

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ITEM 142 of the Budget Bill

Budget page 555

FOR SUPPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FROM THE GENERAL FUND

Amount requested in Budget Bill .....		\$15,062,210
Budget request before identified adjustments .....	\$15,884,313	
Increase to recognize full workload change .....	1,112,236	
Budget as adjusted for workload change .....	\$16,996,549	
Adjustment—undetailed reduction (10 percent) .....	1,673,579	

RECOMMENDED REDUCTION FROM WORKLOAD BUDGET\_\_\_ \$1,410,930

BALANCE OF UNDETAILED REDUCTION—REVIEW PENDING \$262,649

## Summary of Recommended Reductions

	Amount	Budget	
		Page	Line
Reduction in Total Expenditures .....	\$730,000	555	4
Increase to recognize full workload change .....	275,262	555	20
3 Deputy Attorney General III .....	41,616	556	45
2 Senior legal stenographer .....	12,432	556	45
3 Deputy attorney general II .....	29,628	559	17
2 Senior legal stenographer .....	11,832	559	17
7 Crime studies analyst .....	83,101	559	78
3 Senior clerks .....	18,396	559	78
10 Intermediate clerks .....	53,020	559	78
1 Intermediate typist clerk .....	5,147	559	78
1 Senior clerk .....	5,496	561	32
Operating expense, vehicle forfeiture .....	145,000	561	48

## GENERAL PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Department of Justice is headed by the Attorney General and provides legal and law enforcement information and services. As the primary law offices of the state, the legal services are divided into the broad general classifications of Civil and Criminal. Services provided by these law sections will be explained in more detail in separate sections herein.

Law enforcement information and services include criminal identification by fingerprints and arrest records, criminal statistics, communication services, investigations, narcotic enforcement and control, modus operandi, laboratory and photographic services.

In addition, the department has certain regulatory and enforcement functions in relation to designated charitable trusts and health care plans. The department is also actively engaged in the antitrust, consumer fraud, constitutional rights enforcement and the state tort liability program.

## ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The total amount requested in the Budget Bill is \$15,062,210 plus \$260,760 allocated for tort liability. This represents a decrease of \$411,269 or 2.6 percent under the 1966-67 estimated expenditures of \$15,744,239. It is \$2,891,805 or 23.2 percent over the actual expenditures of \$12,441,165 in 1965-66.

The following table shows growth in expenditures.

## Department of Justice—Continued

Fiscal Year	Total Expenditures (exclusive of federal funds)		Increase Over Prior Year	
	Total Expenditures		Amount	Percent
1961-62 -----	\$8,233,538		--	--
1962-63 -----	9,104,598		\$871,060	10.6
1963-64 -----	9,500,018		395,420	4.3
1964-65 -----	10,736,525		1,236,507	13.0
1965-66 -----	12,441,165		1,704,640	15.9
1966-67 * -----	15,744,239		3,303,074	26.6
1967-68 † -----	15,322,970 ‡		—421,269	—2.6

\* Estimated, as shown in 1967-68 Governor's Budget.

† Budget Bill request.

‡ Includes \$260,760 transferred from the Tort Liability Fund.

The above table reflects a constant increase in appropriations for this department except for the proposed budget year. The most significant percentage increase is the 26.6 percent increase estimated for fiscal year 1966-67 over the actual expenditure experience of 1965-66. There are a number of reasons for this substantial percentage increase, a principal one being actual expenditures of \$1,208,474 less than estimated for 1965-66 in the 1966-67 Governor's Budget. Another primary reason for the significant difference is found in the increase of 200.4 positions in 1966-67 over the actual 1965-66 total of positions utilized. This increase in positions coupled with salary increases results in personal services increasing \$2,130,791 or 18.7 percent in 1966-67 over 1965-66. These significant increases will be discussed in more detail where applicable in the analysis herein of each separate division and bureau of the Department of Justice.

