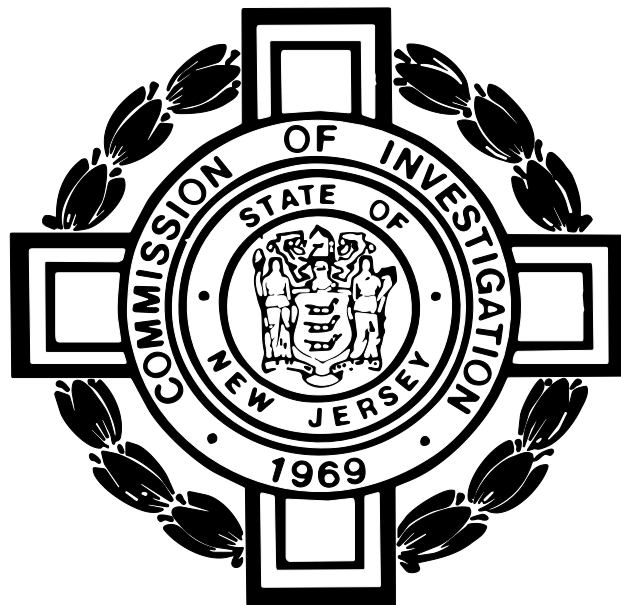

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

**COMMISSION
OF
INVESTIGATION**



SCI

48th ANNUAL REPORT

2016

State of New Jersey

Commission of Investigation



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Acting Executive Director

February 2017

Governor Christopher J. Christie
The President and Members of the Senate
The Speaker and Members of the General Assembly

The State Commission of Investigation, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:9M, herewith formally submits its 48th annual report for the year 2016.

Respectfully,

Handwritten signature of Joseph F. Scancarella.

Joseph F. Scancarella
Chair

Handwritten signature of Robert J. Burzichelli.

Robert J. Burzichelli
Commissioner

Handwritten signature of Frank M. Leanza.

Frank M. Leanza
Commissioner

Handwritten signature of Rosemary Iannacone.

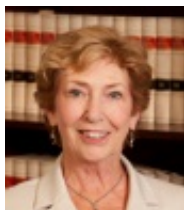
Rosemary Iannacone
Commissioner

Members of the Commission



Joseph F. Scancarella
Chair

Mr. Scancarella was appointed to the Commission in November 2012 by Governor Chris Christie. He currently handles arbitration and mediation matters for several North Jersey law firms. Mr. Scancarella retired in 2004 after serving as a Superior Court Judge in Passaic County for more than 21 years. He was appointed to the court by Governor Thomas H. Kean with whom he had previously served in the Legislature. During his tenure, he oversaw cases in the Family Part, the Special Civil Part and the Criminal Division. During the latter part of his judicial career, he sat in the Civil Division and, beginning in 1996, served as its Presiding Judge until retirement. Prior to his appointment to the bench, he was an attorney in private practice in partnership with the late Sidney Reiss, former Criminal Presiding Judge in Passaic County. A former member of the New Jersey Legislature, Mr. Scancarella was elected to the General Assembly, representing Passaic County, in 1967 and served in the position until 1972. He served as Passaic City Attorney from 1971 to 1976, as Little Falls Planning Board Attorney from 1975 to 1982 and as Assistant Passaic County Counsel from 1977 to 1982. In 2012, he served on the Victim of Violent Crimes Commission, also having been appointed by Governor Christie. Mr. Scancarella is a graduate of Clifton High School, Villanova University and earned his law degree from Fordham Law School.



Rosemary T. Iannacone
Commissioner

Mrs. Iannacone was appointed to the Commission in February 2015 by Governor Chris Christie. Formerly Chief Administrator at the Office of the United States Attorney for New Jersey, she served there from June 2000 until December 2009. Prior to that, she held the same position at the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York in Brooklyn. As Chief Administrator at the U.S. Attorney's Office in New Jersey, Mrs. Iannacone was the primary advisor for planning and managed all resources for the Office, including a budget of more than \$30 million. Among her duties was management of all personnel resources, including approximately 270 attorneys and staff; budget administration; procurement; information technology management and facilities management. Before becoming Chief Administrator of the U.S. Attorney's Office in Brooklyn, Mrs. Iannacone rose from Assistant Systems Manager to Budget Officer to Deputy Administrative Officer.



Robert J. Burzichelli
Commissioner

Mr. Burzichelli was appointed to the Commission in June 2014 by the Senate President Stephen M. Sweeney. A founding partner of the New York law firm Greenberg Burzichelli Greenberg P.C., Mr. Burzichelli specializes in employment and labor law where he represents a broad spectrum of labor unions. Prior to launching his own firm in 2005, Mr. Burzichelli was a partner at Solomon Richman Greenberg, P.C. Mr. Burzichelli began his legal career as an associate with Coudert Brothers LLP, an international law firm, where he worked in the firm's litigation and antitrust departments. Mr. Burzichelli received his B.A. from Rutgers College, a Masters Degree in Public Administration from New York University and a law degree from Rutgers School of Law in Newark.



Frank M. Leanza
Commissioner

Mr. Leanza was appointed to the Commission in July 2014 by Assembly Speaker Vincent Prieto. A founding partner of the Hasbrouck Heights and Jersey City law firm, Leanza & Agrapidis P.C., from which he is retired, Mr. Leanza specialized in governmental, tax and development issues. Before attending law school, Mr. Leanza was employed by New Jersey Bell Telephone Company as an engineer and construction supervisor. Prior to launching his own firm in 1984, he worked for a major Bergen County law firm. Mr. Leanza has served as counsel for the North Hudson Sewerage Authority since 1988 and as counsel for the West New York Housing Authority Counsel since 1996. He served as Municipal Judge in Guttenberg from 1990 to 2013 and as Town Attorney in Secaucus from 2000 to 2010. Mr. Leanza graduated from Newark College of Engineering, summa cum laude, with distinction in humanities in 1972 and graduated from Rutgers Law School, Newark, with honors, in 1978. Mr. Leanza also earned a Masters Degree in management science from the New Jersey Institute of Technology in 1979 and an advanced law degree in taxation from New York University in 1984.

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INTRODUCTION

The State Commission of Investigation was established in 1968 because responsible, reform-minded citizens and government officials recognized the need for an independent, non-prosecutorial fact-finding agency to:

- Identify and expose public corruption, mismanagement, ethics irregularities and governmental laxity
- Shed light on waste, fraud and abuse of tax dollars
- Monitor and assess the threat posed by organized crime, and
- Recommend new laws and other systemic remedies to protect the integrity of the governmental process on behalf of the citizens of New Jersey.

The framers of the SCI's enabling statute recognized a critical distinction in the landscape of unscrupulous activity in our society. They understood that malfeasance, misconduct and wrongdoing do not always rise to the level of criminality, that the public interest and the public trust frequently fall victim to behavior and events outside the realm and reach of traditional law enforcement. In short, they saw that the battle against organized crime and corruption had to be waged as comprehensively as possible with every tool imaginable. The special Joint Legislative Committee that proposed the SCI's creation intended it to be more than

a "crime commission" alone. There are many occasions when hard-hitting, expert fact-finding is needed without involving the criminal process or implying criminal violations are under investigation. . . .This commission will provide a significant, independent "watchdog" for the entire system.

Thus, in order to fulfill its vital mission with fundamental clarity, credibility, transparency and effectiveness, the Commission was invested with an extraordinary statutory mandate: to pursue its work within a framework untainted by political interference or self-interest.

By virtue of a unique structure anchored in two constitutional branches of State government – it is “in but not of” the Legislature with Commissioners appointed jointly by the Legislative Leaders and by the Governor – the Commission is an independent fact-finding agency and a tested, result-oriented leader among the few full-time watchdogs and sentinels of New Jersey government.

Over the course of four and a half decades, the SCI has earned a stellar reputation based upon a record of performance that includes more than 120 completed and publicly-reported investigations. Most importantly, since its inception, the Commission’s work has saved taxpayers millions of dollars, and it has been the catalyst for numerous important statutory, regulatory and administrative reforms bolstering the integrity of government at all levels.

During 2016, the Commission bolstered its record of exemplary public service with three important investigations completed over the past 12 months collectively forming the centerpiece of its public activities, highlighted as follows:

- **LAX OVERSIGHT AND A MONOPOLY IN ONLINE TAX SALES**

In May, the Commission issued the final report of an investigation that revealed how a private vendor was able to monopolize a pilot program to conduct online tax sales in New Jersey. The unusual manner in which the online auction program was established, coupled with weak or nonexistent oversight, transparency and accountability regarding its management and administration, raised questions about the integrity of the program. As a result of the investigation, legislation was introduced in both houses of the state Legislature to establish standards for electronic lien sales.

- **THE CORRUPT RECYCLING OF CONTAMINATED SOIL AND DEBRIS**

The Commission held a public hearing in May that exposed how convicted felons and organized crime associates have developed a lucrative commerce by hauling construction and demolition debris from out-of-state and dumping it in inappropriate sites in New Jersey. The Commission found that loopholes in the State’s recycling laws allowed these unsavory operators, whose criminal backgrounds would have excluded them from the solid waste business, to operate in the recycling industry. Legislation (S-2306) implementing all of the Commission’s recommendations was introduced in the state Senate.

- **ARMED AND DANGEROUS – TEN YEARS LATER**

The Commission launched a new initiative to follow-up on prior investigations by revisiting its 2006 report, *Armed and Dangerous: Guns, Gangs and Easy Access to Firearms Ammunition*. In the follow-up report, the Commission concluded that a statute enacted in response to the SCI's findings and recommendations did not go far enough to ensure legal ammunition sales are free from abuse. The Commission renewed its call to include a photo on state-issued firearms credentials and to give law enforcement more tools to better track and monitor ammunition sales.

Considering that state, county and local governments in New Jersey today comprise a taxpayer enterprise that carries a combined annual cost approaching \$100 billion, the SCI's independent, investigative fact-finding and problem-solving expertise is more crucial than ever to the challenge of safeguarding the systemic integrity of this vast public trust.

Further, given the Commission's unique status as the only non-prosecutorial government watchdog agency authorized by law to conduct investigations involving matters that impinge upon the criminal justice system, it serves as a valuable partner to law enforcement. Over the years, the SCI has provided multiple forms of assistance, including referrals, investigative expertise and intelligence-sharing, that have proved instrumental in the successful outcome of numerous criminal cases.

The Commission's extensive behind-the-scenes investigative work and ongoing law enforcement partnerships point up the fact that the true measure of its overall performance far exceeds the findings and results of investigations and reports completed in any given year. Beyond the activities detailed in this annual report, the Commission and its staff currently are engaged at various stages in a range of significant inquiries related to all elements of its statutory purview, including organized crime, official corruption, mismanagement and waste and abuse of government funds.

In that context, the Commission stands ready to address specific concerns raised by average New Jersey taxpayers, and they routinely avail themselves of this service. During 2016, as in years

past, barely a week went by that the Commission did not receive requests for investigative action, assistance or advice from citizens. Throughout the year, the Commission received nearly 70 citizen contacts by regular mail, e-mail and telephone requiring evaluation and response. In order to facilitate public access, the Commission has established a Tip Hotline on its website for citizens to file complaints or otherwise communicate confidentially with investigators. It can be accessed at Hotline@sci.state.nj.us.

In sum, 2016 was a productive year for the Commission in its service to the citizens of New Jersey. Above all, given the fact that savings generated by reforms, efficiencies and improvements resulting from the Commission's work far outweigh its overall operating costs, this agency once again has proved itself to be an effective and worthwhile public investment.

The Commission's confidential e-mail hotline, as well as its public documents, including the full text of reports of prior investigations, are available at www.state.nj.us/sci.

