1,144,866
Special Services ---	159.0	1,011,929	152.0	1,046,511	146.0	1,152,379
Data Processing ---	6.0	2,915	26.0	378,336	35.0	398,523
Laboratory -----	8.7	99,520	8.8	109,004	8.0	104,388
Investigation -----	27.0	299,676	27.0	325,991	27.0	333,145
Totals -----	526.6	\$3,278,455	560.8	\$3,960,877	583.0	\$4,282,253

The above table indicates this bureau will provide an estimated 583 man-years of time in 1965-66 to perform services to law enforcement agencies of the 58 counties.

In the following section of the analysis we will review the positions requested to meet the ever increasing workload of this bureau, due in part to the increased state population but also to the increased incidence of crime reported throughout the state.

Department of Justice—Continued

4. Bureau of Criminal Statistics		<i>Positions</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Actual 1963-64	-----	43.5	\$333,241
Authorized 1964-65	-----	43.0	340,141
Proposed 1965-66	-----	44.5	304,159

This bureau is responsible for the collection of statistical information on crime and delinquency from all local jurisdictions throughout the state engaged in law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice and delinquency control.

The agency compiles, analyzes and interprets these data on crime and delinquency and subsequently prepares and publishes annual reports entitled "Crime in California" and "Delinquency and Probation."

5. Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement		<i>Positions</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Actual 1963-64	-----	116.2	\$1,502,707
Authorized 1964-65	-----	118.2	1,620,034
Proposed 1965-66	-----	117.2	1,614,623

This bureau in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies endeavors to suppress the illegal narcotic activities throughout the state.

The agency is also responsible for the control of narcotic violations among physicians, dentists, nurses, hospitals, pharmacists and related practitioners. This control is based in part on the issuance by the bureau of serially numbered narcotic prescription blanks and a continuing review of prescriptions issued to detect any illicit diversion of narcotics by legal sources.

REVIEW OF AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Administration

At the request of this office and a legislative committee, the agency commenced, in the latter part of 1963-64, planning methods of documenting the amount of attorney time devoted to each legal section. This effort resulted in the commencement in 1964-65 of a time reporting system for attorneys. This reporting system should provide worthwhile information as to the attorney time devoted to each legal section and the principal functions engaged in by type of function. The initial data submitted by the agency have been helpful. However, the accumulative work data should be a valuable tool to management in determining future attorney needs for this agency. While the reporting system is in need of some clarification and possible revisions, the agency is to be commended for the way it has endeavored to institute this new reporting system.

2. Law Operations

(a) Civil Law

During 1963-64, the Attorney General's office utilized the equivalent of 116 attorney positions for this area of law exclusive of 2.9 positions for Colorado River litigation. Attorneys in the division were required to handle 1,717 new civil cases and 2,086 administrative proceedings. In addition to preparing 148 formal opinions and 192 indexed letters, the legal personnel of this division rendered an uncounted number of informal or oral legal opinions and letters containing legal advice.

Department of Justice—Continued**(b) Criminal Law**

The major portion of the legal positions assigned to this division of the law are assigned to writs and appeals. With 36 attorneys assigned to writs and appeals, a total of 1,900 writs and appeals were handled out of a caseload of 3,974 such cases on hand during the year. This averaged out to 53 writs and appeals per attorney. The remaining seven attorney positions were devoted to the continuing investigation and prosecution of antitrust, charitable trust and consumer fraud matters. During the past four years, the antitrust section has initiated 15 antitrust actions, 2 criminal prosecutions, 3 treble damage actions and 10 injunctive relief actions. Resulting benefits to state and local governments from the antitrust program since its inception in 1959 have been \$580,000 damages recovered for illegal restraint of trade and \$185,000 in fines. Since recovery of these fines, the \$5,000 fine per defendant limit has been raised to \$50,000.

3. Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation

During 1963–64, this agency provided fingerprint and arrest record identification services, modus operandi information, and laboratory services to the local law enforcement agencies throughout the state. To process fingerprints and arrest records in the volume required of this agency necessitates a three-shift, 24-hour-day operation.

In addition to other duties during 1963–64, the employees of this agency processed 1,094,150 fingerprint cards and 8,796,415 other records relating to arrests or informational requests. The 8,796,415 total includes 2,048,655 name searches.

4. Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement

This agency in 1963–64 employed an average of 80 agents throughout the year. These 80 agents closed 1,505 cases with arrests and closed another 5,058 investigations by report without arrest. The agents also seized 14,748 ounces of narcotics, 2,183 ounces of dangerous drugs and confiscated 1,515 automobiles. During the year the agents accumulated an average of 511 hours of overtime. Chemists of the agency performed 2,588 chemical analyses.