The following table presents a summary of expenditures by operating units in the Department of Justice. It is to be noted that the proposed 1967-68 figures are as printed in the Governor's Budget and have not been adjusted to recognize full workload change and 10-percent reduction. We are presenting the table to provide information as to the relative amounts of the total budget expended in each major function.

Unit	Summary of Expenditures by Division and Bureau (exclusive of federal funds)			Increase Over Prior Year	
	1965-66 (Actual)	1966-67 (Estimated)	1967-68 * (Proposed)	Amount	Percent
General Administration --	\$817,273	\$1,058,207	\$1,180,452	\$122,245	11.6
Civil Law -----	2,494,272	3,268,017	3,147,410	—120,607	—3.7
Criminal Law and					
Enforcement -----	9,129,620	11,418,015	11,556,451	138,436	1.2
Executive -----	(1,321,755)	(2,139,875)	(2,222,191)	(82,316)	3.9
Bureau of Criminal Law	(1,767,483)	(2,620,020)	(2,707,024)	(87,004)	3.3
Bureau of Criminal					
Statistics -----	(371,040)	(567,357)	(558,597)	(—8,760)	—1.5
Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation -----	(3,877,142)	(4,136,209)	(4,098,882)	(—37,327)	—0.9
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement -----	(1,792,200)	(1,954,554)	(1,969,757)	(15,203)	—0.8
Totals -----	\$12,441,165	\$15,744,239	\$15,884,313	\$—140,074	—0.9

\* Requests do not reflect adjustment made to recognize full workload change or other 10 percent reduction.

## Department of Justice—Continued

*Total Expenditures (budget page 555, line 4)*----- \$15,884,313

The total expenditures for support of \$15,884,313 is as reflected in the Governor's Budget without adjustment for full workload or other changes.

*We recommend that this total be reduced by \$730,000 representing over budgeting based on prior actual experience.*

The Department of Justice has been budgeted at a higher level than actual expenditures for a number of years. This fact is reflected in the amount of unexpended balances in the following table.

## Unexpended Balances, Estimated Savings

<i>Fiscal year actual</i>	<i>Total appropriation</i>	<i>Total expenditure</i>	<i>Total unexpended balances</i>	<i>Percent of appropriation</i>
1961-62 -----	\$8,812,018	\$8,233,538	\$578,480	6.6
1962-63 -----	9,490,188	9,104,598	385,590	4.1
1963-64 -----	10,120,802	9,500,018	620,784	6.1
1964-65 -----	11,646,664	10,736,525	910,139	7.8
1965-66 -----	13,490,945	12,441,165	1,049,780	7.8
Estimated				
1966-67 -----	16,220,894		1,054,358	6.5
1967-68 -----	15,884,313		1,032,480	6.5

The table reflects that on the average this department has been operating at a level approximately 6.5 percent below total appropriations available for expenditure. If this same pattern continued, then savings in the current and budget years would be as estimated in the above table. Partial recognition of this overbudgeting is reflected in the increase of \$302,300 in projected salary saving for 1967-68. Even allowing for this reduction in the amount of savings which would have resulted based on the average of recent past experience, there remains a net overbudgeting of approximately \$730,180 in the budget exclusive of full workload adjustment.

During the same period, fiscal 1961-62 through 1965-66, the level of service based on the amount of employee time utilized has averaged only 2.9 percent below the level of employees authorized. Therefore, it is apparent that substantial reductions in expenditures can be made without adversely affecting the level of service which this agency has experienced in the recent past.

## Division of General Administration

The total amount requested for this function for 1967-68 in the Governor's Budget before adjustment for workload and 10 percent reduction is \$1,180,452. This represents an increase of \$122,245 or 11.6 percent over the estimated 1966-67 fiscal year expenditure of \$1,058,207. The primary cause of this large increase is an increase in rental allotment of \$188,512. This increase in operating expenses is partially offset by the reduction of \$70,300 in one-time alteration items in the 1966-67 fiscal year. The substantial increase in rental for this function is due to budgeting rent for space in state-owned buildings for which rent was not previously charged.