REPORTS and PUBLIC HEARINGS – 2016

* * *

Regulatory, Ethics and Law Enforcement Oversight

Final Report: QUESTIONABLE CONTRACTING *No Bids, Lax Oversight and a Monopoly in Online Tax Sales*

Summary

In May, the Commission completed an investigation and issued a report that revealed how a private vendor selected under unusual circumstances effectively monopolized the operation of profitable Internet-based electronic tax lien auctions in municipalities across New Jersey based upon a deal arranged without competitive bidding.

The Commission reported that state officials invited the vendor to participate directly in drawing up the terms of a lengthy and ongoing pilot program under which the firm and its partner ultimately would benefit. In addition, although the partner company is not the official vendor of record and serves essentially as a subcontractor, it nonetheless conducts the online auctions and thus far has retained most of the revenue gained under the program.

The Commission found that the State Department of Community Affairs (DCA) failed to conduct more than minimal due diligence, leaving local officials unaware of the background, corporate structure and ownership of this partner company. Evidence also suggested discrepancies, including apparent conflicts of interest, in the promotion of the partner firm among public officials responsible for tax sales at the local level.

Each of New Jersey's 565 municipalities is required to conduct a sale at least once every year to recoup the value of liens filed for delinquent property taxes and unpaid fees for municipal services such as water/sewer and garbage collection.

Legislation permitting online lien auctions was enacted more than a decade ago but the first such sale did not occur until 2012. Since that time, more than 90 municipalities have held online sales and the business is poised to grow with the partner firm's goal to recruit hundreds of participating municipalities in the next several years. For auctions conducted in 2014 and 2015, the sole approved vendor and its partner firm collectively were paid an estimated \$1.7 million by municipalities to conduct online sales – a revenue stream that will only grow with increased participation and because there is room for vendor auction fees to rise significantly within a price range currently permitted by the State's unofficial guidelines.

Although the Commission's inquiry turned up no evidence suggesting criminal misconduct or malfeasance, the unusual manner in which the online auction program was established, coupled with weak or nonexistent oversight, transparency and accountability surrounding its management and administration, raised questions about how to maintain the integrity of the program going forward. Aside from these areas of concern, the Commission concluded that the online lien auction process can be conducted in a fair and orderly fashion and

can offer the possibility for certain efficiencies that should not be discounted as action is taken to address the findings raised in the investigation.

In response to the Commission's findings and recommendations, legislation (A-4300) and (S-2283) was introduced that would implement several recommendations put forth by the Commission in the report, including establishing standards for electronic tax lien sales.

The following is a summary of the statutory and regulatory reform recommendations made by the Commission to restore the integrity of the online auction process:

Immediate Evaluation of Online Auction Pilot Program

- Online tax lien auctions continue to be conducted in New Jersey based on the terms of an usually extended pilot program that has never been subjected to a comprehensive performance evaluation during the more than five years it has been in place. DCA should formulate a process for conducting a thorough and objective review to:
 - 1) Evaluate and, as necessary, restructure and/or enhance the existing pilot program guidelines – particularly as they relate to seeking vendor competition – so that the program can continue on a temporary basis while permanent electronic tax sale provisions are developed;
 - 2) Establish permanent rules, regulations and procedures and end the pilot program;
 - 3) Assess the performance of the current vendor and subcontractor vendor partnership;
 - 4) Evaluate the true costs and benefits associated with online auctions as conducted under the current program rules.

Require Open Competition for Online Auction Vendor Approvals and Contracts

- The State, through DCA, should undertake a renewed evaluation of the vendor marketplace to invest the process with proper transparency and accountability so that municipalities have the most reasonable and advantageous deal going forward with vendor(s) that can provide a technically sound service.

Provide Adequate Guidance to Local Government

- As long as online tax sales remain in the pilot program phase, DCA should take the lead in conducting due diligence and vetting as it relates to approval of any vendor and its subcontractor(s). This should include obtaining information related to ownership structure.
- DCA should provide guidance to municipalities related to contract terms, while still emphasizing that municipalities could and should negotiate provisions that are in their own best interests. It should also provide guidance related to general bidding rules that should be in force during the actual online tax sales.

Require Disclosure of Contract Vendor/Subcontractor Ownership

- The relevant public contracting and ownership disclosure statutes should be amended to explicitly require not only vendors, but also significant subcontractors – e.g. those expected to receive 50 percent or more of estimated contract revenue – to disclose their ownership structure during any procurement or vendor approval process, even in situations where there are not bids or proposals submitted.

- There should be a uniform and standard ownership disclosure form for use by government entities that would include a statement for those holding a 10 percent or more interest to disclose that interest, even if the vendor/subcontractor and or certain interest holders are limited liability companies or partnerships. It should also include a request for a sworn certification and an acknowledgement that it is both a criminal offense to make false statement or misrepresentation in such certification and a breach of the contract to do so.
- Relevant public procurement statutes should be amended such that if a subcontractor is expected to receive more than a significant portion (e.g. 50 percent or more) of the estimated revenue from the potential contract(s) this information must be disclosed in writing, regardless of the type of product/service or government entity, during any procurement or vendor approval process.

Possible Improvements in the Conduct of Tax Lien Sales

- A study should be done to determine whether tax sales should be carried out at the county rather than the municipal level, as it is done in other jurisdictions in the nation. County-wide sales could potentially save costs and resources, draw more vendor interest and such consolidation may lend itself to better monitoring and oversight of the process.
- The law should be changed to provide notice to property owners upon sale of a lien at a tax sale. Such notice should be provided, along with a description of how the property owner can pay off the debt and a clear disclosure of the consequences of the lien being sold.

- Given the serious consequences that can occur when a tax sale ultimately leads to a subsequent foreclosure, consideration should be given to implementing a modest mandatory minimum that needs to be met before a lien is sold at tax sale.

Organized Crime

Public Hearing:

DIRTY

DIRT:

The Corrupt

***Recycling of Contaminated
Soil and Debris***

Summary

Starting with the agency's first investigation in 1969, the Commission has repeatedly exposed the intrusion of organized crime and other criminal elements into the solid waste collection and disposal industry. More recently, the SCI uncovered how unscrupulous entrepreneurs, some of whom were banned from the solid waste trade due to their criminal ties, have adapted to the stricter regulatory oversight of that industry and infiltrated the recycling business, which has virtually no bar to entry.

In May, the Commission held a public hearing which exposed the latest scheme adopted by corrupt recyclers: the indiscriminate hauling of tons of contaminated dirt and debris from out-of-state construction and demolition sites and dumping it near waterways and residential areas in New Jersey. The hearing revealed how unsavory operators in the recycling industry – some with ties to organized crime – developed a lucrative underground economy that profits from trafficking in this toxic material.

The Commission's hearing laid bare how rogue dirt brokers, truckers and recyclers arranged to haul contaminated construction debris from demolition projects in New York and

Philadelphia for disposal in a residential area along the edge of Raritan Bay in Middlesex County, and at a small recycling facility near the Delaware River in Burlington County, turning a modest mulching operation there into a sprawling landfill occupied by acres of construction debris.

Commission investigators testified that loopholes in state oversight of the industry, most notably the absence of any significant regulatory block or background check requirement for those operating in the recycling business in New Jersey, created an environment that allowed criminal elements to operate and thrive in this fraudulent trade. The hearing exposed multiple schemes orchestrated by these individuals that resulted in the dumping of contaminated materials – some containing known carcinogens – in locations that put both the environment and public health at risk.

During the hearing, investigators testified that the contaminated dirt and debris dumped in a residential area in the Cliffwood Beach section of Old Bridge Township along Raritan Bay in Middlesex County was used to replace a hillside devastated by Superstorm Sandy in 2012. Looking for a solution to replenish the eroded land, residents connected with a construction worker and part-time dirt broker who agreed to provide what was purported to be “clean” fill at nearly no cost. But rather than clean dirt, nearly 7,500 cubic yards of contaminated material was delivered, including included large quantities of concrete, rebar and brick.

SCI investigators determined that the material originated from a demolition site in The Bronx, N.Y., which was deemed by environmental regulators in that state to be contaminated and inappropriate for use or disposal in residential areas. Further, investigators learned that both the part-time broker, and another broker – who essentially orchestrated the operation – were convicted felons. This second individual, who was also an organized crime associate, invoked his Fifth

Amendment right against self-incrimination when asked during the hearing about his role in the scheme.

Also emblematic of the Commission's findings were the circumstances at the former Jersey Recycling Services site in Palmyra, Burlington County. Suspicion about this site was aroused during the course of an SCI analysis of bank records involving a *capo* of the Bonanno organized crime family who was a business associate of the Cliffwood Beach dirt broker. During that review, investigators discovered a \$50,000 payment made to Jersey Recycling from a company in which the Bonanno figure had a sizeable interest. A corresponding review of Jersey Recycling records indicated the payment, in the form of a shareholder loan, was never repaid. This, along with other evidence, spurred the Commission to learn more about Jersey Recycling. Upon visiting the property, which drains into the nearby Pennsauken Creek and then into the Delaware River, investigators found tons upon tons of construction material stacked nearly 15 feet high in every direction. An estimated 380,000 cubic yards of contaminated dirt was dumped there – more than 19 times the amount of organic material the site was approved to receive. Further, this toxic material was stored adjacent to the vegetative waste processed into topsoil for resale to landscapers serving the public.

Based on an extensive record of witness testimony and surveillance, the Commission found that the dirt and debris hauled and dumped at the site came from numerous construction and demolition projects in the region, including a major highway construction job in Philadelphia. The former owner of Jersey Recycling, a convicted felon and associate of the Philadelphia/South Jersey *La Cosa Nostra* organization, fled New Jersey soon after state Department of Environmental Protection regulators filed notices of violation for environmental damage at the site.

The Commission's findings demonstrated that disposal of these tainted materials in inappropriate and unregulated areas brings serious consequences that threaten public health and endanger the environment. Reclaiming and cleaning up these areas comes with steep costs often borne by taxpayers. Municipal officials testified that the price tag to clean up the Cliffwood Beach site likely will exceed \$250,000. Meanwhile, the remediation of the Palmyra site could cost significantly more.

In addition, these revelations underscore the need for extensive reforms to close statutory and regulatory loopholes that permit convicted felons and organized crime associates to legally operate in the recycling business. In the absence of any such oversight mechanism, state regulators have no way in advance to disrupt and eliminate this type of activity.

The Commission expects to issue a final report in early 2017 that will include additional investigative findings as well as recommendations for statutory and regulatory reform to establish proper and effective oversight of the recycling industry. Meanwhile, legislation has been introduced (S-2306) that would enact all of the Commission's pending statutory and regulatory reform recommendations in this area.

Organized Crime

Follow-Up Report: ARMED AND DANGEROUS - TEN YEARS LATER

Summary

Ten years ago, the Commission revealed the ease with which anyone – including convicted felons or those expressly prohibited from owning a gun – could legally obtain handgun and other firearms ammunition. Seeking to determine how the landscape has changed since the publication of *Armed and Dangerous: Guns, Gangs and Easy Access to Firearms Ammunition*, whether reforms made in response to the Commission’s findings were effective, and if other proposed recommendations not acted upon deserve a second look, a follow-up inquiry was undertaken to revisit the matters addressed in the 2006 investigation. This follow-up report was the inaugural effort of a new initiative, launched by the Commission in November, to periodically examine the results of its work.

Against the backdrop of gun violence as a persistent problem that has escalated in the last decade, the SCI’s follow-up specifically examined the impact of a 2008 law enacted to address findings and recommendations made in the *Armed and Dangerous* investigation. The Commission found that while the statute made it more difficult for anyone not legally authorized to own guns in New Jersey to legitimately purchase bullets, ammo sales nonetheless remain vulnerable to abuse and manipulation.