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Department of Justice, under the direction of the Attorney General, provides services to the state and local governments in the fields of law, law enforcement records and statistics, laboratory services and narcotic law enforcement.

The legal services are provided by law offices located at Los Angeles, Sacramento and San Francisco. Law enforcement records and statistics are maintained and distributed from offices at Sacramento. Narcotic enforcement personnel are located in various cities of the state to aid and assist local law enforcement agencies in narcotic matters as well as carrying on their own enforcement activities.

The total amount requested for 1965–66 as compared to the estimated 1964–65 expenditure for each division or bureau of the department is as follows:

Department of Justice—Continued

Estimated Expenditures, 1964-65 and 1965-66

Organizational unit	Fiscal year 1964-65	Fiscal year 1965-66	Increase over prior year	
			Amount	Percent
Division of General Administration --	\$777,543	\$858,941	\$81,398	10.5
Division of Civil Law -----	2,476,807	2,752,247	275,440	11.1
Division of Criminal Law and Enforcement -----	7,975,702	9,181,086	1,205,384	15.1
(a) Executive -----	(883,526)	(879,026)	(—4,500)	(—0.5)
(b) Bureau of Criminal Law -----	(1,175,003)	(2,034,482)	(859,479)	(73.1)
(c) Bureau of Criminal Statistics -----	(379,213)	(404,868)	(25,655)	(6.8)
(d) Bureau of Criminal Identifica- tion and Investigation -----	(3,853,126)	(4,182,660)	(329,534)	(8.6)
(e) Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement -----	(1,684,834)	(1,680,050)	(—4,784)	(—0.3)
Totals -----	\$11,230,052	\$12,792,274	\$1,562,222	13.9

Division of General Administration

1 Senior legal stenographer (budget page 634, line 66)----- \$5,556

This position is requested to be assigned to the Chief Deputy Attorney General.

We recommend deletion of the position reducing salaries and wages \$5,556.

The full justification submitted for this position is as follows:

"One senior legal stenographer is requested to provide secretarial services to the Chief Deputy Attorney General in San Francisco. A stenographer from the pool is now being used by the chief deputy and is shared with one other attorney.

"We are requesting that a full-time position be approved for this executive whose responsibilities demand at least one and sometimes two secretarial assistance (sic)."

The above justification is quoted in full to show the briefness of the purported justification which consists of generalized statements of need without specific detail of the current deficiency.

The justification indicates the chief deputy is using a clerical position from the pool. From this we assume the agency is referring to the pool of clerical positions authorized to provide stenographic services to the attorneys at the San Francisco office.

We note from the salary and wage supplement to the 1965-66 Governor's Budget that in the executive function there are five positions, including the Attorney General, Chief Deputy Attorney General, special representative, press secretary and executive secretary, which would require stenographic assistance. For these five positions, there are six stenographic and secretarial positions and three clerical positions currently authorized. Secretarial or stenographic positions are generally provided on the basis of one position to a department head and one position to each two executive positions below the department head level. This unit appears to be amply staffed at present and somewhat above the normal level. Without further detail as to why the currently authorized positions are not sufficient to perform the necessary

Department of Justice—Continued

functions, we are unable to recommend additional positions for this unit of operation.

2 Intermediate clerks (budget page 634, line 69) ----- \$8,688

The two proposed new positions are requested for purported workload increase in the accounting office and the service and supply section.

We recommend the deletion of one of these two positions reducing salaries and wages \$4,344.

One of the proposed new positions is requested for the accounting section solely on the basis of a general statement that the increase in positions in the department will increase the workload of this unit. This may be true, but the department presents no information as to the workload increase to be generated by the increased positions and functions. There are no specifics offered by which we may analyze whether one position, one-half a position, or six positions are needed because of increased workload. The agency does not present an estimate of what increase there will be in the workload of this unit. There is no indication of deficiency in the current staffing or why such positions currently authorized are not sufficient to perform whatever increase in workload is generated.

Without more specific detail of need, we are unable to recommend full approval of the agency's request. In recognition of the fact that there will be some workload increase in the accounting function and in the service and supply section, we are recommending approval of one of the two positions requested for these two functions.

Division of Civil Law

The amount requested for this function in 1965-66 is \$2,752,247. This represents an increase of \$275,440 or 11.1 percent over the \$2,476,807 now estimated for expenditure in 1964-65. The increase is due to full-year cost of positions administratively authorized in 1964-65 plus a reduction in reimbursements offset by decreases in operating expenses and equipment.