## Department of Justice—Continued

The total personal services expenditures for 1967-68 in the budget are the same as currently authorized plus allowances for merit salary increases. With the exception of the rental item, operating expenses are generally budgeted at the 1966-67 authorized level of expenditure in the Governor's Budget.

*Increase to recognize full workload change (budget page 555, line 20)----- \$1,112,236*

Included in the total workload change for the entire department is \$24,135 which is equivalent to the salaries plus operating expenses and equipment for four clerical positions.

*We recommend that the amount of workload change be reduced by \$18,101.*

The positions were originally requested on the basis of a proposed workload formula. We do not agree with the agency's computation of the proposed formula. By adding a unit weight to the various types and number of positions in the department which generate workload, the agency arrived at a percentage of workload increase to apply to each category of new positions. Assuming that such percentages accurately reflect the actual workload increase, the agency has not applied these percentages accurately, resulting in a higher workload projection than should actually result. For instance, the agency is projecting a 17 percent increase in workload resulting from new positions which were being requested for 1967-68. The agency should have applied the projected increase over the 1965-66 base year which would then reflect an increase of approximately 4 percent for 1967-68.

The need for the four positions were computed on the basis of a much higher number of proposed new positions than were utilized to arrive at the increase for total workload change. By adjusting for the workload increase positions the formula would require one intermediate clerk instead of four. Adoption of all our recommended reductions in this analysis would further reduce the need for additional clerical positions.

## Division of Civil Law

The Division of Civil Law provides legal services in relation to civil law problems and cases and administrative law matters to the various agencies of the state. Offices are maintained at Sacramento, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The total amount requested for this division in the Governor's Budget before workload adjustment or 10 percent reduction is \$3,147,410. This represents a decrease of \$120,607 or 3.7 percent under the estimated expenditure of \$3,268,017 in 1966-67. The total expenditures of this division for 1967-68 are projected at \$4,690,502 which includes \$1,543,092 of services rendered to and reimbursed by special fund agencies. The net amount of \$3,147,410 represents a charge against the General Fund. It may be changed depending on the administrative decisions relating to workload changes and reductions to be proposed by the administration.

The amount requested for 1967-68 in the Governor's Budget is \$653,138 above the actual expenditures of 1965-66. A major cause of

## Department of Justice—Continued

this substantial difference is that the agency expended \$257,975 less than was budgeted for this division in 1965-66. This amount results from a nonexpenditure of \$93,081 budgeted for salaries, operating expenses and equipment plus an increase in reimbursements of \$164,894 over projections in the 1965-66 Governor's Budget. The agency tends to underestimate reimbursements which causes an over appropriation resulting in a part of the overbudgeting discussed in a prior section of this analysis.

It is noted that this division utilized seven fewer positions due to turnover and other factors than were authorized in 1965-66. Thus, the level of service utilized was not substantially below that authorized, seven positions out of 324.2 authorized.

Total personnel authorized for this division in 1967-68 is 340.7. There are no new positions requested. The agency proposes to abolish five positions, three deputy attorneys general III and two senior legal stenographers, in the current and budget year. The positions are assigned to the tort liability program and are not now needed as workload is not developing as originally projected. After adjustment for this reduction, the 1967-68 authorized positions are still 6.5 positions below the 1966-67 revised authorized total. Of the total 6.5 position difference, 5.5 represent positions in the 1966-67 budget for a limited term basis to terminate June 30, 1967. These positions will be discussed in the following analysis of the increase to recognize full workload change.

*Increase to recognize full workload change (budget page 555, line 20)*----- \$1,112,236

The amount set forth represents the total workload adjustment for the entire department. Included therein is an amount of \$207,812 which represents 20 positions plus related operating expenses and equipment that had been requested for the Division of Civil Law on a workload basis.