Under the statute, the legal sale of handgun ammunition in New Jersey is only permissible to buyers who produce a valid firearms purchaser identification card, a valid copy of a permit to purchase a handgun or a valid permit to carry a handgun. Prior to this, the only prerequisite for an ammunition transaction was the display of some form of identification establishing the prospective buyer's proof-of-age, which in New Jersey is 21.

To determine the efficacy of the law and whether retailers were properly following it, Commission investigators conducted undercover test buys of handgun ammunition at gun shops licensed by the State of New Jersey to sell firearms. In all of the test buys, the sellers asked purchasers to produce the legally required firearms identification credentials before the transaction could go forward. While this signaled that the retailers generally followed the provisions of the law, the Commission found that a primary intent of the statute – to bar purchases by straw individuals – was easily circumvented because the firearms ID card is not required to display a photograph of the cardholder. On more than one occasion, Commission investigators successfully purchased ammunition using another individual's firearms credentials because the seller neglected to ask the investigators to provide a second form of identification with a photograph, such as a driver's license, to verify the buyer's identity.

In the first *Armed and Dangerous* report, the Commission recommended updating and modernizing New Jersey's firearms ownership credentials to include a photograph. Mandating this would ensure that purchasers are who they purport to be and would impede the type of improper transactions such as those found by the Commission during the test buys.

Further, the Commission found that efforts by law enforcement authorities to monitor and oversee ammunition sales remain stymied due, in part, to an antiquated system used for recording ammo sales transactions. The current system is completely reliant on handwritten logs maintained

by vendors. In the follow-up report, the Commission renewed its call to upgrade and modernize the way purchaser information is collected by ammunition sellers by equipping them with computer technology that would permit them to forgo paper logs and enter all sales information into a central database accessible to law enforcement agencies.

Legislation (S-2496/A-4071) is pending in both houses of the Legislature that would require a firearms purchaser identification card, a permit to purchase a handgun and a permit to carry a handgun to contain a color photograph of the cardholder. Another bill (A-1738/S-890) would revise various statutes involving the regulation of firearms, including one to eliminate the current paper firearms purchaser identification card and to upgrade it to one that includes a photograph. This measure also would require the Attorney General of the State of New Jersey and the Superintendent of the New Jersey State Police to determine if the information should be embedded in a New Jersey's driver's license or if it should be part of a separate card.

HONORS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

During the past year, the SCI maintained its record of exemplary public service with wide-ranging investigations and was acknowledged by organizations across New Jersey for its service and record of achievement, including not only in the context of its investigative findings and recommendations but also for its contributions as a valuable resource for law enforcement agencies, government entities and citizen groups. That recognition included praise from a panel of state Superior Court judges tasked with improving the bail forfeiture recovery process. This group affirmed the SCI's conclusion in a 2014 report that rules governing bail forfeiture recoveries are far too generous. Meanwhile, intelligence gathered by Commission investigators, or in collaboration with other crime-fighting organizations, and forwarded to prosecutors, resulted in criminal convictions and subsequent prison sentences for individuals found guilty of criminal violations in the course of their misconduct. Finally, as in years past, numerous Commission staff gave back to the law enforcement community by serving as instructors at the State's leading police training academy. These matters are discussed in further detail below.

* * *

Findings and recommendations made by the Commission in its May 2014 report, *Inside Out: Questionable and Abusive Practices in New Jersey's Bail-Bond Industry*, specifically in the realm of the bail forfeiture recovery process, were recognized by a panel of presiding judges charged with examining that component of the bail system and recommending practical steps to improve it. In a February 2016 report, the Bail Judge Subcommittee of the Conference of Criminal Presiding Judges, agreed with the SCI's findings that current guidelines governing the forfeiture process are too loose and, as noted in the SCI report, often result in recovery rates much lower than the original bond amount. Further, the judges concurred that the process for determining the

remission amount should be simplified and streamlined. The Commission's *Inside Out* report reviewed bail forfeiture outcomes in each of the State's 21 counties and found that only pennies on the dollar are recovered when a defendant fails to appear in court and a judgement is entered for the full amount of the bail. One former County Prosecutor told the Commission "the public would be appalled" if it knew how little of the forfeited bail was turned over by surety companies that provide bail bonds.

* * *

In recent years, the SCI has participated as a member of the FBI's Newark-based Organized Crime Task Force, and 2016 was no exception. This group has been involved in a number of high-profile criminal investigations leading to numerous indictments and convictions, including those of several individuals linked to organized crime. In December, a high-ranking member of DeCavalcante LCN criminal organization, who had been arrested and charged by the federal government in 2015 following a Task Force investigation involving participation by SCI personnel, pled guilty in federal court to plotting the murder of a mob rival. This individual, whom the U.S. Attorney for the District of New Jersey identified as a captain in the DeCavalcante organization, also admitted to violating the terms of his supervised release, which he was serving following his imprisonment on racketeering charges in New York. Six of the nine other DeCavalcante associates arrested as part of the sweep have already pled guilty to various crimes, including distribution of cocaine and attempting to set up a prostitution business to enrich crew members and the crime organization. The crime to which the DeCavalcante captain pled guilty to carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a fine of \$250,000.

* * *

Several members of the Commission staff shared unique and varied expertise with New

Jersey's law enforcement community this past year by serving as instructors at the Division of Criminal Justice Training Academy, which is the State's only certified academy for advanced police training. The DCJ Academy conducts a wide range of training programs for those already employed by criminal justice agencies in New Jersey as well as for new recruits, providing instruction to state and county investigators, deputy attorneys general, municipal and county police, parole officers, corrections personnel and many others. The SCI staff who taught recruits in the basic course for investigators were: SCI Special Agent Janine Buchalski, who served as an adjunct physical training instructor on a weekly basis as well as providing firearms training and other classroom instruction; Special Agent Joseph Bredehoft, a licensed attorney, who conducted training on laws pertaining to juveniles, testifying at trial and grand jury hearings and directed a mock criminal trial for a course for investigators; Counsel C. Andrew Cliver, who taught a course on bias crimes; and Special Agent Edwin Torres, who provided gang training.

* * *

Finally, the Commission would like to take the opportunity to commend its partners in law enforcement – both inside and outside New Jersey – for their efforts and cooperation over the past year. The Commission's ability to serve as a statewide intelligence and investigative agency depends in large part upon its relationship with partner law enforcement agencies and upon their willingness to participate in the exchange of information and expertise. Of note in the past year, the Commission developed working partnerships with the National Insurance Crime Bureau, which works with law enforcement organizations to combat insurance fraud, and the U.S. Marshals Service, a federal agency that performs an array of diverse law enforcement duties, including conducting fugitive investigations and apprehensions, asset forfeiture recoveries, and operating the federal Witness Security Program, sometimes referred to as the "Witness Protection Program." The

Commission looks forward to expanding these relationships in an effort to protect the citizens of this State from intrusion by crime, corruption and other unscrupulous elements into lawful society.

HISTORY

The Commission was established in 1968 after extensive research and public hearings by the Joint Legislative Committee to Study Crime and the System of Criminal Justice in New Jersey (the “Forsythe Committee”). That panel was directed by the Legislature to find ways to correct a serious and intensifying problem involving organized crime and political corruption. The Forsythe Committee’s final report, which confirmed a crime-control crisis in those areas, attributed the expanding activities of organized crime to “failure . . . in the system itself, official corruption, or both.” As a result, sweeping recommendations for improving various areas of the state’s criminal justice apparatus were proposed.

Two of the most significant recommendations were for the creation of a new criminal justice unit within the Executive Branch of state government, and the establishment of an independent state-level Commission of Investigation. The Forsythe Committee envisioned the proposed criminal justice unit and the Commission of Investigation as complementary agencies in the fight against crime and corruption. The criminal justice unit was to be a large organization with extensive personnel, empowered to coordinate, conduct and supervise criminal investigations and prosecutions throughout the state. The Commission of Investigation was to be a relatively small but expert body that would conduct fact-finding investigations, bring the facts to the public’s attention, refer findings to appropriate law enforcement agencies for possible prosecution and make recommendations to the Governor, the Legislature and appropriate authorities at other levels for improvements in laws and in the operations of government.

That is why the Forsythe Committee, in the final report of its comprehensive study, characterized what it had in mind as not just “a ‘crime commission’” in the conventional sense. “There are many occasions,” the panel concluded, “when hard-hitting, expert fact-finding is needed

without involving the criminal process or implying criminal violations are under investigation. . . This Commission will provide a significant, independent ‘watchdog’ for the entire system. . . .”

As a result of the Forsythe Committee’s recommendations, the Division of Criminal Justice in the Department of Law and Public Safety of the Executive Branch and the State Commission of Investigation, structured as an independent agency “in but not of” the Legislative Branch, were created. New laws were designed – effectively so, as history has shown – to prevent conflict and duplication between the Commission’s operations and those of prosecutorial authorities. With the creation of the Office of the State Comptroller, it has been proven that there is more than enough work to go around for entities that take seriously the responsibility to hold government accountable and look out for the public’s best interest. The Commission consults and cooperates regularly with other government watchdog agencies in an effort to maximize limited public resources to serve the public across a wide spectrum of responsibilities.

The Commission was given the responsibility to maintain a constant vigil against the intrusion of organized crime into society, to expose systemic wrongdoing or governmental laxity via fact-finding investigations, and to recommend new laws and other remedies to protect the integrity of the governmental process. The Division of Criminal Justice and other prosecutorial agencies were given the responsibility to seek indictments or file other charges of violations of law and to bring the violators to justice, where appropriate.

Legislation creating the SCI in 1968 established an initial term beginning January 1, 1969, and ending December 31, 1974. The Legislature extended the term of the SCI for five-year periods on four subsequent occasions: in 1973 for a term expiring December 31, 1979; in 1979 for a term expiring December 31, 1984; in 1984 for a term expiring December 31, 1989; and in 1989 for a term expiring December 31, 1994. On Dec. 28, 1994, legislation took effect extending the Commission’s

term for a period of 18 months, through June 30, 1996, pending the outcome of a review by a special committee appointed by the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the General Assembly. On February 7, 1996, the review committee recommended that the Commission's operating authority be extended for six years, until July 1, 2002. Legislation incorporating this central recommendation was enacted into law with the Governor's signature on June 28, 1996.

The Commission's status as a temporary agency subject to periodic review was rescinded effective January 7, 2002. On that date, legislation was signed establishing the Commission as a permanent entity of New Jersey government.²

The unique and complementary role of the Commission has been noted repeatedly in three separate and comprehensive reviews that have been conducted of the SCI's operations – in 1975, 1983 and 1995. In each instance, the reviewing panel found that the SCI performs a valuable function and strongly concluded that there is a continuing need for the Commission's work. The final review committee report summarized this view, stating "it is crucial to New Jersey that its citizens have confidence that government on all levels is operating appropriately and efficiently. The SCI is uniquely positioned to expose corruption and mismanagement to New Jersey residents and to make recommendations aimed at improving New Jersey's system of government."

² The full text of the Commission's enabling statute may be reviewed at N.J.S.A. 52:9M-1 et seq.

OPERATIONS

To eliminate even the appearance of political influence in the Commission's operations, no more than two of the four Commissioners may be of the same political affiliation, and they derive from three separate appointing authorities. Two Commissioners are appointed by the Governor and one each by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the General Assembly. Thus, the Commission, by concern and action, is nonpartisan. This central construct makes the Commission unique among all other agencies of government, endowing it with the integrity and the independence necessary to perform its job in a credible fashion, especially where sensitive investigations are concerned.