Twenty of the positions administratively authorized in 1964-65 provide two attorneys, two investigators and two clerical positions for each of the three offices and two additional clerical positions for the Sacramento office. The positions were established to handle the cases filed subsequent to the decision of the State Supreme Court overruling the immunity of the government to suit for liability claims and the ending of the statutory moratorium on such suits, as well as suits filed subsequent to the moratorium period.

The positions are requested as permanent positions to handle total claims filed against the state except those to be handled by the Department of Public Works dealing with causes arising because of highway construction, etc. As of September 20, 1964, the state is no longer insured for such causes of action and will act as a self-insurer. This course of action will require the Attorney General's office to try these cases and in many instances during the initial years of litigation will be establishing new law through court decisions rendered in these

Department of Justice—Continued

cases. Therefore the Attorney General's office will probably contest a greater number of cases during this initial period of operation. There are 200 cases pending and the agency estimates an additional 50 cases will be received during 1964-65 which will require trial. In addition, the agency anticipates that 150 to 200 reports a month involving potential claims against the state will be processed by this unit and a large percentage will require immediate investigation to prevent subsequent loss to the state.

The request for 1965-66 is to continue the positions temporarily authorized by the Department of Finance in 1964-65 plus one position of public liability claims adjuster. The request for attorney, investigator and clerical assistance appear reasonable. We are unable to evaluate more effectively the workload of this unit at this time due to the recent creation of the function and due to the initial heavy emphasis on trying cases because of making "new" law which situation will not pertain after this area of law is further clarified.

We believe the claims adjuster position is a necessary service to be provided this unit. An effective claims adjusting program can result in substantial savings to the state.

These positions are in addition to the four attorneys, one investigator and three stenographic positions approved by the Legislature in the 1964-65 Governor's Budget. This results in one supervising legal position plus three attorneys in each office assigned to this function. Further review and evaluation of the needs of this area of operation will be required after more experience is gained by the unit.

2 Deputy Attorneys General III (budget page 637, lines 21 and 25)	\$26,096
2 Deputy Attorneys General II (budget page 637, lines 22 and 28)	18,518
3 Senior legal stenographers (budget page 637, lines 23, 26 and 29)	17,085
7 Totals	\$61,699

The above 7 proposed new positions are requested for condemnation work connected with the California Water Plan.

We recommend deletion of 3 attorney and 2 stenographic positions reducing salaries and wages \$46,745.

The budget request for 4 attorneys and 3 stenographic positions is in conflict with the justification material submitted which states that an additional 3 attorneys and 2 stenographic positions are needed for 1965-66. The agency also indicates 900 ownerships to be acquired on one page of the justification submitted and reduces this figure to 850 on a subsequent page. Also the agency appears to be confused as to the number of attorneys working in this area. On page 25 of its justification submission, it indicates 4 attorneys and 3 stenographers are working on this condemnation program. On page 29, the agency indicates that 5 attorneys are employed in this area. Such inconsistency makes more difficult the analysis of this agency's budget requests.

Department of Justice—Continued

The material submitted with this request reflects that there will be 850 to 900 land ownerships to be determined in fiscal years 1965-66 through 1967-68. This would amount to 280 to 300 filings per year. The agency estimates 20 percent or more of the filings will go to trial. This amounts to 56 or 60 cases over a three-year period or approximately 20 cases per year. The agency also estimates an attorney can prepare and conduct 7 to 10 cases per year. On this basis, the agency would require approximately 6 attorneys in this area over the next three years. The agency now has 4 or 5 attorneys assigned to this work. We therefore can find justification for 1 additional attorney position and 1 additional stenographic position, if there are presently 5 attorneys working in this area.

1 Assistant director (budget page 638, line 65)----- \$17,383

This proposed new position was administratively established in 1964-65 without prior legislative authority by transfer and reclassification of an attorney position.

We recommend deletion of the position reducing salaries and wages \$17,383.

The position was established during the current budget year in place of an attorney position assigned to the criminal law section. This was done even though the law section involved was persistently requesting additional attorney positions. We find this an inconsistency of the department to be abolishing a legal position it claims it so desperately needs.

The position was established according to the 1965-66 Governor's Budget "to more effectively manage and control the division's 873 currently authorized positions and to assist in long-range planning of the operations, including data processing of the division."

This organizational unit consists of the Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation and the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement. Each of these bureaus is supervised by a chief and subordinate supervisory positions. We were under the impression that the overall supervision of these three bureaus was delegated to the deputy director. We note from the justification material submitted with this request that "With the appointment of a new exempt Deputy Director, Department of Justice, in January 1964, the emphasis of duties changed from direct line supervision of the units of Law Enforcement in the Division to a comprehensive review of program needs and plans, and the development of a system of evaluation."