*We are not in agreement with the agency on the workload justifications submitted and recommend a reduction in the workload adjustment for this division representing 11.5 positions at salary and wage costs totaling \$85,611.*

The justification material supporting the need for the positions on a workload basis is inadequate. The material relating to the attorney positions is generalized in nature. The department tends to discuss cases and the importance thereof rather than projecting and defining the need for new positions. The discussion of cases and duties sometimes relate to one office while the positions are being requested for another. Some of the positions were previously rejected by the Legislature for failure to present detailed workload information. The amount of money representing such positions and related operating expense and equipment should not have been included in the workload adjustment.

*Three Deputy Attorneys General III (budget page 556, line 45)*----- \$41,616

## Department of Justice—Continued

*Two Senior Legal Stenographers (budget page 556, line 45) \$12,432*

The positions recommended for deletion are existing positions of the condemnation section.

*We recommend deletion of these five positions reducing salary and wages \$54,058.*

The department's reimbursements for legal services have been reduced by the equivalent of 3.5 attorney and two related stenographer positions for services to the Department of General Services. This reduction is brought about by a reduction in the property acquisition program. There has not been a commensurate reduction in the number of attorney and stenographer positions to reflect this reduction in workload.

The schedule of reimbursements does not reflect increases in counsel services to other state agencies to offset the above workload decrease. Therefore, a reduction in the proposed budget reflecting the above recommendation is warranted.

## Division of Criminal Law and Enforcement

The division consists of the criminal law section, the various law enforcement services, namely the Bureaus of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Criminal Statistics and Narcotic Enforcement as well as the executive function over the law enforcement services.

The budget requests of the division will be discussed by its component bureaus.

## Executive

The executive unit is the administrative function over the four constituent units. This unit consists of the Chief Assistant Attorney General and administrative staff as well as the management analysis, data processing and data communications operations. The management analysis section is studying the various operating units and functions in preparation for the eventual automation electronically of such functions as prove to be appropriate. This unit is also utilized for other management studies.

The data processing and telecommunications sections are in a state of rapid change and growth. A total of 66 positions were added in 1966-67 to begin the conversion of the Soundex (index) system to punched cards preparatory to converting this function to electronic data processing. The conversion would require several years. This augmentation of positions in 1966-67 is a major cause of the increase in positions and expenditures of both fiscal years 1966-67 and 1967-68 over the actual expenditures and positions utilized in 1965-66. The agency has converted some of its smaller files to the already operating computer as previously reported.

During the interim since the last legislative session, the department has joined with the federal government in establishing the nucleus of a National Crime Information Center. This system will connect the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on a computer to computer basis when fully implemented. The two bureaus are to interchange information relating

## Department of Justice—Continued

to stolen property and wanted persons. The California Highway Patrol auto status system will also connect with N.C.I.C. to interchange stolen auto information. It is visualized that eventually a total national network may be established. This, of course, will depend on acceptance by the states and funding by the Congress. The first year state costs of this system are to be reimbursed by the federal government. Continuation of the program will be subject to legislative review in the 1968-69 budget.

The agency recently submitted a report on electronic data implementation progress and future plans. This report was received too late for detailed comment in this analysis.

The agency is also actively engaged in formulating a new telecommunications system. Basic requirements of the system have been prepared by an advisory committee. This basic proposal has been submitted to potential vendors to prepare bids. The tentative scheduling calls for return of the bids in February 1967 and a selection of a vendor by July 1, 1967. Funds are included in the Governor's Budget for the estimated cost of installation of the system in the budget year. It is deemed highly desirable that the Legislature be advised of and be given an opportunity to analyze the full cost implications of the system selected prior to award of the contract as such will probably be substantially in excess of current expenditures for these services.

During the interim, the agency also appointed a project director and commenced the Criminal Justice Information System Study. The study was authorized at the 1966 legislative session. Jointly financed by the federal and California state governments, the study is to take 18 months to complete. The purpose of the study is to design a statewide information system for law enforcement. The study is to include all agencies directly and indirectly related to law enforcement and the information needs of law enforcement pertaining to such agencies. Law enforcement is used here in its broadest sense to include courts, district attorneys etc., and not just police agencies.

