

Police Training Act

§ 52:17B-66. Legislative declaration

The Legislature of New Jersey hereby finds and declares that a serious need for improvement in the administration of local and county law enforcement exists in order to better protect the health, safety and welfare of its citizens; that police work, a basic adjunct of law enforcement administration, is professional in nature, and requires proper educational and clinical training in a State whose population is increasing in relation to its physical area, and in a society where greater reliance on better law enforcement through higher standards of efficiency is of paramount need; that the present need for improvement can be substantially met by the creation of a compulsory educational and training program for persons who seek to become permanent law enforcement officers wherein such persons will be required, while serving in a probationary capacity prior to permanent appointment, to receive efficient training in this profession provided at facilities selected, approved and inspected by a commission created for such purpose; and that by qualifying and becoming proficient in the field of law enforcement such persons shall individually and collectively better insure the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of this State in their respective communities.

HISTORY: L. 1961, c. 56, p. 542, 1. Amended by L. 1965, c. 8, 1, effective July 1, 1965.

§ 52:17B-67. Definitions

As used in this act:

"Approved school" shall mean a school approved and authorized by the Police Training Commission to give police training courses or a training course for State and county corrections officers and juvenile detention officers as prescribed in this act.

"Commission" shall mean the Police Training Commission or officers or employees thereof acting on its behalf.

"County" shall mean any county which within its jurisdiction has or shall have a law enforcement unit as defined in this act.

"Law enforcement unit" shall mean any police force or organization in a municipality or county which has by statute or ordinance the responsibility of detecting crime and enforcing the general criminal laws of this State.

"Municipality" shall mean a city of any class, township, borough, village, camp meeting association, or any other type of municipality in this State which, within its jurisdiction, has or

shall have a law enforcement unit as defined in this act.

"Permanent appointment" shall mean an appointment having permanent status as a police officer in a law enforcement unit as prescribed by Title 11A of the New Jersey Statutes, Civil Service Commission Rules and Regulations, or of any other law of this State, municipal ordinance, or rules and regulations adopted thereunder.

"Police officer" shall mean any employee of a law enforcement unit, including sheriff's officers and county investigators in the office of the county prosecutor, other than civilian heads thereof, assistant prosecutors and legal assistants, persons appointed pursuant to the provisions of R.S.40:47-19, persons whose duties do not include any police function, court attendants, State and county corrections officers, juvenile corrections officers and juvenile detention officers.

HISTORY: L. 1961, c. 56, § 2; amended 1971, c. 321, § 1; 1985, c. 491, § 1; 1988, c. 176, § 2; 1995, c. 280, § 54; 2008, c. 29, § 109, eff. June 30, 2008.

§ 52:17B-68. Authority to require training of policemen prior to permanent appointment; exception

Every municipality and county shall authorize attendance at an approved school by persons holding a probationary appointment as a police officer, and every municipality and county shall require that no person shall hereafter be given or accept a permanent appointment as a police officer unless such person has successfully completed a police training course at an approved school; provided, however, that 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.

HISTORY: L. 1961, c. 56, p. 544, 3. Amended by L. 1965, c. 8, 2, eff. July 1, 1965; L. 1967, c. 252, 1, eff. Dec. 22, 1967; L. 1971, c. 321, 2, eff. Oct. 28, 1971.

§ 52:17B-68.1. Basic training, course for investigators

a. A person appointed as an adult or juvenile corrections officer or as a juvenile detention officer by the State or county shall satisfactorily complete prior to permanent appointment a basic training course approved by the Police Training Commission. A corrections officer or juvenile detention officer who was appointed before the effective date of this act shall satisfactorily complete, within two years of the effective date of this act, an in-service basic training course

approved by the Police Training Commission and designed to meet the training needs of corrections officers or juvenile detention officers with prior work experience.

A person may be exempt from the requirements of this section if that person has successfully completed training conducted by a federal, State or county agency the requirements of which are substantially equivalent to the requirements of a basic training course approved by the Police Training Commission pursuant to section 4 of this act.

b. A person shall be given a probationary appointment as a corrections officer or as a juvenile detention officer for a period of one year so that the person seeking permanent appointment may satisfactorily complete a basic training course for corrections officers or for juvenile detention officers conducted at a school approved by the Police Training Commission. The probationary time may exceed one year for those persons enrolled within the one-year period in a basic training course scheduled to end after the expiration of the one-year period. A person shall participate in a basic training course only if that person holds a probationary appointment and that person shall be entitled to a leave of absence with pay to attend a basic training course.

c. Prior to permanent appointment, a person appointed as an investigator in the Department of Corrections shall satisfactorily complete a basic course for investigators approved by the Police Training Commission.