The Commission specifically is invested by law with the duty and power to conduct investigations in connection with:

- (a) The faithful execution and effective enforcement of laws of the state, with particular reference but not limited to organized crime and racketeering;*
- (b) The conduct of public officers and public employees, and of officers and employees of public corporations and authorities;*
- (c) Any matter concerning the public peace, public safety and public justice.*

The enabling statute provides further that the Commission shall, by direction of the Governor or by concurrent resolution of the Legislature, conduct investigations and otherwise assist in connection with the removal of public officers, and in the making of recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature with respect to changes in existing law required for more effective enforcement, regulation and administration. The Commission also is empowered to investigate the management or affairs of any department, board, bureau, commission, authority or other agency created by the state, or to which the state is a party.

The statute assigns to the Commission a wide range of responsibilities and powers. It may conduct public and private hearings, compel testimony and the production of other evidence by subpoena and has authority to grant limited immunity from prosecution to witnesses. Since the Commission does not have prosecutorial functions, it is required to refer information suggesting possible criminal misconduct to the Office of the Attorney General.

One of the Commission's primary statutory responsibilities, when it uncovers irregularities, improprieties, misconduct or corruption, is to bring the facts to the attention of the public with the objective of promoting remedies and reforms. The format for public action by the Commission is based on the complexity of the subject and the clarity, accuracy and thoroughness with which the facts can be presented. The Commission has proceeded by way of public hearings, the issuance of public reports, or both.

Witnesses appearing before the Commission in public and private hearings are protected by the New Jersey Code of Fair Procedure, the requirements of which were incorporated in the Commission's enabling statute in 1979. Constitutionally required due process is afforded under the provisions of that code, and the courts have upheld the integrity and fairness of the Commission's investigative procedures. For example, all witnesses have the right to be represented by counsel when appearing before the Commission at public or private hearings. Additionally, any individual criticized in a proposed Commission report is, by law, given an opportunity to review relevant portions of the report. The individual may then submit a written response which, under certain circumstances, shall be included in the final report. As a practical matter, the Commission always has been careful to evaluate investigative data in private in keeping with its obligation to avoid unnecessary stigma and embarrassment to individuals.

Indictments and convictions which may result from referral of criminal matters by the

Commission to other agencies are not the only test of the efficacy of its public actions. At least as important is the deterrent effect inherent in the Commission's very existence, as well as the corrective statutory and regulatory reforms spurred by arousing public and legislative interest. A prime example involved the enactment of legislation in the wake of a Commission investigation of a massive, organized crime-inspired scheme to evade taxes on motor fuels. According to the state Division of Taxation, that statutory change alone enabled the state to recover millions annually in tax revenues.

Additionally, the Commission's December 1998 report on public pension and benefit abuses presented a veritable catalogue of needless waste and outlined a range of proposed reforms that would save taxpayers additional millions. Further, the Commission's September 2000 report on waste and abuse in public school roofing projects provided the state and its localities with invaluable insight into the subversion of multi-million-dollar public construction programs by unscrupulous contractors.

In 2003, in a move that embodied a central recommendation of the Commission's 2000 report, *Computer Crime*, legislation was signed into law revising and updating New Jersey's computer crime law for the first time since its enactment two decades ago. The Commission's 2004 report on the flawed procurement process for the E-ZPass cashless toll system included recommendations that resulted in a complete overhaul of the New Jersey's contract procurement procedures.

In 2007, new budget accountability measures were adopted for public school districts based on the findings and recommendations of an SCI investigation of questionable and hidden compensation for school administrators. Also in 2007, new laws against fraud in taxpayer-subsidized hospital reimbursements were enacted in the wake of an SCI investigation of waste and abuse in the State's Charity Care program.

In 2008, in the wake of an investigation by the Commission into the ready availability of firearms ammunition to gang members and other criminal elements, legislation was enacted refining

the State's regulation of ammunition sales. Under the new law, only individuals who hold and can display a valid firearms purchaser identification card, a certified copy of a permit to purchase a handgun, a valid permit to carry a handgun, a valid New Jersey hunting license or valid documentation identifying the purchaser as a federal, state or local law enforcement officer authorized to possess a firearm are permitted to purchase and possess ammunition in New Jersey.

In 2010, a series of Commission recommendations to overhaul public higher education – designed to strengthen New Jersey's state colleges and universities while protecting the integrity of the substantial public trust in these institutions – were incorporated into legislation that was signed into law. The statute implemented key reforms recommended by the Commission in its October 2007 report, *Vulnerable to Abuse: The Importance of Restoring Accountability, Transparency and Oversight to Public Higher Education Governance*. Among the most significant improvements were provisions for greater administrative and financial oversight of higher education institutions and the creation of a Cabinet-level Secretary of Higher Education.

Reforms recommended repeatedly by the Commission, most recently in the December 2009 report, *The Beat Goes On: Waste and Abuse in Local Government Employee Compensation and Benefits*, provided the foundation for legislation that became law in 2010 that holds all new local government and school employees to the same standard applicable to state workers regarding the amount of sick and vacation time that may be carried forward each year and cashed in at retirement. The law capped sick leave payouts at retirement at \$15,000 for all local government and school employees. It also prohibited no more than one annual allotment of vacation time to be carried forward from one year to the next by those employees.

Legislators enthusiastically responded to the Commission's 2014 report, *Inside Out: Questionable and Abusive Practices in New Jersey's Bail-Bond Industry* by drafting

comprehensive legislation that addressed abusive practices within the bail business. A package of bills that targeted the majority of the Commission's recommendations for regulatory and statutory reforms was introduced in each house of the Legislature.

In 2015, the findings and recommendations in the Commission's ground-breaking 2013 inquiry into the abuse of prescription opioids and heroin, inspired legislation that resulted in two important new laws. One statute provided the New Jersey Attorney General with new powers to direct statewide law enforcement efforts to combat drug diversion, while the second law expanded a program that provides drop-off sites for individuals seeking to dispose of unwanted prescription medication.

The Commission takes particular pride in the response to these and other investigations and reports which have similarly resulted in taxpayer savings and in improved laws and governmental operations throughout its existence.

PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS

ORGANIZED CRIME

- 1969 Garbage Industry
- 1970-71 Organized Crime Control of Long Branch
- 1972 Organized Crime in Ocean County
- 1977-78 Organized Crime in Atlantic City
- 1980-81 Organized Crime Infiltration of Dental Care Plans
- 1981-82 Organized Crime Labor Relations Profiteering at Mass Housing Construction Sites
- 1983-85 Organized Crime in Boxing
- 1986-87 Organized Crime-Affiliated Sub-Contractors on Casino and Publicly-Funded Construction Projects
- 1986-88 Check Cashing Industry
- 1987-89 Solid Waste Regulation
- 1988-89 Cocaine
- 1989 Overview of Organized Crime
- 1988-91 Garment Industry
- 1990-91 Afro-Lineal Organized Crime
- 1990-91 Video Gambling
- 1991 Organized Crime in Bars
- 1991-92 Motor Fuel Tax Evasion
- 1993-94 Money Laundering
- 1994 Medical Provider Contracts
- 1995 Organized Crime in Bars Part II
- 1996 Russian-Émigré Crime in the Tri-State Region
- 2003-04 The Changing Face of Organized Crime in New Jersey
- 2006-07 Subversion of Firearms Ammunition Sales
- 2008-09 Organized Criminal Street Gangs in New Jersey Prisons
- 2011 New Jersey's Flourishing Narcotics Trade - Public Hearing
- 2011 Circumvention of Oversight in Solid Waste and Recycling
- 2013 Scenes From An Epidemic: Prescription Pill and Heroin Abuse
- 2016 The Corrupt Recycling of Contaminated Soil and Debris - Public Hearing
- 2016 Armed and Dangerous – Ten Years Later

WASTE, FRAUD AND ABUSE

- 1969-70 Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office-Misuse of Funds
- 1970-71 Hudson County Mosquito Commission Embezzlements
- 1970-71 Corrupt State Purchasing Practices
- 1970-71 Building Service Industry Abuses
- 1971 Misappropriation of Public Funds, Atlantic County
- 1971-72 Point Breeze Development Frauds, Jersey City
- 1972 Stockton College Land Acquisition Deals
- 1972-73 Bank Fraud in Middlesex County
- 1972-74 Workers Compensation Frauds
- 1972-75 Improper Municipal Planning, Zoning Procedures
- 1973-74 Passaic County Vocational-Technical School: Misuse of Funds and U.S. Surplus Property
- 1974 Pseudo-Charitable Firms Misusing Handicapped Fundraising
- 1974 Conflicts of Interest at Delaware River Port Authority
- 1974-75 Lindenwold Municipal Corruption
- 1975-76 Land Acquisition Deals in Middlesex County
- 1975-77 Investigation of Medicaid Abuses
- 1976-77 Prison Furlough Abuses
- 1977-78 Misuse of Public Funds in the Operation of Non-Public Schools for Handicapped Children
- 1977-78 Boarding Home Abuses
- 1978-79 Absentee Ballot Frauds
- 1978-79 Injury Leave Practices
- 1979-80 Questionable Public Insurance Procedures
- 1981-82 Mismanagement of the New Jersey Housing Finance Agency
- 1981-83 Misconduct in the Operation of Certain County and Local Sewerage and Utility Authorities
- 1982 Inappropriate Activities of the Lakewood Municipal Industrial Commission
- 1983 Abuse and Misuse of Credit Controls at Gambling Casinos
- 1983 Improprieties in Leasing State Lands at Great Gorge in Sussex County to a Ski Resort

1984 Excessive Spending and Near-Insolvency of the Newark Board of Education/Newark Teachers Union Supplemental Fringe Benefits Fund
1984 Misconduct and Inappropriate Controls in the Newark School Security System
1985-86 Probes of N.J. Division of Motor Vehicles
1986-88 Union Lake
1989-90 AIDS Prevention Program – State Department of Health
1988-90 New Jersey School Boards Association
1992 New Jersey Transit’s Bus Subsidy Program
1992 Bergen County Utilities Authority
1992 Local Government Corruption Overview
1992-93 Fiscal Year’ 89 Budget Over-Expenditures Division of Development Disabilities
1993 Quality Education Money to Lyndhurst
1993 Belleville Township
1993 Passaic High School Print Shop
1993 Quality Education Money to Lyndhurst
1994 Nursing Home Certificates of Need
1994 Marlboro State Psychiatric Hospital
1994 Nursing Home Certificates of Need
1994 Marlboro State Psychiatric Hospital
1994 River Vale Recreation Department
1994 Point Pleasant School District
1994 Borough of Jamesburg
1995 County Clerks’ Trust Funds
1995 N.J. Marine Sciences Grant and Sham Retirement of E. Brunswick Teacher
1995 Casino Control Commission
1995 Garfield School District
1995 N.J. Marine Sciences Grant and Sham Retirement of E. Brunswick Teacher
1997 Contract Labor – The Making of an Underground Economy
1997 New Jersey School Busing Industry
1997 Contract Labor – The Making of an Underground Economy
1997 New Jersey School Busing Industry
1997 Borough of Seaside Heights
1998 Pension and Benefit Abuses
1998 City of Orange Township
1999-2000 Public School Roofing Projects
1998 Pension and Benefit Abuses
1999-2000 Public School Roofing Projects
2001 Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
2001-02 N.J. Enhanced Motor Vehicle Inspection Contract
2003 Associated Humane Societies
2003-04 New-Home Construction and Inspection Abuses - Public Hearings
2004 E-ZPass: The Making of a Procurement Disaster
2005 New-Home Construction and Inspection Abuses - Final Report
2005 Funding and Operations of County Clerks
2005 The Gifting of New Jersey Tax Officials
2006 Questionable and Hidden Compensation for Public School Administrators
2007 Charity Care: An Ailing System
2007 Public Higher Education Governance
2008 Waste and Abuse in Fire Truck Procurements
2009 Waste and Abuse in Local Government Employee Compensation and Benefits
2010 New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association
2012 Taxpayer Cost of Public-Employee Union Leave

REGULATORY, ETHICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OVERSIGHT

1969-70 County Prosecutor System
1972-73 Office of the Attorney General of New Jersey
1973-74 Narcotics Traffic and Drug Law Enforcement
1976-77 Casino Gambling
1979 Inadequate Sudden Death Investigations
1983-84 Inadequacy of Laws and Regulations Governing the Boxing Industry
1986 State Racing Commission's Regulatory Deficiencies
1986-87 Impaired and Incompetent Physicians

1993 Criminal Street Gangs
1996 Insurance Interests and Licensure of Former Insurance Commissioner Andrew J. Karpinski
1997 New Jersey Detective Agency
1999-2000 Computer Crime
2007 Integrity of Electronic Voting Machines
2014 New Jersey's Bail-Bond Industry
2015 Abuse and Influence-Peddling in New Jersey's Used-Car Industry
2016 No Bids, Lax Oversight and a Monopoly in Online Tax Sales

The following list summarizes the SCI's investigations, hearings and reports since the Commission began operations in 1969:

1969 Garbage Industry

The Commission's October 1969 report, responding to the Legislature's request for an investigation, exposed infiltration of the solid waste collection and disposal industry by organized criminal elements. Responding to a Commission recommendation, the Governor and Legislature enacted the New Jersey Antitrust Act in 1970.