Directly related to this study is the computerization of the Department of Justice files which contain much of the necessary information and the upgrading of the telecommunications system which will be needed to transmit data for the eventually completed information system. All these areas of growth and change must be coordinated by the agency.

Staffing for the projected study was not completed until late 1966 and the study is just getting under way as of this writing.

The total amount requested for the executive unit in the Governor's Budget for 1967-68 is \$2,222,191. This represents an increase of \$82,316 or 3.9 percent over the 1966-67 fiscal year. The primary causes of this increase are merit salary adjustments and full year cost of positions added in 1966-67 partially offset by decreases in operating expenses and equipment requests. The amounts requested in all these areas are substantially over the actual expenditures of 1965-66. These increases are primarily due to an increase of 66 positions for the conversion of the Soundex System authorized in 1966-67. Increases in operating expenses

## Department of Justice—Continued

over 1965-66 are also primarily related to electronic data processing and the aforementioned study.

## Bureau of Criminal Law

This bureau provides the legal services in the criminal law field. The primary endeavor accounting for the greatest percentage of staff time is the handling of criminal writs and appeals. There has been dramatic growth in this activity in recent years necessitating an increase in attorney positions from 36 in 1963-64 to 90 in 1966-67. During the same period the number of filings has increased from an annual rate of 2,868 in 1963-64 to a projected 5,300 in 1967-68. The increase is largely related to U.S. and State Supreme Court rulings interpreting the rights of the convicted criminal. This bureau also has jurisdiction over vehicle forfeitures, anti-trust and charitable trust matters, consumer frauds and constitutional rights.

The total amount requested in the Governor's Budget before workload adjustment and 10 percent reduction for this unit is \$2,707,024 for 1967-68 which is an increase of \$87,004 or 3.3 percent above the estimated 1966-67 expenditure level. The increase in the amount budgeted is due to merit salary increases partly offset by an increase in estimated salary savings, partly offset by a decrease in operating expenses and equipment.

*Increase to recognize full workload change (budget page 555, line 20)*----- \$1,112,236

Included in the total amount is a sum representing eight attorneys and five senior legal stenographers for the writs and appeals function.

*We recommend deletion of the amount of \$168,026 which represents those 13 positions in the full workload increase.*

For the past several years, attorneys have been budgeted to reflect average number of cases closed over a five-year period. From 1960-61 to 1965-66 the average cases closed per year ranges from a low of 41 in 1960-61 to a high of 85 in 1964-65. The agency is seeking an average of 58 cases per attorney which would require the eight attorney positions plus the related five stenographers represented in the full workload increase. We believe that the agency's demonstrated ability to handle an average of 62 cases in 1965-66 and 85 in 1964-65 would justify an increase over the proposed 58 average. Disapproval of the 13 positions above would result in an average caseload of 63 cases. This would be more in line with the recent experience of the agency.

*Three Deputy Attorney General II (budget page 559, line 17)*----- \$29,628

*Two Senior Legal Stenographers (budget page 559, line 17)* \$11,832

These positions are currently authorized positions utilized for vehicle forfeitures.

*We recommend deletion of the positions for a salary savings of \$41,460.*

Vehicle forfeitures result in a net loss to the state. In addition to the salary cost above, there are additional operating expense costs that will



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be discussed under the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement analysis. The sale of vehicles forfeited results in a loss to the state as the expense of sale are greater than the amounts recovered.

There is fairly general agreement that forfeiture has little deterrent effect due to the ease with which persons are able to obtain vehicles. As seized vehicles are generally returned to the legal owner, the result is that generally only the least valuable cars are forfeited.

*We therefore recommend that legislation be enacted to repeal the forfeiture provisions so that the above savings in salary cost may be effected.*

This recommendation is also supported by the Commission on California State Government Organization and Economy.