HISTORY: L. 1988, c. 176, § 5; amended 2005, c. 263, § 1, eff. Jan. 5, 2006.

§ 52:17B-69. Probationary, temporary appointment as police officer

Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S.11:22-6, a probationary or temporary appointment as a police officer may be made for a total period not exceeding one year for the purpose of enabling a person seeking permanent appointment to take a police training course as prescribed in this act, provided, however, that the time period may exceed one year for those persons enrolled prior to the one-year limit in a police training course scheduled to end subsequent to the one-year limit, and for those persons who, prior to the one-year limit, have been scheduled to attend a police training course which commences subsequent to the one-year limit. In no case shall any extension granted for the reasons herein listed exceed six months. Every person holding such a probationary or temporary appointment shall enroll in a police training course, and such appointee shall be entitled to a leave of absence with pay during the period of the police training course.

HISTORY: L. 1961, c. 56, § 4; amended 1974, c. 186, § 1; 1998, c. 146, § 1, eff. Dec. 23, 1998.

§ 52:17B-69.1. Enrollment in police training course for persons seeking probationary, temporary appointment

a. A person who does not hold a probationary or temporary appointment as a police officer, but who is seeking such an appointment may enroll in a police training course provided that person:

(1) meets the general qualifications for a police officer set forth in *N.J.S.40A:14-122* and such other qualifications as the commission may deem appropriate; and

(2) applies to and is accepted by a commission approved school for admission to a police training course.

The person may be charged a fee by the commission or approved school, as the case may be, not exceeding that which the commission approved school charges a governmental employer for the training of an employee holding a probationary or temporary appointment.

An appointing authority may, at its discretion, reimburse a person who has completed a police training course pursuant to this section for all or part of the costs of training.

b. The commission, in accordance with the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (*C.52:14B-1* et seq.), shall promulgate rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this section.

HISTORY: L. 1998, c. 146, § 2, eff. Dec. 23, 1998.

§ 52:17B-69.2. Eligibility for appointment

A person who completes a police training course pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1998, c.146 (*C.52:17B-69.1*) shall only be eligible for appointment as a permanent full-time member of a police department or force.

HISTORY: L. 1998, c. 146, § 3, eff. Dec. 23, 1998.

§ 52:17B-70. Police training commission established; members; terms

There is hereby established in the Division of Criminal Justice in the Department of Law and Public Safety a Police Training Commission whose membership shall consist of the following persons:

a. Two citizens of this State who shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for terms of three years commencing with the expiration of the terms of the citizen members, other than the representative of the New Jersey Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, now in office.

b. The president or other representative designated in accordance with the bylaws of each of the following organizations: the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police; the New Jersey State Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, Inc.; the New Jersey State League of Municipalities; the New Jersey State Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police; the County Prosecutors' Association of New Jersey; the Sheriffs' Association of New Jersey; the Police Academy Directors Association; the New Jersey County Jail Wardens Association; and the New Jersey Juvenile Detention Association.

c. The Attorney General, the Superintendent of State Police, the Commissioner of Education, the Executive Director of the New Jersey Commission on Higher Education, the Commissioner of Corrections, and the Chairman of the State Parole Board, ex officio, or when so designated by them, their deputies.

d. The Special Agent in Charge of the State of New Jersey for the Federal Bureau of Investigation or his designated representative.

HISTORY: L. 1961, c. 56, § 5; amended 1964, c. 94; 1971, c. 41, § 1; 1975, c. 163, § 1; 1985, c. 491, § 2; 1988, c. 176, § 3; 1992, c. 15, § 1; 2005, c. 268, § 1, eff. Jan. 5, 2006; 2009, c. 30, § 1, eff. Mar. 21, 2009.