The SCI also recommended licensing waste collectors and determining the real persons of interest in each collection and disposal company. The Governor and Legislature in 1970 enacted a law providing for licensing and regulating of the garbage industry by the State Public Utilities Commission, later the State Board of Public Utilities (BPU). In keeping with another SCI recommendation, the law also prohibited discrimination in the use of privately owned disposal facilities. A law providing for disclosure and investigation of the backgrounds of real parties in interest of waste firms was not passed until 1983, and its lengthy court challenge concluded in 1986.

1969-70 Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office-Misuse of Funds

After its February 1970 public hearing, the SCI recommended that all counties be served by full-time prosecutors. This proposal was gradually implemented, to the point where by 1986 all counties had full time prosecutors. The SCI

recommendation that supervisory regulation of prosecutors be centered in the Attorney General's department also was implemented. The Commission's report is contained in its 1970 Annual Report.

1969-70 County Prosecutor System

In an outgrowth of its investigation into the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office, the Commission undertook a broader inquiry resulting in a series of recommendations and actions to improve the administrative practices and accountability of prosecutor's offices statewide. One key Commission proposal led to legislation making county prosecutors and assistant prosecutors full-time positions.

1970-71 Organized Crime Control of Long Branch

Following a March and April 1970 public hearing, the SCI referred to the U.S. Attorney for New Jersey its findings, data and fiscal records relating to corporations formed by Anthony (Little Pussy) Russo. These materials were, in part, the basis for a 1971 indictment of Russo for failure to file corporate income tax returns. Russo pleaded guilty to that charge and was sentenced to three years in jail, to run concurrently with a New Jersey court sentence for perjury. (Russo subsequently was murdered).

Additionally, a police chief whose conduct was targeted by the SCI's probe resigned from office, and Long Branch voters at the next municipal

election following the public hearing elected a new administration. The Commission's report is contained in its 1970 Annual Report.

1970-71 Corrupt State Purchasing Practices

After a June 1970 public hearing (reported in the Commission's 1970 Annual Report), a state buyer who was receiving payoffs from vendors was dismissed. SCI records were turned over to the Attorney General's office, which obtained an indictment charging the buyer with misconduct in office. He pleaded guilty, was fined and placed on probation.

Additionally, officials of the State Division of Purchase and Property, who assisted in the investigation, revised purchasing and bidding procedures to deter rigging of bids, renewal of contracts without bids, and acceptance of unsatisfactory performance and supplies.

1970-71 Building Service Industry Abuses

The Commission's June 1970 public hearing (reported in its 1970 Annual Report) on restraints of trade and other abusive practices in the building service industry aroused the interest of the United States Senate Commerce Committee. The committee invited the SCI to testify at its 1972 public hearings on organized crime in interstate commerce. As a result of that testimony, the Antitrust Division of the United States Justice Department, with assistance from the SCI, began an investigation into an association which allocated territories and customers to

various member building service maintenance companies in New Jersey. In May 1974, a Federal Grand Jury indicted 12 companies and 17 officials for conspiring to shut out competition in the industry. The companies were the same as those involved in the SCI's public hearings. On Oct. 25, 1977, the defendants agreed to a consent judgment to abandon the practices alleged against them. Earlier, the government's criminal action against the defendants was completed in March 1976, by which time one company had pleaded guilty to the charges and the other defendants had pleaded no contest. Fines totaling \$233,000 were levied.

Additionally, after the Senate Commerce Committee's hearings, the U.S. General Services Administration amended its regulations to bar purchases of certain cleansing products sold by organized crime figures (as exposed by the SCI investigation).

1970-71 Hudson County Mosquito Commission Embezzlements

After the SCI probe, December 1970 public hearing and report (contained in the 1970 Annual Report), the Mosquito Commission was abolished, resulting in an annual county budget reduction of \$500,000.

After the SCI referred its findings to the Hudson County Prosecutor, a Grand Jury in 1971 handed up conspiracy and embezzlement indictments against the Mosquito Commission's executive director, his

two sons, his secretary and the Commission's engineer and foreman. The executive director pleaded guilty to embezzlement in 1972 and was sentenced to two-to-four years in jail. His sons were fined \$1,000 each and placed on four-year probation. The other indictments were dismissed.

1971 Misappropriation of Public Funds, Atlantic County

In December 1971, the Commission reported the details behind the diversion of over \$130,000 in public funds by the assistant county purchasing agent between 1958 and 1970, as well as the cover-up of the affair before and after his suicide. The County implemented several Commission recommendations to insure greater financial accountability.

After an October 1971 public hearing (reported in the Commission's 1971 Annual Report), two bills implementing SCI recommendations were enacted into law. One improved the urban renewal process and the other tightened statutory provisions to prevent a purchaser of publicly owned lands from receiving any part of the brokerage fee on such a purchase.

In addition, the Commission referred records to prosecutorial authorities. A Hudson County Grand Jury returned an indictment charging a former Jersey City building inspector with extorting \$1,200 from an official of the Port Jersey Corp. and obtaining money under false pretenses. The inspector was convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses, fined \$200 and

given a six-month suspended sentence.

1971-71 Point Breeze Development Frauds, Jersey City

After an October 1971 public hearing (reported in the Commission's 1971 Annual Report), two bills implementing SCI recommendations were enacted into law. One improved the urban renewal process and the other tightened statutory provisions to prevent a purchaser of publicly-owned lands from receiving any part of the brokerage fee on such a purchase. The Commission also referred records to prosecutorial authorities. A Hudson County Grand Jury returned an indictment charging a former Jersey City building inspector with extorting \$1,200 from an official of the Port Jersey Corp. and obtaining money under false pretenses. The inspector was convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses, fined \$200 and given a six-month suspended sentence.

1972 Stockton College Land Acquisition Deals

After the Commission issued a report in June 1972, the State Division of Purchase and Property implemented SCI recommendations for tighter controls over land acquisitions and evaluations, including pre-qualification of appraisers and post-appraisal reviews by nationally accredited appraisers.

1972-75 Improper Municipal Planning, Zoning Procedures

The SCI canceled scheduled public hearings after a one-day session because litigation prevented three key witnesses from testifying about land development in Madison Township in Middlesex County. Although the courts subsequently ruled the witnesses must testify, the Middlesex Prosecutor in the meantime had requested the SCI to postpone its hearings and submit its investigative data for prosecutorial use. In early 1974 the Middlesex Grand Jury indicted three former Madison Township officials for extortion, bribery, misconduct in office and perjury in connection with housing development kickback schemes. In February 1975, a former Township councilman was found guilty of extortion and misconduct in office.

1972-73 Bank Fraud in Middlesex County

The SCI canceled public hearings in this investigation at the request of bank examiners who feared a bank would be forced to close in the face of adverse hearing disclosures. Federal authorities, after receiving the SCI's investigative findings and data, arrested Santo R. Santisi, who had been president of the targeted Middlesex County Bank, on charges of misapplication of more than \$500,000 in bank funds, authorizing bank loans not approved by bank directors to a holding company he controlled and to his associates. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in prison. A member of the bank's board of directors pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a one-year prison

term. Suspended prison sentences were imposed on two others, including Santisi's lawyer, after they also pleaded guilty. The Commission's report is contained in its 1972 Annual Report.

1972-73 Office of the Attorney General of New Jersey

With the assistance of former Supreme Court Justice John J. Francis as Special Counsel, and at the request of the Attorney General and a Senate Committee, the Commission reported in January 1973 the results of its investigation into allegations surrounding the criminal investigation of former Secretary of State Paul J. Sherwin. The report exonerated the Attorney General and Criminal Justice Director on charges of a cover-up.

1972 Organized Crime in Ocean County

The Commission exposed organized crime activities in a February 1972 public hearing and its 1972 Annual Report.

SCI records were made available to federal authorities, who subsequently obtained extortion-conspiracy indictments against nine organized crime figures active in the New York-New Jersey region. One was Frank (Funzi) Tieri, then the acting leader of the Genovese organized crime family. The indictments described a shylock loan dispute which culminated in a "sit-down" organized crime jargon for a star-chamber trial which was described publicly for the first time by

Herbert Gross, an informant, at the SCI's public hearings. The federal investigation resulted in the conviction in 1980 of Tieri, who by then had risen to "boss-of-bosses" among New York's organized crime families. An SCI agent testified for the prosecution during Tieri's trial.

1972-74 Workers Compensation Frauds

The Commission's May and June 1973 public hearing and January 1974 report helped lead to a major overhaul of the workers compensation system in New Jersey.

The SCI's investigative findings were referred to the Essex County Prosecutor, who in 1975 obtained indictments of two partners of a law firm and the firm's business manager in connection with bill-padding and a phony medical treatment scheme. The indictments charged the defendants with conspiring with certain doctors and others to submit fraudulent reports to insurance companies. All indictments were dismissed but one, which charged a lawyer-defendant with obtaining money under false pretenses. Essex authorities, after being deputized in Middlesex County, obtained a seven-count indictment from a Middlesex Grand Jury.

In addition, the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission enlisted the SCI's assistance in its investigation and exposure of Workers Compensation frauds involving dock workers in 1974-75.

Finally, three New Jersey Judges of

Compensation were suspended, one of whom subsequently was dismissed by the Governor and suspended from law practice for six months by the New Jersey Supreme Court.

1973-74 Passaic County Vocational-Technical School-Misuse of Funds and U.S. Surplus

The Commission's public hearing in September 1973 and report (contained in its 1973 Annual Report) included many recommendations for improving surplus property distribution and tightening school purchasing practices to prevent thefts and abuse.

The SCI referred its probe data to the Attorney General's Criminal Justice Division, which in May 1974, obtained a State Grand Jury indictment charging the school's business manager-purchasing agent with bribery and misconduct in office. The official was convicted of bribery, sentenced to one-to-nine years in prison and fined \$9,000. The conviction was upheld by an appellate court in 1977. In March 1977, Passaic County Freeholders filed a civil suit against the official, resulting in a court order that he return all salary received while he was suspended from his job, as well as the bribe money. In February 1978, the official agreed under a court-approved settlement to repay the county more than \$50,000 in 60 installments during a five-year period after his release from jail.

1973-74 Narcotics Traffic and Drug Law Enforcement

In a December 1973 public hearing and its 1973 Annual Report, the Commission recommended mandatory minimum sentences for serious offenders, forfeitures of money seized in connection with narcotics arrests and the establishment of full-time prosecutors. All were substantially implemented by the Legislature and law enforcement authorities.