Therefore, the question is not whether someone is needed to direct the overall operation as such has been settled, but whether a position at the deputy director level is needed to review the program needs and develop a system of evaluation on a full-time basis exclusive of giving overall direction to this area of operations. These functions are normally a part of the duties involved in overall direction of a program.

We believe the Legislature should be advised of what the need is in this area prior to the authorization of the requested position. The functions to be performed by the requested position should be performed by the deputy director as an integral part of his responsibilities.

Department of Justice—Continued

8 Deputy attorneys general IV (budget page 639, line 73 and budget page 640, lines 10 and 16)	\$123,456
16 Deputy attorneys general III (budget page 639, line 74 and budget page 640, lines 11 and 17)	194,514
18 Deputy attorneys general II (budget page 639, line 75 and budget page 640, lines 12 and 18)	163,144
7 Junior counsels (budget page 639, line 76 and budget page 640, lines 13 and 19)	55,986
32 Senior legal stenographers (budget page 639, line 77 and budget page 640, lines 14 and 20)	178,248
Total	\$715,348

The above 81 proposed new positions are requested on the basis of workload increase in the writs and appeals section.

We recommend deletion of 15 attorneys and 10 stenographic positions reducing salaries and wages \$229,696.

The 32 stenographic positions are requested under the previously approved ratio of 2 stenographers for each 3 attorneys. Therefore, the number of stenographers required will depend on the number of additional attorneys approved.

The 49 additional attorneys are requested for the writs and appeals section, Bureau of Criminal Law, on the basis of purported workload increase.

Criminal Case Workload
(Excluding auto forfeitures)

Fiscal year	Cases filed	Increase over prior year		Cases closed	Percent of cases filed	Cases pending end of year
		amount	percent			
1959-60	1,309	--	--	1,310	100.1	588
1960-61	1,405	96	7.3	1,302	92.7	691
1961-62	1,580	175	12.5	1,479	93.6	792
1962-63	1,831	251	15.9	1,517	82.9	1,106
1963-64	2,868	1,037	56.6	1,900	66.2	2,074
1964-65	3,551 *	683	23.8	--	--	--
1965-66	3,551 *	--	--	--	--	--

* Estimated in 1965-66 Governor's Budget.

The above table reflects the increase in writs and appeals filed, closed and pending for fiscal years 1959-60 through 1963-64. The substantial increase in writs and appeals filed in 1963-64 was due primarily to recent court decisions. This workload increase was reflected not only by this agency but at the penal institutions where a substantial number of the petitioners are incarcerated.

The agency does not anticipate the same percentage increase in volume of writs filed in 1964-65 and 1965-66 as pertained to 1963-64. Therefore, the agency estimated a 23.8 percent increase in cases filed in 1964-65 and a like number or no percentage increase in 1965-66. Filings for the first six months of fiscal year 1964-65 indicates they may attain the projected 23.8 percent increase in cases if the present trend continues. We are unable to determine at this time whether the high rate of appeal and writ filings will continue into 1965-66. We

Department of Justice—Continued

would anticipate that, as the backlog of cases which were previously adjudicated are filed under the recent court decisions, the rate of such filings should return to a more normal situation. The agency is not projecting a downturn in this activity in fiscal year 1965-66. Although the agency is not projecting an increase in cases in 1965-66 over 1964-65, it is projecting the same high rate of filings as pertained to 1963-64 and the first half of fiscal year 1964-65.

The agency then determined the average number of cases handled by attorneys in this section from fiscal 1959-60 through 1963-64 and computed the number of attorneys needed to handle the anticipated number of cases to be filed in 1965-66. This computation reflected a need for 37 new attorney positions. The agency also requested 12 additional attorney positions to reduce the backlog of cases expected by June 30, 1965 over a three-year period.

We believe the agency's proposal to attempt to reduce the backlog of cases over a three-year period is more appropriate than requesting sufficient attorneys to reduce this caseload to a more reasonable level in one year. The need for continuation of those positions can be determined on the basis of future workload needs.

In reviewing the agency's request we find, on the basis of workload information concerning the writs and appeals section, that the workload needs have been overstated 30 percent. *We are therefore recommending a commensurate reduction in the staff requested.*

We also recommend that the agency and the Department of Finance maintain a close watch on developments in the filings of writs and appeals so that any substantial decrease in the rate of filings can be reflected in a reduction of the number of attorneys authorized for this legal section.

Bureau of Criminal Statistics

The agency proposes an expenditure for this bureau of \$404,868 in 1965-66. This is an increase of \$25,655 or 6.7 percent over the \$379,123 estimated to be expended in the 1964-65 fiscal year.