§ 52:17B-71. Powers, responsibilities, duties of commission

The commission is vested with the power, responsibility and duty:

a. To prescribe standards for the approval and continuation of approval of schools at which police training courses authorized by this act and in-service police training courses shall be conducted, including but not limited to presently existing regional, county, municipal and police chief association police training schools or at which basic training courses and in-service training courses shall be conducted for State and county juvenile and adult corrections officers and juvenile detention officers;

b. To approve and issue certificates of approval to such schools, to inspect such schools from

time to time, and to revoke any approval or certificate issued to such schools;

c. To prescribe the curriculum, the minimum courses of study, attendance requirements, equipment and facilities, and standards of operation for such schools. Courses of study in crime prevention may be recommended to the Police Training Commission by the Crime Prevention Advisory Committee, established by section 2 of P.L.1985, c.1 (*C.52:17B-77.1*). The Police Training Commission may prescribe psychological and psychiatric examinations for police recruits while in such schools;

d. To prescribe minimum qualifications for instructors at such schools and to certify, as qualified, instructors for approved police training schools and to issue appropriate certificates to such instructors;

e. To certify police officers, corrections officers, juvenile corrections officers and juvenile detention officers who have satisfactorily completed training programs and to issue appropriate certificates to such police officers, corrections officers, juvenile corrections officers and juvenile detention officers;

f. To advise and consent in the appointment of an administrator of police services by the Attorney General pursuant to section 8 of P.L.1961, c.56 (*C.52:17B-73*);

g. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1985, c.491.)

h. To make such rules and regulations as may be reasonably necessary or appropriate to accomplish the purposes and objectives of this act;

i. To make a continuous study of police training methods and training methods for corrections officers, juvenile corrections officers and juvenile detention officers and to consult and accept the cooperation of any recognized federal or State law enforcement agency or educational institution;

j. To consult and cooperate with universities, colleges and institutes in the State for the development of specialized courses of study for police officers in police science and police administration;

k. To consult and cooperate with other departments and agencies of the State concerned with police training or the training of corrections officers, juvenile corrections officers and juvenile detention officers;

l. To participate in unified programs and projects relating to police training and the training of corrections officers, juvenile corrections officers and juvenile detention officers sponsored by any federal, State, or other public or private agency;

m. To perform such other acts as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out its functions and duties as set forth in this act;

n. To extend the time limit for satisfactory completion of police training programs or programs for the training of corrections officers, juvenile corrections officers and juvenile detention officers upon a finding that health, extraordinary workload or other factors have, singly or in combination, effected a delay in the satisfactory completion of such training program;

o. To furnish approved schools, for inclusion in their regular police training courses and curriculum, with information concerning the advisability of high speed chases, the risk caused thereby, and the benefits resulting therefrom;

p. To review and approve new standards and course curricula developed by the Department of Corrections for both basic and in-service training of State and county corrections officers and juvenile detention officers. These courses for the State corrections officers and juvenile detention officers shall be centrally provided at the Corrections Officers' Training Academy of the Department of Corrections. Courses for the county corrections officers and juvenile detention officers shall also be centrally provided at the Corrections Officers' Training Academy unless an off-grounds training program is established by the county. A county may elect to establish and conduct a basic training program for corrections officers and juvenile detention officers seeking permanent appointment in that county. The Corrections Officers' Training Academy shall develop the curriculum of the basic training program to be conducted by a county;

q. To administer and distribute the monies in the Law Enforcement Officers Training and Equipment Fund established by section 9 of P.L.1996, c.115 (C.2C:43-3.3) and make such rules and regulations for the administration and distribution of the monies as may be necessary or appropriate to accomplish the purpose for which the fund was established.

HISTORY: L. 1961, c. 56, § 6; amended 1967, c. 252, § 2; 1971, c. 321, § 3; 1974, c. 186, § 2; 1979, c. 102; 1985, c. 1, § 1; 1985, c. 491, § 3; 1988, c. 176, § 4; 1995, c. 280, § 55; 1996, c. 115, § 6.

§ 52:17B-71.1. Grant, conveyance, devise, bequest, or donation to maintenance and use of commission

Subject to approval by the Attorney General and the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting, the commission may accept on behalf of the State and administer for the State any grant, conveyance, devise, bequest, or donation to be applied, principal or income, or both, for the purposes specified in such grant, conveyance, devise, bequest, or donation to the maintenance and use of the commission.

HISTORY: L. 1967, c. 252, 3.