The SCI identified the victim of a murder and then located three suspects and participated in their arrests. In October 1974, one of the suspects was convicted of the murder. The other two defendants pleaded guilty to lesser charges and testified for the prosecution. Also, as a result of evidence referred by the SCI to the Essex County Prosecutor, a burglary ring was exposed by the Prosecutor's staff. A Newark jeweler and his son were indicted and convicted of conspiracy and of receiving stolen property. The Essex Grand Jury in 1974 handed up more than 20 indictments against members of the burglary ring.

1974 Pseudo-Charitable Firms Misusing Handicapped Fundraising

The SCI acquainted federal authorities with investigative findings during and after this probe. Subsequently, the owner of one company and the sales manager of another company, who were targets of a June 1974 public hearing and September 1974 report, pleaded guilty to federal charges of fraud.

Two laws were enacted in 1977 that implemented SCI recommendations. One law required authorization by the Attorney General before a corporation could identify itself as a fund raiser for the handicapped or the blind. The other statute required professional fund raisers to submit financial reports to the Attorney General.

1974 Conflicts of Interest at Delaware River Port Authority

Based on evidence from the SCI probe, reported in October 1974, the Port Authority claimed more than \$64,000 from its former chairman as repayment of profits his firms made on Authority construction projects. The claim was settled in 1977 for \$50,666. Although the former chairman was absolved of any wrongdoing, he was not reappointed to the Authority.

1974-75 Lindenwold Municipal Corruption

As a result of State Grand Jury indictments in 1975, a former Lindenwold mayor and a real estate developer pleaded guilty to bribery and conspiracy charges as their trial was scheduled to begin. One former councilman was found guilty on three counts and another former councilman was found guilty on two counts at the conclusion of the trial in October 1977. The SCI's December 1974 public hearing and investigative findings reported in its 1974 Annual Report led to these actions.

1975-77 Investigation of Medicaid Abuses

A number of statutory and regulatory steps were taken during and subsequent to the Commission's investigations, interim reports and public hearings. These actions included the Legislature's enactment of a New Jersey Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act, as well as a law increasing maximum penalties for bilking the Medicaid program through overbilling and false billing.

Many of the Commission's recommendations were adopted by the Division of Medical Assistance and Health Services as a result of the SCI's six reports and its public hearings in June 1975 and January, May and October 1976.

1975-76 Land Acquisition Deals in Middlesex County

As a result of the SCI's exposures in this investigation, the Administrator of the County's Land Acquisition Department was suspended and the County government moved to institute a more stringent process of checks and balances on land acquisition procedures. Even before the SCI completed its hearings in January 1976, arrangements were being formalized voluntarily by state officials, alerted by the Commission's findings, for the transfer of the Green Acres appraisal and post-appraisal review and control system from the Department of Environmental Protection to the Department of Transportation one of many general and technical recommendations by the Commission that were implemented. The SCI

reported its findings in its 7th Annual Report for 1975.

SCI data was referred to the Middlesex County Prosecutor's office, which investigated the conduct of the County Land Acquisition Department. In September 1976, a Grand Jury returned a presentment in which it said that while it found "no provable criminal act" by the department's former administrator, his activities "indicated an insufficient expertise and lack of concern to perform his office in the best interest of the citizens." The presentment also criticized the collection of political contributions from appraisers, "which if not improper under law certainly gave the appearance of impropriety."

1976-77 Prison Furlough Abuses

Following the SCI probe and May 1976 public hearing, a State Grand Jury indicted in December 1976 a former Trenton State Prison clerk for false swearing and perjury. These charges related to a forged Superior Court Appellate Division opinion which was inserted into the record of an inmate, Patrick Pizuto, enabling him to obtain a premature release from incarceration. (Pizuto became a federally protected informant in an unrelated case.) In January 1977, five former inmates of Leesburg Prison were indicted on charges of escape by means of fraudulent furloughs. These indictments led to convictions or guilty pleas. The Commission's report is contained in its 8th Annual Report for 1976.

1977-78 Misuse of Public Funds in the Operation of Non-Public Schools for Handicapped Children

The Commission's January 1978 public hearing and May 1978 report exposed widespread misuse of public funds and recommended legislative and administrative changes.

1976-77 Casino Gambling

After voters approved casino gambling in Atlantic City on November 2, 1976, the Governor asked the Commission to undertake a review of the problems and consequences and to recommend measures to preclude criminal intrusion. Many of the Commission's recommendations, contained in its April 1977 report, were enacted into law.

1977-78 Organized Crime in Atlantic City

The Commission's investigation and August 1977 public hearing confirmed the infiltration by the organized crime family of Angelo Bruno of Philadelphia into certain legitimate businesses including cigarette vending companies and nightclubs after the legalization of casino gambling in Atlantic City. Also revealed were attempts by associates of the Gambino organized crime family to purchase a major Atlantic City hotel and by a New England mobster to intrude into the operation of a casino gambling school. In 1979, the Legislature enacted a law strengthening the licensing requirements for the cigarette industry to proscribe licensure of organized crime members or associates. The Commission's reports on these problems are contained in its

9th Annual Report for 1977 and a separate December 1977 report.

1977-78 Boarding Home Abuses

The SCI's June 1978 public hearing and November 1978 report on this investigation were among a number of public actions by various agencies that led to the enactment of a boarding home reform law. However, this law did not implement a major recommendation of the SCI - that is, to center boarding home licensing and monitoring obligations, which were spread among three departments of government, into one department.

1978-79 Absentee Ballot Frauds

The Commission's report is contained in its 10th Annual Report for 1978. Many of the SCI's proposed reforms, drafted in cooperation with the Attorney General's office after a December 1978 public hearing, have been enacted.

1978-79 Injury Leave Practices

After the January 1979 Commission report, inappropriate deductions of social security and income taxes from wages paid to public employees under various municipal and county injury leave policies were halted and efforts were made to recoup such deductions in the past.

1979 Inadequate Sudden Death Investigations

Following the Commission's November 1979 report, efforts to

reform the county medical examiner system were begun. However, none of the proposed revisions included the SCI's major recommendations that a statewide regional system of medical examiners be established, operating with accredited forensic pathologists in conjunction with the Institute of Forensic Science in Newark.

1979-80 Questionable Public Insurance Procedures

The Commission's proposed reforms for the purchase and regulation of county and municipal insurance programs, contained in an April 1980 report, were submitted to the Legislature in bill drafts.

1980-81 Organized Crime Infiltration of Dental Care Plans

The Commission held a public hearing in December 1980 and issued a report in June 1981. Legislation was enacted in 1982-83 incorporating the Commission's recommendations for barring organized crime influence in dental care plans sold to labor unions and for increased auditing, monitoring and financial disclosure for such plans. The SCI was represented by a Commissioner and its Executive Director at a U.S. House Aging Committee hearing in 1981 on abuses of health care trust funds and at a public hearing by the Pennsylvania Crime Commission in 1981 on its probe of mob influence over the operation of labor union dental plans.

1981-82 Mismanagement of the New Jersey Housing Finance Agency

During the course of this investigation, the HFA's Executive Director, William Johnston, a subject of the inquiry, resigned and a new reform administration was put in place. After the issuance of the SCI's initial report in March 1981, certain HFA personnel discussed in the report resigned or were dismissed and new procedures for processing housing projects were instituted. The Commission's investigative findings, also contained in a December 1982 final report, were submitted to various prosecutorial authorities.

1981-82 Organized Crime Labor Relations Profiteering at Mass Housing Construction Sites

Contained in the 13th Annual Report for 1981, this report spurred tremendous interest, but no action was taken on the SCI's recommendations at either the state or federal level.

1981-83 Misconduct in the Operation of Certain County and Local Sewerage and Utility Authorities

This probe, July 1982 public hearing and March 1983 report resulted in the enactment of a comprehensive law giving the State Local Government Services Division the same effective control over the fiscal and administrative operations of sewerage and other local authorities that it exercises over municipalities.

1982 Inappropriate Activities of the Lakewood Municipal Industrial Commission

The August 1982 report on this inquiry resulted in the enactment in 1984-85 of the SCI's recommendations for reforming the operations of all such commissions.

1983 Abuse and Misuse of Credit Controls at Gambling Casinos

This inquiry, March 1983 public hearing and June 1983 report resulted in more effective casino credit controls, albeit less stringent than recommended by the Commission.

1983 Improprieties in the Leasing of State Lands at Great Gorge in Sussex County to a Ski Resort

The March 1983 public hearing and August 1983 report were followed by criminal and civil actions based on the SCI's investigative findings, which resulted in the reimbursement of millions of dollars owed to the State and in substantial fines and other penalties against the major principals of the Vernon Valley conglomerate and its subsidiary companies.

1983-84 Inadequacy of Laws and Regulations Governing the Boxing Industry

In line with the SCI's recommendations, contained in its March 1984 interim report, a law was passed revising the tax structure for boxing events, and another bill revising

the entire administration of the sport, including medical and safety provisions, was subsequently enacted. Revelation of improprieties by the State Athletic Commissioner led to his resignation. The regulatory reforms, particularly those that were intended to protect the health and physical welfare of boxers, as enacted in 1988, fell far short of the SCI's reform proposals.

1984 Misconduct and Inappropriate Controls in the Newark School Security System

Bills were introduced in the 1986-88 Legislature to implement certain reforms recommended by the June 1984 SCI report.

1984 Excessive Spending and Near-Insolvency of the Newark Board of Education/Newark Teachers Union Supplemental Fringe Benefits Fund

After a December 1984 public hearing, a report on the investigative findings was incorporated in the Commission's 16th Annual Report for 1984. Litigation involving the Fund's director, who was dismissed during the SCI probe, was brought.

1983-85 Organized Crime in Boxing

The SCI's December 1985 final report confirmed so serious an intrusion of organized crime into boxing that, were the same mob presence to afflict such other professional sports as baseball or football, it would constitute a public scandal.

Dissection of a dozen case histories not only reflected the ineffectiveness of the regulatory process in stamping out organized crime but also the inability of the regulators – and managers and promoters as well to prevent boxers from becoming brain-damaged and blinded. As a result, the SCI joined the American Medical Association and other medical groups in urging that professional boxing be banned. In the meantime, the SCI proposed a series of further reforms, to reduce the physical hazards of boxing, as well as its organized crime taint. Bills requiring background checks of prospective licensees, including promoters and managers, were enacted in 1986-87. Other “reforms” which were below the standards urged by the SCI also were enacted in 1988 (See 1983-88 interim report on boxing).

1985-86 Probes of N.J. Division of Motor Vehicles

1) Photo license controversy, an investigation directed by the Legislature to be completed in 30 days. In a June 1985 report, the Commission criticized the Division of Motor Vehicles and the Attorney General for the intentional non-disclosure of a major political contributor’s proposed role in a universal photo license system.

2) Investigation, December 1985 public hearing and report (combined with the Commission’s 1985 Annual Report) on the DMV’s politicized, inefficient agency system. The Commission recommended conversion of all motor vehicle agencies to state operated entities, as well as internal reforms

within the Division to enhance the integrity of the licensing and registrations processes.

3) Investigation of the DMV-Price Waterhouse computer fiasco, which had its origins in the collapse of the DMV’s services to the public in mid-1985. This probe resulted in a June 1986 report critical of DMV’s management of the computer project, as well as the serious policy misjudgments and professional misconduct by the computer contractor. The report made recommendations for reform of bid waiver procedures.

1986 State Racing Commission’s Regulatory Deficiencies

In an October 1986 letter to the Racing Commission, the SCI noted the Racing Commission’s reform efforts during the course of the investigation, but emphasized numerous areas race track security and integrity, regulatory timidity, auditing of track operations, more stringent drug controls and tighter licensing procedures that remained to be corrected. Legislation incorporating SCI reform proposals was enacted.