The increased cost in 1965-66 can be attributed to the five new positions requested for this bureau.

- 1 Assistant crime study analyst (budget page 641, line 10) \$7,800
- 4 Intermediate clerks (budget page 641, line 11)----- 16,944

This position is requested to augment the existing staff of 1 associate crime study analyst and 7 clerks in the narcotic detention unit. In cooperation with the Department of Corrections, this unit is maintaining a follow-up record on all inmates that have been paroled or discharged from the California Rehabilitation Center.

This agency has also been specifically designated by the Legislature as the repository for all naline test data obtained from various counties and cities in the state operating a naline testing program as a means of determining if narcotic addicts are abstaining from the use of narcotics.

Due to the increase in the overall workload in this unit, they have not been able to continue to evaluate and report to the counties on the

Department of Justice—Continued

beneficial or negative effect the nalline tests have had on the addicts participating in this program. We concur with the agency requests for this position on the basis of the additional workload information they provided at our request.

We recommend approval of this position of one assistant crime study analyst.

The 4 clerical positions requested by the bureau are predicated on increased workload in the adult and juvenile probation sections of the bureau. The clerical positions are staffed on a work-unit formula and we are in accord with the agency's request.

We recommend approval of the 4 clerical positions.

Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation

The agency proposes an expenditure of \$4,182,660 for the various operations of this bureau in 1965-66. This request is an increase of \$329,534 or 8.5 percent over the \$3,853,126 now estimated to be expended in the 1964-65 fiscal year.

The increase can be attributed to the following factors. The bureau is requesting 22 additional positions to handle the workload increases in the various operating units of this bureau. The bureau will also occupy an additional 36,000 square feet of office space that is required for the expanding records section and equipment that will be installed to initiate the conversion of the records in the special service section to electronic equipment. The remainder of the increase is to provide merit salary increases in 1965-66 for the 561 employees of this bureau.

We have reviewed the presently authorized staffing standards for the 22 positions requested by the agency and they meet the work unit requirements for each position requested for the fingerprint, record and special services sections of the bureau.

We recommend approval of the 22 positions requested for this bureau.

Department of Justice**COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING**

ITEM 183 of the Budget Bill

Budget page 643

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

Amount requested	\$78,042
Estimated to be expended in 1964-65 fiscal year	79,049
Decrease (1.3 percent)	\$1,007

TOTAL RECOMMENDED REDUCTION	None
--	------

PROGRAM PLANS AND BUDGET

The Commission on Peace Officers' Standards and Training was established under provisions of Chapter 1823, Statutes of 1959, and codified commencing with Section 13500 of the Penal Code. The commission is composed of nine members appointed by the Governor for three-year terms. Under direction of Penal Code Section 13510, the

Department of Justice—Continued

commission must adopt standards relating to physical, mental and moral standards to be applied to law enforcement officers recruited by cities and counties receiving state aid to provide for peace officers' training under these Penal Code sections. Minimum standards have been established.

At the commencement of this program, there were 72 jurisdictions eligible for state assistance. By the end of fiscal year 1963-64, a total of 348 jurisdictions were participating in the program representing law enforcement agencies serving 97 percent of the state's population. The goal of the commission is to bring the remaining 93 jurisdictions into this program.

For fiscal year 1965-66, the commission is requesting \$78,042 to continue its presently authorized level of service. In addition to the operation of the commission, a separate budget item contains an appropriation of \$792,350 for assistance to local jurisdictions participating in the program for peace officers' training. The agency plans to initiate a 40-hour course for police administrators beginning July 1965.

REVIEW OF AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In addition to promulgating standards and promoting the peace officers' training program during 1963-64, the commission initiated a program of inspection to determine training standards of the schools previously approved and their compliance with the commission's regulations. A total of 95 compliance inspections were completed. Under the program, a total of \$483,856 was apportioned to local jurisdictions. The moneys are obtained from levies placed on fines. The assistance passed on to the local jurisdictions aided them in providing training for 1,990 recruits and 215 supervisors.

A total of \$74,531 was appropriated for this function for 1963-64 in the Budget Act of 1963. To this total was added \$1,314 from the Emergency Fund and \$564 from the Salary Increase Fund. From this total of \$76,409 available, the commission expended \$68,412 leaving an unexpended balance of \$7,997.

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The total amount requested for the commission's activities in 1965-66 is \$78,042. This represents a decrease of \$1,007 or 1.3 percent under the 1964-65 level of expenditure totaling \$79,049. The decrease is a result of an expenditure of \$1,500 for consultant services in 1964-65 which is not being requested for 1965-66.

We recommend approval of the item as budgeted.