§ 52:17B-71.2. Legislative findings

The Legislature finds and declares that the amount and quality of a policeman's education often determines the value of his contribution to the community, and the degree of proficiency with which he performs his duties. An educated policeman is a better public employee since his viewpoint, understanding and awareness have been broadened beyond the narrow confines of police "work." However, because of the present level of police salaries the recruiting of applicants with college degrees or some higher education is very difficult. Therefore, if the goal of a better educated police personnel is to be realized, some incentive must be provided to encourage present members of police departments to achieve the advantages of higher education. The Legislature seeks to provide this incentive by authorizing the Police Training Commission to provide scholarships for those policemen who wish to pursue the advantages of higher education and by providing payment by the State for the costs of such scholarships.

HISTORY: L. 1968, c. 265, 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1968.

§ 52:17B-71.3. "Policeman" defined

"Policeman" as used herein shall mean any permanent fulltime active member of any police force or organization of any municipality or county, or the State Police.

HISTORY: L. 1968, c. 265, 2, eff. Sept. 1, 1968. Amended by L. 1975, c. 163, 2, eff. July 23, 1975.

§ 52:17B-71.4. Granting scholarships; review and approval; preferential treatment

The granting of undergraduate scholarships to policemen shall be determined by the Police Training Commission, subject to the review and approval of the governing body of the municipality or county. However, no scholarship shall be granted under any such program to any person who is not a full-time policeman, nor shall a leave of absence be granted to any scholarship recipient for educational purposes. A scholarship recipient may be given consideration, by the governing body of the municipality or county as to work assignments and hours, but no other preferential treatment shall be given to him.

HISTORY: L. 1968, c. 265, 3, eff. Sept. 1, 1968.

§ 52:17B-71.5. Amount of scholarship; part-time study

Each undergraduate scholarship granted pursuant to any such program shall entitle the recipient thereof to an amount not to exceed \$ 500.00 per academic year, or the amount charged for tuition for a regular academic year by the institution where the scholarship is used, whichever is the smaller amount. The undergraduate scholarship may be used for part-time study in any institution of collegiate grade which offers a college curriculum leading to or accreditable toward an undergraduate baccalaureate or associated degree and which is accredited by the board of higher education.

HISTORY: L. 1968, c. 265, 4, eff. Sept. 1, 1968.

§ 52:17B-71.6. Period of scholarship; proration

Each undergraduate scholarship shall be for a period of no more than 4 academic years. However, scholarships may be awarded on a partial basis for the prorated cost per credit hour, but a recipient must complete his course of studies within 8 calendar years.

HISTORY: L. 1968, c. 265, 5, eff. Sept. 1, 1968.

§ 52:17B-71.7. Rules and regulations

The Police Training Commission shall promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

HISTORY: L. 1968, c. 265, 6, eff. Sept. 1, 1968.

§ 52:17B-71.8. Training course for safe schools resource officers, liaisons to law enforcement

a. The Police Training Commission in the Division of Criminal Justice in the Department of Law and Public Safety, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall develop a training course for safe schools resource officers and public school employees assigned by a board of education to serve as a school liaison to law enforcement. The Attorney General, in conjunction with the Police Training Commission, shall ensure that the training course is developed within 180 days of the effective date of this act. The course shall at a minimum provide comprehensive and consistent training in current school resource officer practices and concepts. The course shall be made available to:

(1) any law enforcement officer or public school employee referred by the board of education of the public school to which assignment as a safe schools resource officer or school liaison to law enforcement is sought; and

(2) any safe schools resource officer or school liaison to law enforcement assigned to a public school prior to the effective date of P.L.2005, c.276 (*C.52:17B-71.8 et al.*).

b. The training course developed by the commission pursuant to subsection a. of this section shall be offered at each school approved by the commission to provide police training courses pursuant to the provisions of P.L.1961, c.56 (*C.52:17B-66 et seq.*). The commission shall ensure that an individual assigned to instruct the course is proficient and experienced in current school resource officer practices and concepts.

c. The commission shall award a certificate to each individual who successfully completes the course.

d. The Police Training Commission, in consultation with the Commissioner of Education, shall adopt rules and regulations pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (*C.52:14B-1 et seq.*), to implement the provisions of this section.

HISTORY: L. 2005, c. 276, § 2, eff. Jan. 6, 2006.