1986-87 Organized Crime-Affiliated Sub-Contractors on Casino and Publicly Funded Construction Projects

This report was combined with the Commission’s Annual Report for 1986. It recommended centralization and strengthening of state and Casino

Control Commission procedures for prequalifying and disqualifying prospective contractors and subcontractors. The investigative findings demonstrated that two mob-operated companies had amassed millions in revenues from casino projects and public works from which they should have been barred. Bills which would extend Control Commission scrutiny to subcontractors and casino license applicants were enacted.

1986-87 Impaired and Incompetent Physicians

A report on the Commission's investigation on impaired and incompetent physicians was issued in October 1987. The report was critical of the New Jersey Medical Society's Impaired Physicians Program and the inability of the IPP and the State Board of Medical Examiners to adequately rehabilitate and monitor impaired doctors to prevent harm to patients. After Commission staff participated in Senate committee hearings, the Legislature and Governor enacted the Professional Medical Conduct Reform Act on January 12, 1990 (effective July 13, 1990). The law substantially improves the reporting, rehabilitation and supervision of impaired and incompetent doctors.

1986-88 Union Lake

The Commission investigated the process by which the State Green Acres program acquired Union Lake in Cumberland County.

The March 1988 report concluded that the Department of Environmental Protection failed to follow good management and internal communications procedures in taking title to the lake, which was contaminated with arsenic and held in place by a deteriorated dam. Revised acquisition procedures and a successful state lawsuit resulted from the Commission's findings.

1986-88 Check Cashing Industry

The Commission revealed in an April 1988 public hearing and August 1988 report the extent to which the check cashing industry in New Jersey is used by organized crime to finance loansharking and other forms of racketeering, as well as to defraud companies. Dozens of referrals of information were made to law enforcement and administrative agencies in New Jersey and New York.

1987-89 Solid Waste Regulation

Revisiting regulatory failures and criminal involvement in the solid waste industry in New Jersey, the Commission concluded in an April 1989 report that the Solid Waste Utility Control Act of 1970, enacted after the Commission's 1969 report on the garbage industry, had failed as a regulatory mechanism. The Commission found that organized crime, while no longer dominant, still had a presence in the industry. Moreover, the regulatory system had failed to stimulate competition in an industry that was amenable to it. In

response to a Commission recommendation, the Legislature and Governor enacted a law to phase out an ineffective system of utility-style rate regulation of solid waste collectors.

1988-89 Cocaine

The SCI held a public hearing in November 1988 and issued a report in March 1989 regarding the cocaine problem in New Jersey. The Commission recommended a major increase in the state's commitment to help solve all facets of this serious criminal, social and health problem.

1989 Overview of Organized Crime

In its 1989 Annual Report, the Commission detailed the status of traditional and non-traditional organized crime groups in New Jersey.

1989-90 AIDS Prevention Program — State Department of Health

Allegations of impropriety in the AIDS prevention program in the Department of Health were made at a public hearing of the Assembly Committee on Health and Human Resources. The Commission found most of those allegations to be without merit but did find some laxity in the grant review process. In its January 1990 letter to the Committee Chairman, the Commission also found a mindset at the Department that virtually no irregularity would be sufficient to cancel a financial grant so long as the avowed purpose of the grant appeared on the surface to be served.

1988-90 New Jersey School Boards Association

The Commission issued a report in April 1990 about serious deficiencies in the management of the School Boards Association that led to losses of more than \$800,000 in the investment of funds entrusted to the NJSBA Insurance Group by local school districts. The NJSBA has made substantial progress toward reform.

1988-91 Garment Industry

An October 1990 public hearing and April 1991 report on the garment industry revealed numerous economic problems in the industry as a whole, as well as many instances of workers and contractors being taken advantage of by unscrupulous entrepreneurs. The investigation also revealed the intrusion of organized crime into garment trucking in New Jersey.

1990-91 Afro-Lineal Organized Crime

In furtherance of its responsibility to keep the public informed about organized crime in the state, the Commission held a November 1990 public hearing into the problem of organized criminality by persons of African heritage. The hearing and a March 1991 report dealt with gangs of African-Americans, Jamaicans and others.

1990-91 Video Gambling

In a January 1991 public hearing and September 1991 report, the Commission assessed the complicated

problem of video gambling, including the ramifications of organized crime involvement as well as weaknesses in the statutes that apply to gambling devices.

1992 New Jersey Transit's Bus Subsidy Program

The Commission held a public hearing in July 1992 into allegations of serious irregularities in NJT's \$5 million Bus Subsidy Program. The Commission revealed that two bus companies had, largely through the inattention of NJT overseers, been able to obtain several million dollars in subsidies for the personal and private commercial expenses of the companies' owners. As a result of the Commission's findings, NJT undertook an extensive reform effort. Criminal charges stemming from the Commission's probe resulted in prison terms and/or community service and restitution totaling more than \$750,000 by five individuals in February 1995.

1991-92 Organized Crime in Bars

At a public hearing in February 1992, the Commission released information for the first time showing that elements of organized crime had gained control of numerous bars and restaurants in New Jersey. The Commission's investigation found that state and local regulators were doing little to enforce fundamental policies established by the Legislature in 1937 and reaffirmed in 1985. A preliminary report on investigations of liquor license applications was issued in March 1992 and a final report in October 1992.

1991-92 Motor Fuel Tax Evasion

In an October 1991 public hearing and February 1992 report detailing the findings of an investigation, the Commission showed how motor fuel tax evasion in New Jersey resulted in tens of millions of dollars in annual tax losses to the state. Legislation resulting from the Commission's work corrected the statutory flaws which permitted the fraud to occur, and allowed the state Treasury to recoup at least \$22 million annually. The Commission's report in this case was among the first in the nation to demonstrate publicly a direct link between traditional organized crime elements of La Cosa Nostra and the emerging trans-national Russian Mafia.

1992 Bergen County Utilities Authority

The Commission issued a comprehensive report in December 1992 detailing how the BCUA, through mismanagement and poor planning, had crafted an extravagant solid waste disposal program that needlessly cost the ratepayers of Bergen County many millions of dollars. The Commission's report resulted in a number of significant cost-saving actions and led to a 1995 task force study recommending privatization of BCUA sewage treatment services.

1992 - Present: Local Government Corruption

As part of the Commission's continuing assault on local

government corruption and the conditions which sustain it, public hearings were held in January 1992 and a report was issued in September. The report detailed purchasing scams, corrupted inspections, tainted land use decisions and a raft of embezzlements of government funds. A key focus involved troubling examples where organized crime has capitalized on the presence of municipal corruption. At least two statutes incorporating the Commission's recommendations have been enacted, and a number of other bills are under consideration by the Legislature.

1993 Fiscal Year '89 Over-Expenditures, Division of Developmental Disabilities

At the Attorney General's request, the Commission reviewed issues related to overspending in fiscal 1989 by the Division of Developmental Disabilities amid disclosures that the Division, under a former director, greatly exceeded its budget by awarding unauthorized contracts to providers of services for the disabled. The Commission found deficient contract monitoring coupled with a lack of competition in procurement at the Division's parent agency, the Department of Human Services. The Commission recommended a range of improvements in DHS procurement and oversight procedures.

1993 Belleville Township

Pursuing a widespread probe of municipal corruption in New Jersey launched statewide in 1992, the

Commission identified various failings in financial and purchasing areas in Belleville, including violations of bidding laws, expenditures in excess of appropriations and the absence of appropriate fiscal checks and balances. The Commission also examined allegations of administrative abuse involving the Township Fire Department.

1993 Quality Education Money-Lyndhurst

In conducting fact-finding for the State Board of Education, the Commission determined that the Commissioner of Education's failure to follow announced grant-review procedures led to an improper grant of \$1.5 million in discretionary funds to the community of Lyndhurst, Bergen County.

1993 Passaic High School Print Shop

Examining irregularities within the Passaic School District, the Commission reported on an industrial arts supervisor's use of high school facilities, supplies, faculty on overtime and work-study students to conduct a private printing business at taxpayer expense. The supervisor, Lawrence Mayo, was sentenced and ordered to pay restitution based upon criminal charges stemming from the Commission's probe.

1993-94 Criminal Street Gangs

Recognizing that criminal street gangs pose a most serious threat to New

Jerseyans as a whole, and to New Jersey youths in particular, the Commission conducted a groundbreaking assessment that culminated in two days of public hearings in June. The Commission's work product became an integral part of a broad new push by policy makers to reform and reinvigorate the state's juvenile justice system. In a March 17, 1994 executive order, Governor Whitman listed the Commission's report, *Criminal Street Gangs*, published in February 1994, as an important resource to be utilized by her Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice.

1993-94 Money Laundering

In December 1993, to highlight its assault on the deleterious effects of money laundering by the criminal underworld in New Jersey, the Commission held two days of public hearings to focus on the need for an explicit criminal statute targeting such unscrupulous financial activity for prosecution. In October 1994, the Legislature enacted and Governor Whitman signed into law a measure implementing the Commission's key recommendations.

1994 Nursing Home Certificates of Need

At the request of the Assembly Health and Human Services Committee, the Commission examined the state Health Department's certificate-of-need process and the efficacy of an executive branch policy aimed at insulating the program from abuse by unscrupulous officials. In a February 25, 1994 letter, the Commission recommended

statutory codification of Gov. Whitman's Executive Order No. 2, which sets forth criteria for the establishment of blind trusts by officials with financial holdings in such facilities.

1994 River Vale Recreation Department

Responding to complaints from residents of River Vale Township, Bergen County, the Commission examined the township's recreation department and the operation of its youth sports programs. In a May 26, 1994 letter to the township administrator, the Commission noted cash missing from departmental accounts amid sloppy and inappropriate recordkeeping. Recommendations included an overhaul of internal control mechanisms and the establishment of effective fiscal safeguards.

1994 Point Pleasant School District

Alerted by concerned local taxpayers, the Commission examined questionable financial practices related to the operations of the Point Pleasant Community School in Ocean County and the terms of a lucrative separation-of-employment agreement with a former school superintendent. As a result of the Commission's August 1994 report, the Community School's former director, Vito Dellegrippo, pled guilty to two criminal charges of theft by deception. At his June 16, 1995 sentencing, he was placed on probation for 30 months, required to pay \$5,000 in restitution and barred

for life from holding public office. The school district transferred operation of the Community School to the County Educational Services Commission. The Commission's report served as a guide for other school districts and municipalities on avoiding similar abuses.

1994 Marlboro State Psychiatric Hospital

In an October 1994 report, the Commission revealed a tableau of waste, fraud, theft and corruption in which the squandering of taxpayer dollars virtually had become business as usual. The report prompted the Department of Human Services to send special review teams to Marlboro and other state institutions, and on February 23, 1995, the department confirmed serious problems across the board in inventory control, the granting of sick leave/injury benefits, purchasing and fiscal oversight. The findings spurred a number of systemic reforms in those and other key areas. Utilizing the Commission's evidence, the department also disciplined six Marlboro employees, dismissing two.

1994 Medical Provider Contracts

The Commission examined allegations of organized crime influence over firms that were awarded no-bid contracts to provide pharmaceutical services and unit-dose medications to patients at the Essex County Hospital Center, Jail, Jail Annex and Geriatric Center. In a letter to the County Board of Freeholders' President, the Commission alerted local officials of questionable circumstances related to the contracts and urged the

adoption of appropriate procedures for competitive bidding practices.