## Bureau of Criminal Statistics

The bureau is charged with the responsibility of gathering and reporting statistical information on crime, its incidence, arrests, and dispositions. The total amount requested in the Governor's Budget for 1967-68 is \$558,597. This represents a decrease of \$8,760 or 1.5 percent under the 1966-67 estimated expenditure of \$567,357. It is \$187,557 or 50.6 percent over 1965-66 actual expenditures primarily due to new programs added in 1966-67 as discussed below. The decrease is brought about by an increase in estimated salary savings and a reduction in equipment requests which together more than offset the increased salary costs due primarily to merit salary increases.

3 Senior crime studies analyst (budget page 559, line 78) _____	\$41,616
1 Associate crime studies analyst (budget page 559, line 78) _	12,178
3 Assistant crime studies analyst (budget page 559, line 78) _	29,307
3 Senior clerks (budget page 559, line 78) _____	18,396
10 Intermediate clerks (budget page 559, line 78) _____	53,020
1 Intermediate typist-clerk (budget page 559, line 78) _____	5,147
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21 _____	\$159,664

The 21 positions were authorized in 1966-67 to provide for a reorganization of the bureau and to provide for new statistical studies.

*We recommend deletion of the 21 existing positions for a total reduction in salaries and wages of \$159,664.*

Adoption of this recommendation would restore the agency to the 1965-66 level of statistical service.

We are of the opinion, as expressed in our Analysis of the Budget Bill for 1966-67, that the agency has not adequately justified either the need for reorganization of the bureau or the statistical studies authorized at the 1966 legislative session.

We therefore recommend that the Legislature reconsider the previous action for the following reasons.

1. The studies were not justified on the basis that they would reasonably aid in combatting crime.

2. The need for 100 percent data collection instead of using sampling techniques was not adequately justified.

**Department of Justice—Continued**

3. One study being conducted on a sampling basis by existing personnel was shifted to 100 percent reporting requiring additional personnel without any reason given therefor.

4. The agency was authorized a new study in 1966-67 to establish a detailed classification of the offense, the prior criminal history, age, sex, race and residence of the person arrested. The procedural record will be traced showing disposition by the arresting agency and each successive step taken as the individual proceeds through the various steps to the final disposition of the case.

The descriptive information is currently available in the records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation. The agency currently reports by category the various crimes reported, total arrests and the total numbers handled at each step in the processing of such persons through final disposition of conviction or acquittal and fine, jail and/or probation and imprisonment.

No reasons were given as to why it was necessary to account for the specific individual in each step of the process or how this information could be utilized by law enforcement. There will be differences in the handling of cases based on a large variety of reasons. Research on this subject by university or college personnel on a sampling basis may be appropriate, but such would not require the 100 percent reporting contemplated by the agency.

5. There is duplication of effort as to cohort studies of Corrections and Youth Authority releases. Such studies are being made by these latter departments and were also included as part of the proposed studies approved for this agency in the 1966-67 Governor's Budget.

Operating expenses are budgeted at the 1966-67 level. These expenses would automatically be reduced if the number of positions and studies were reduced.

**Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation**

This bureau is the largest unit in expenditures and personnel in the Department of Justice. The bureau provides information and record keeping functions in relation to arrest and identification records, fingerprints, and several special name files required by law. The bureau also provides modus operandi, laboratory and photographic services. Portions of this bureau's files have been computerized, namely the gun file and the stolen property file. The major function of the bureau is maintaining and supplying identification records for local law enforcement. One of the major goals of the department's electronic data processing program is to computerize this major paper handling operation. If such proves feasible it could result in major savings in staff, possible elimination of duplicate files at local police agencies, and a speedup in the dissemination of such information. It is to be noted that identification records containing both California and out-of-state arrests are also supplied to local police by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. There is reportedly a greater delay in getting this information due to the distances involved and other factors.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is attempting to establish a National Crime Information Center. If this center were to be used

## Department of Justice—Continued

to supply arrest records on a timely basis it could have a substantial effect on the operations of this agency. We have not been informed whether this is contemplated by the federal government. It would appear to be a logical development inasmuch as the rest of the United States relies heavily on the Federal Bureau of Investigation for identification records, as they have no agencies comparable to our Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.