§ 52:17B-71.9. Adoption of training course by Police Training Commission

a. The Police Training Commission in the Department of Law and Public Safety shall adopt a training course regarding the risks associated with autism or an intellectual or other developmental disability and appropriate recognition and response techniques concerning these disabilities based on the curriculum developed by the Departments of Health and Senior Services and Human Services pursuant to subsection a. of section 2 of P.L.2008, c.80 (*C.26:2-190*). The

training course shall be administered by the employing agency as part of the in-service training provided to each local police officer in each law enforcement unit operating in this State.

b. Prior to being appointed to permanent status as a local police officer in a law enforcement unit, an individual shall be required to complete the training course adopted under subsection a. of this section. Every local police officer appointed prior to the effective date of this act shall, within 36 months of the effective date [April 1, 2009] of this act, satisfactorily complete a training course in recognition and response techniques concerning these disabilities.

c. The Police Training Commission shall adopt rules and regulations, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (*C.52:14B-1 et seq.*), to effectuate the purposes of this act.

HISTORY: L. 2008, c. 80, § 4, eff. Apr. 1, 2009.

§ 52:17B-72. Effect of act upon powers and duties of municipalities and counties and civil service

Except as expressly provided in this act, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to limit the powers, rights, duties or responsibilities of municipal or county governments, nor to affect provisions of Title 11 of the Revised Statutes.

HISTORY: L. 1961, c. 56, p. 546, 7.

§ 52:17B-73. Organization of commission; quorum

The Attorney General shall be the chairman of the commission. The Attorney General is empowered to appoint an administrator of police services to the commission after obtaining the advice and consent of the commission and may employ other persons as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and to fix their compensation and the compensation of the administrator of police services within the limits of available appropriations. The commission, at its initial organization meeting to be held promptly after the appointment and qualification of its members, and thereafter at each annual organization meeting to be held on the first Monday in February, shall select a vice-chairman from among its members, and shall meet at such other times within the State of New Jersey as it may determine. A majority of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business, the performance of any duty, or for the exercise of any of its powers.

HISTORY: L. 1961, c. 56, p. 546, 8. Amended by L. 1971, c. 41, 2, eff. March 4, 1971; L. 1985,

c. 491, 4, eff. Jan. 21, 1986.

§ 52:17B-74. Minutes and other records

The commission shall maintain minutes of its meetings and such other records as it deems necessary.

HISTORY: L. 1961, c. 56, p. 546, 9.

§ 52:17B-75. Reimbursement for expenses

The members of the commission shall receive no salary but all members except those designated in subsection c. of section 5 of this act shall be reimbursed for their reasonable expenses lawfully incurred in the performance of their official functions.

HISTORY: L. 1961, c. 56, p. 546, 10. Amended by L. 1963, c. 81, 13.

§ 52:17B-76. Annual report

The commission shall report at least annually to the Governor and the Legislature as to its activities.

HISTORY: L. 1961, c. 56, p. 546, 11.

§ 52:17B-77. Appropriation

There is hereby appropriated the sum of \$ 25,000.00 to establish and maintain the commission.

HISTORY: L. 1961, c. 56, p. 546, 12.

§ 52:17B-77.1. Crime prevention advisory committee; creation; members; appointments; term of office; vacancies; reimbursement of expenses

There is created in the Police Training Commission in the Department of Law and Public Safety a Crime Prevention Advisory Committee comprised of 14 members. The committee shall consist of: the Attorney General, who shall be chairman of the committee, or his designee; the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs or his designee; the Commissioner of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development or his designee; the Commissioner of Education or his designee; the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice in the Department of Law and Public Safety; the Superintendent of State Police; a representative of the Police Training Commission; a representative of the New Jersey Crime Prevention Officers' Association; a representative of the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police; a representative of the National Crime Prevention Council; and four citizens of the State to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom shall represent a public utility company, one of whom shall represent the insurance industry, and one of whom shall represent the banking industry. The four members appointed by the Governor shall serve for terms of three years, except that of the four members initially appointed by the Governor, one shall be appointed for a term of one year, one shall be appointed for a term of two years, and two shall be appointed for terms of three years.

Members shall be eligible for reappointment to the council, and vacancies in the committee shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments but for the unexpired terms only. The statutory members of the Crime Prevention Advisory Committee who are also statutory voting members of the Police Training Commission shall be nonvoting members of the Crime Prevention Advisory Committee.

The members of the committee shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses actually incurred in the performance of their duties as required by this act.

HISTORY: L. 1985, c. 1, 2.

§ 52:17B-77.2. Assistance of police training commission; allowable expenditures

The committee shall be entitled to call to its assistance and avail itself of the services of the employees of the Police Training Commission. The committee may incur whatever traveling and other miscellaneous expenses as it may deem necessary in order to perform its duties, within the limits of funds appropriated or otherwise made available to it.

HISTORY: L. 1985, c. 1, 3.

§ 52:17B-77.3. Duties

The committee shall recommend standards for training programs in crime prevention to be offered to law enforcement officers at schools approved and authorized by the Police Training Commission.

HISTORY: L. 1985, c. 1, 4.

§ 52:17B-77.4. Senior citizens crime prevention program

The Attorney General, in consultation with the Crime Prevention Advisory Committee established under the provisions of P.L.1985, c.1 (*C.52:17B-77.1 et seq.*), the county prosecutors of this State, and the American Association of Retired Persons, shall develop and establish a senior citizens crime prevention program. The program shall include, but not be limited to:

- a. Informational services and educational awareness programs specifically designed to address the needs of senior citizens in the areas of personal safety, home security, and those types of non-violent property crimes to which senior citizens are especially susceptible, such as scams and swindles;
- b. Information and training programs relating to the organization and operation of specialized neighborhood watch and crime prevention programs; and
- c. Informational services and educational awareness programs for county and municipal law enforcement departments to assist them in meeting the specialized needs of the senior citizens in their communities and which may include an outline of suggested programs and services a county and municipal law enforcement department may initiate to address those special needs, such as the establishment of a senior citizens bureau within the department to provide and coordinate the community's senior citizens crime prevention programs and activities.

HISTORY: L. 1997, c. 73, § 1.

§ 52:17B-77.5. Conduct of senior citizens crime prevention program at county level

The Attorney General shall transmit a copy of the senior citizens crime prevention program developed pursuant to section 1 of this act to each county and municipal law enforcement department situated within the State. Each county prosecutor may conduct such informational and training seminars for county and municipal law enforcement officers as shall be deemed

appropriate and necessary to effectively implement the senior citizens crime prevention program in the county.

HISTORY: L. 1997, c. 73, § 2.

§ 52:17B-77.6. Liability to State law enforcement agency for training; terms defined

a. If a person who was appointed to a State law enforcement agency resigns and is subsequently appointed to a county or municipal law enforcement agency, a police department of an educational institution pursuant to P.L. 1970, c. 211 (*C. 18A:6-4.2 et seq.*), another State law enforcement agency or the New Jersey Transit Police Department pursuant to section 2 of P.L. 1989, c. 291 (*C. 27:25-15.1*) within 120 days of resignation, and if that person held a probationary appointment at the time of resignation or held a permanent appointment for 30 days or less prior to resignation, the appointing county or municipal law enforcement agency, educational institution, State law enforcement agency or the New Jersey Transit Corporation shall be liable to the State law enforcement agency for the total certified costs incurred by the corporation in the examination, hiring, and training of the person.

b. If a person who was appointed to a State law enforcement agency resigns and is subsequently appointed to a county or municipal law enforcement agency, a police department of an educational institution pursuant to P.L. 1970, c. 211 (*C. 18A:6-4.2 et seq.*), another State law enforcement agency or the New Jersey Transit Police Department pursuant to section 2 of P.L. 1989, c. 291 (*C. 27:25-15.1*) within 120 days of resignation, and if that person held a permanent appointment for more than 30 days but less than two years at the time of resignation, the appointing county or municipal law enforcement agency, educational institution or State law enforcement agency, or the New Jersey Transit Corporation, shall be liable to the State law enforcement agency for one-half of the total certified costs incurred by the agency in the examination, hiring, and training of the person.

c. The appointing county or municipal law enforcement agency, educational institution, State law enforcement agency or the New Jersey Transit Corporation shall notify the former employer immediately upon the appointment of an employee formerly employed by the State law enforcement agency and shall reimburse the agency within 120 days of the receipt of the certified costs.

d. As used in this section:

"County or municipal law enforcement agency" means and includes, but is not limited to, a county or municipal police department or force, a county corrections department and a county sheriff's office.