The total amount requested in the budget for 1967-68 before workload adjustment and 10 percent reduction is \$4,098,882. This represents a decrease of \$37,327 or 0.9 percent under the estimated 1966-67 expenditures of \$4,136,209. The decrease is caused by an increase in estimated salary savings of \$93,106 and a decrease in equipment requests of \$26,377 partly offset by merit salary increases and other adjustments in personal services.

The equivalent of two positions was added to recognize full workload change.

## Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement

This bureau, as its title implies, is the state agency established to enforce state narcotic laws. The agency has two major enforcement programs. One relates to enforcement of laws regulating the legitimate prescribing and dispensing of narcotics. The second is enforcement of state laws relating to illicit trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs. Field offices are located at Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and Fresno. Liaison is maintained between this bureau and federal and local agencies also active in this area of enforcement.

The total amount requested for this bureau for 1967-68 in the Governor's Budget is \$1,969,757. This represents an increase of \$15,203 or 0.8 percent over estimated expenditures of \$1,954,554 for 1966-67.

*Increase to recognize full workload change (budget page 555, line 20)*----- \$1,112,236

Included in this total adjustment are funds to provide one intermediate typist-clerk for vehicle forfeitures.

*We recommend a reduction of \$3,524 in the workload adjustment representing this position.*

We do not disagree with the need for such a position on a workload basis, however recommend elimination of the function as discussed in the analysis of the Bureau of Criminal Law.

*1 Senior clerk (budget page 561, line 32)*----- \$5,496  
*Operating expense, vehicle forfeiture (budget page 561, line 48)*----- \$145,000

The senior clerk position was authorized in 1966-67 for vehicle forfeiture processing. The operating expense item reflects the amount budgeted to provide for such forfeitures.

*We recommend that these items be deleted for a savings of \$150,496.*

We make this recommendation in line with our recommended elimination of this program discussed in the analysis of the Bureau of

## Department of Justice—Continued

Criminal Law. The total savings which would accrue in this budget by abolishing vehicle forfeiture is as follows:

3 Deputy Attorney General II.....	\$29,628
2 Senior legal stenographers.....	11,832
1 Senior clerk.....	5,496
1 Intermediate typist.....	3,524
Operating expenses.....	145,000
<b>Total savings.....</b>	<b>\$195,480</b>

The remainder of this bureau's budget is generally in line with the actual experience of the agency in 1965-66.

## Department of Justice

## COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICERS' STANDARDS AND TRAINING

ITEM 143 of the Budget Bill

Budget page 563

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

Amount requested.....	\$111,775
Estimated to be expended in 1966-67 fiscal year.....	105,344
<b>Increase (6.1 percent).....</b>	<b>\$6,431</b>

**TOTAL RECOMMENDED REDUCTION.....** None

## GENERAL PROGRAM STATEMENT

The commission, composed of nine members, is responsible for establishing standards for recruitment and training of peace officers. Jurisdictions meeting the minimum standards established are entitled to allocations from the Peace Officers' Training Fund not to exceed 50 percent of the salaries and expenses of peace officers in training. The commission is also charged with making compliance inspections to determine that the local agencies comply with established standards.

The commission members are appointed by the Governor to three-year terms under provisions of Chapter 1823, Statutes of 1959. The commission consists of five members from law enforcement and four are elected officers or chief administrative officers divided equally between the cities and counties.

## ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The total amount requested for this agency in 1967-68 is \$111,775, an increase of \$6,431 or 6.1 percent over the current year's estimated expenditure of \$105,344. The increase consists of merit salary increases plus a reduction in estimated salary savings resulting in a net increase in personal services of \$7,275 or 9.8 percent. This increase is partly offset by a decrease of \$844 in equipment requests. Operating expenses are budgeted at the 1966-67 dollar level.

Compliance and school inspections are projected at the same level as in the current fiscal year. The agency anticipates that training will be provided for 3,450 officers, an increase of 350 or 11.3 percent over the 3,100 officers to be trained in 1966-67.

*We recommend approval of the item as budgeted.*