"Examination costs" means and includes, but is not limited to, the costs of all qualifying examinations and public advertisements for these examinations.

"State law enforcement agency" means and includes, but is not limited to, the police department of a State agency and the State Department of Corrections, but does not include the State Police.

"Training costs" means the police training course fees and the base salary received while attending the police training course as required by section 2 of P.L. 1989, c. 291 (*C. 27:25-15.1*).

HISTORY: L. 2000, c. 106, § 4, eff. Sept. 8, 2000.

§ 52:17B-77.7. Findings, declarations relative to Alzheimer's disease

The Legislature finds and declares that:

a. Alzheimer's disease is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder causing dementia and resulting in such conditions as anxiety, poor judgement, confusion, mood swings and loss of intellectual functioning;

b. Of the four million Americans currently diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease, 60% of them will become disoriented and wander off at some point during the disease;

c. If a person with Alzheimer's disease wanders off and is not found within the first 24 hours, there is a nearly 50% chance the person will be at risk for serious injury or death;

d. Safe Return is a national identification, support and registration program working in conjunction with local law enforcement agencies to safely return individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders, who become lost, to their families and caregivers; and

e. It is in the interest of protecting the health and welfare of our State residents diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders to establish a requirement that all State Police and local law enforcement personnel receive instruction on the utilization of the Safe Return program to facilitate the safe recovery of those who wander off and become lost.

HISTORY: L. 2005, c. 72, § 1, eff. Oct. 15, 2005.

§ 52:17B-77.8. Training protocols for law enforcement for Safe Return Program

a. The Department of Law and Public Safety shall establish training protocols for the State Police and local law enforcement personnel in the utilization of the Safe Return program to facilitate the safe recovery of individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders who wander off and become lost.

- b. These training protocols shall include, but need not be limited to, the following:
- (1) guidelines for identifying persons with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders;
 - (2) guidelines on communicating with persons with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders;
 - (3) guidelines for caring for persons with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders who become lost and disoriented; and
 - (4) guidelines for instruction on the procedures the Safe Return program uses in locating lost individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders.

HISTORY: L. 2005, c. 72, § 2, eff. Oct. 15, 2005.

§ 52:17B-77.9. In-service training

The State Police or a local law enforcement agency may provide in-service training of its personnel according to the training protocols established by the Department of Law and Public Safety pursuant to section 2 of P.L. 2005, c. 72 (*C. 52:17B-77.8*) on the specialized needs of persons with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders who become lost.

HISTORY: L. 2005, c. 72, § 3, eff. Oct 15, 2005.

§ 52:17B-77.10. Rules, regulations

The Attorney General may pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L. 1968, c. 410 (*C. 52:14B-1 et seq.*), adopt rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this act [*C. 52:17B-77.7 et seq.*].

HISTORY: L. 2005, c. 72, § 4, eff. Oct. 15, 2005.

§ 52:17B-77.11. Training programs

The appropriate agency head shall approve appropriate training programs for law enforcement officers, parole officers and any other persons charged with the enforcement of P.L.2007, c.219 (*C.2C:43-6.6* et al.). Appropriate programs shall include, at a minimum, instruction in conducting investigations in which computers, telecommunications devices and other high technology instruments are utilized in the commission of sex offenses. The programs also may include instruction in techniques of forensic recovery, evidence preservation and analysis of data in computer systems seized because of criminal or unlawful activity.

HISTORY: L. 2007, c. 219, § 6, eff. Feb. 25, 2008.

§ 52:17B-77.12. Required training concerning bias intimidation crimes for police officers

The Police Training Commission shall require all new police officers to complete two hours of training, which may include interactive training, in identifying, responding to, and reporting bias intimidation crimes. The Police Training Commission shall develop or revise the training course in consultation with the New Jersey Human Relations Council established pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1997, c.257 (*C.52:9DD-8*). The training course shall include the following topics:

- a. features that identify or could identify a bias intimidation crime;
- b. laws dealing with bias intimidation crimes;
- c. law enforcement procedures, reporting, and documentation of bias intimidation crimes; and
- d. techniques and methods to handle incidents of bias intimidation crimes, including training on how to deal sensitively with victims and referring victims of bias intimidation crimes to organizations that provide assistance and compensation to victims.

HISTORY: L. 2007, c. 303, § 6, eff. Mar. 13, 2008.