1994 Borough of Jamesburg

The Commission launched an investigation into the governmental operations of the Borough of Jamesburg, Middlesex County, in February 1993 after receiving numerous citizen complaints of corruption at the hands of key municipal officials. In a November 1994 report, the Commission revealed a systemic pattern of official misconduct, nepotism and abuse of the public trust so pervasive as to cause local budgetary hardships and jeopardize the local police department. The probe prompted the departure of longtime Borough Tax Assessor Carmen Pirre, spurred a Treasury Department audit and paved the way for wholesale municipal reforms. Richard Gardiner, director of the state Division of Taxation, stated in a February 27, 1995 letter: "This case is a prime example of governmental agencies working in a cooperative and efficient manner to accomplish common goals and to achieve worthwhile objectives."

1995 Organized Crime in Bars Part II

Following up on the ground-breaking 1992 report, the Commission exposed organized crime's continuing infiltration of New Jersey's licensed commercial bar and tavern industry. The 1995 report highlighted the threat posed by this phenomenon both to the integrity of the licensing system and to the state's overall economy. In a

series of recommendations for systemic reform, the Commission urged more vigorous enforcement of existing laws, as well as the adoption of additional measures necessary to strengthen the system of licensure and enforcement.

1995 Garfield School District

Pursuing a statewide assault on local government corruption launched in 1992, the Commission detailed evidence of organized crime connections, conflicts of interest and malfeasance involving personnel of the Garfield School District in Bergen County. Responding to the Commission's finding, district officials took steps to ensure greater accountability in the administration of a \$9 million lease/purchase program, as well as in other areas. A follow-up investigation by the state Education Department's Office of Compliance resulted in a number of reforms and actions, including a recommendation that the district reimburse the lease/purchase program fund \$279,647.45 and that it re-state its financial statements accordingly.

1995 County Clerks' Trust Funds

The Commission conducted a statewide review of trust funds for county clerks and registers of deeds and found that substantial sums were being used outside the statutory scope for which they were established. The investigation also revealed a number of questionable disbursements for such things as renovations, expensive decorations and furnishings in personal offices; the purchase of "specialty advertising,"

including pens, T-shirts and calendars; the payment of service club dues; and excessive travel expenses for conferences in resort cities.

1995 Casino Control Commission

A Commission probe of irregularities at New Jersey's Casino Control Commission revealed records that had been falsified and forged in connection with an improper scheme to award "golden parachutes" to former employees. The investigation also produced evidence of abuses involving official cars and expense allowances by Casino Control Commission personnel. The Commission's report, issued in September, resulted in a range of internal administrative reforms and in disciplinary action against the Casino panel's chief of staff.

1995 Grant to N.J. Marine Sciences Consortium and Sham Retirement of East Brunswick School District Teacher

The Commission found that a \$500,000 grant was improperly awarded based upon undue political pressure to the New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium. The investigation also revealed that East Brunswick School District officials, at unnecessary cost to taxpayers, circumvented tenure rules and orchestrated the retirement of a teacher who held dual employment under the grant. In a written response to the Commission's report, Education Commissioner Leo Klagholz said the findings provided

“several valuable observations and recommendations concerning the approval of contract settlements, the outside employment of school staff who are on sick leave, and the potential for abuse of pension funds. The Department of Education will pursue each of these matters and recommended needed policy changes to the appropriate authorities.”

1995 N.J. State Commission of Investigation - An Important Agency for the Future

In May, the Commission submitted a comprehensive report recounting its history and record of performance to a special review committee. The report provided the panel and the public at large with a detailed and authoritative recitation of the salutary results of the nearly 90 investigations undertaken by the Commission up to that date.

1996 Russian-Emigre Crime in the Tri-State Region

The Commission joined forces with state-level agencies in New York and Pennsylvania to examine the increasing threat posed by criminal elements emanating from within the former Soviet Union. The resulting report, issued in June, warned that gangsters with roots in the former Soviet Republics have established a strong and abiding presence in the region, engaging in a wide array of crimes that range from sophisticated financial frauds to narcotics trafficking to murder. Evidence developed by the project's staff showed that members of disparate Russian-Emigre crime groups

here have the potential to become one of the most formidable organized crime challenges since the advent of *La Cosa Nostra*.

1996 Insurance Interests and Licensure of Former Insurance Commissioner Andrew J. Karpinski

A Commission investigation of circumstances leading to the 1995 resignation of this cabinet officer revealed a range of serious lapses in the ethics oversight system for officials in the Executive Branch of state government. In an October report, the Commission called for extensive reforms, the centerpiece of which was a recommended overhaul of the Executive Commission on Ethical Standards. Legislation incorporating key elements of the Commission's proposals was introduced in the Senate and Assembly in the aftermath of the investigation.

1997 Borough of Seaside Heights

Responding to citizen complaints, the Commission investigated the operations of the Borough of Seaside Heights, Ocean County, and found fiscal, administrative and procedural malfeasance so widespread as to transform the community's governing body itself into a tool for taxpayer abuse. This investigation, part of an intensified assault on local government corruption launched by the Commission in 1992, galvanized local reform efforts and led to the recovery of thousands of dollars in

taxpayer funds by various levels of government.

1997 Contract Labor — The Making of an Underground Economy

The Commission examined the activities of unscrupulous contract-labor providers, revealing an underground economy in which millions of dollars in state and federal income taxes and other levies are siphoned from the public coffers every year. This unprecedented investigation resulted in proposed legislative reforms and in heightened oversight at both the state and federal levels.

1997 New Jersey Detective Agency

Pursuing its statutory authority to provide oversight of the state's law enforcement system, the Commission examined an obscure entity known as the New Jersey Detective Agency and concluded that its members-handgun-carrying civilians who believe they have full police powers - pose a distinct danger to the community. The Commission's central recommendation - that the NJDA be abolished - was endorsed by the Governor and by top law enforcement officials, including the Attorney General and the Superintendent of the State Police.

1997 New Jersey School Busing Industry

A Commission investigation of New Jersey's public school transportation industry revealed a system rife with collusion, questionable bidding practices, poor record keeping and lax oversight. The Commission's findings

and recommendations provided a comprehensive framework for legislative and administrative reforms aimed at containing the state's exorbitant school-busing costs.

1998 City of Orange Township

In an investigation triggered by allegations of bidding and purchasing irregularities, the Commission found that from 1988-95, the city's operations were burdened by runaway expenses, unnecessary positions for political cronies, payment or unreasonably high salaries, lax financial procedures, the absence of purchasing controls, and violations of public bidding laws. The Commission investigation revealed tactics to extract political campaign contributions from public employees and private entities doing business with the city. The investigation also revealed the use of campaign funds for personal expenses and the misreporting of contributions and expenses to the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission. The investigation produced a wide range of recommendations for systemic reforms.

1998 Pension and Benefit Abuses

The Commission examined certain aspects of public employee pension and benefit programs and found abuse, manipulation and excessive expenditures that cost New Jersey taxpayers substantial sums of money every year. Questionable practices were detected in every region of the state, among municipalities, school

districts, community colleges and independent authorities. Underlying the abuses, the Commission found a system lacking in adequate oversight and accountability and a loophole-ridden statutory framework that licenses potentially inappropriate conduct by public officials. In response, the State Division of Pension and Benefits launched a series of inquiries to determine the proper course of action, including pension adjustments and recovery of overpayments, in connection with each case detailed in the report. The Commission also called for a series of legislative and regulatory reforms.

1999-2000 Computer Crime

In an unprecedented project conducted jointly with the office of the Attorney General, the Commission held three days of public hearings in February 1999 to examine the threat posed by computer-related crimes in New Jersey. The two agencies mobilized combined resources in recognition of the fact that the “dark side” of high technology, ranging from computer hacking and fraud to identity theft and child pornography, has grown to such an extent that a unified approach by law enforcement is required to meet the challenge. A final report was issued in June 2000.

1999-2000 Public School Roofing Projects

A statewide investigation of public school roof construction projects revealed widespread waste and abuse,

including conflicts of interest, subversion of public contracting, improper labor practices and inadequate oversight that place the safety of school children in jeopardy and cost New Jersey taxpayers millions of dollars each year. The Commission aired the preliminary findings of its investigation during a two-day public hearing in December 1999. A final report was issued in September 2000.

2001 Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

A statewide investigation of SPCAs revealed widespread abuse and malfeasance at the hands of numerous individuals responsible for animal welfare in New Jersey. The Commission’s findings resulted in a number of criminal prosecutions at the state and county levels and produced a series of recommended reforms to improve and strengthen animal-welfare operations in New Jersey. The final report was referenced as a key element in Governor James E. McGreevey’s Executive Order establishing a statewide Animal Welfare Task Force

2001-02 N.J. Enhanced Motor Vehicle Inspection Contract

The Commission examined events and circumstances leading to the design and award of a contract to privatize motor-vehicle inspection services and found the procurement process thoroughly tainted by mismanagement and influence-peddling. As a result, the projected cost of the seven-year contract

ballooned to nearly \$600 million, necessitating wholesale re-negotiation of key provisions. Findings and reform recommendations set forth by the Commission during public hearings in July 2001 and in a final report issued in March 2002 resulted in proposed legislation to strengthen the state contract procurement process and to shield it from manipulation through disclosure of contract lobbying and other measures.

2003-04 The Changing Face of Organized Crime in New Jersey

The Commission in May 2004 issued the final report of a multi-year project to examine the status, scope and changing shape of organized crime – the first such undertaking of its kind in New Jersey in more than a decade. Based on extensive work by Commission investigators in concert with personnel from other state, local and federal law enforcement agencies, and testimony from an array of witnesses who appeared during a two-day public hearing in 2003, the report incorporated a wide range of programmatic and policy recommendations designed to assist law enforcement authorities in meeting the new and difficult challenges of organized crime.

2003-05 New-Home Construction in New Jersey

The Commission in March 2005 issued the final report of a multi-year investigation into abuses in the new-home construction and inspection process. It capped an unprecedented, statewide inquiry that included five

days of public hearings in 2003 and 2004 to air findings of flawed and deficient practices in the new-home construction and inspection process, including shoddy workmanship, lax and corrupt construction inspections, blatant code violations, poor government oversight and inadequate home-warranty and other remedial options for consumers.

This investigation prompted Governor Richard J. Codey to sign Executive Order 33, which implemented a series of reforms, many of which were based on recommendations made in the Commission's report, to bolster the oversight of the home construction industry, to strengthen the inspection and enforcement process and to safeguard the home-buying public.

2004 E-ZPass: The Making of a Procurement Disaster

The Commission in June 2004 issued a report that found the contract to provide an electronic toll system for New Jersey roadways was the product of an ill-advised, inappropriate procurement process that lacked proper safeguards to ensure accountability. Amid conflicts of interest involving top Department of Transportation officials, proper due diligence was sacrificed for expediency and costly overruns and mechanical failures plagued the project from the start.

2005 Funding and Operations of County Clerks

The Commission found that millions of dollars in fees collected by County Clerks to officially record and file real

estate documents were used instead to subsidize general state and county budgets through a process that causes significant recording delays and constitutes a form of hidden taxation. Little of this money was returned to the Clerks' offices despite the increase in recording and filing fees amid the housing market boom.

2005 The Gifting of New Jersey Tax Officials

The Commission found that officials of the Taxation and Revenue Divisions of the New Jersey Treasury Department accepted thousands of dollars in gifts and entertainment from a vendor hired by the State to collect back taxes and then turned a blind eye when the firm padded its billings. Officials accepted meals, alcohol and outings courtesy of the vendor. In 2012, following a criminal trial in which they were found guilty of official misconduct, the two highest-ranking former officials were sentenced to one-year probation and barred for life from holding any public employment.

2006 Questionable and Hidden Compensation for Public School Administrators

In March 2006, the Commission issued a report that examined lucrative compensation agreements given to public school administrators and found these deals often include hidden perks that are not made public. These benefits may include the cashing in of unused sick and vacation time, salary boosts to pad pension payouts or deposits into tax-deferred personal accounts. The Commission called for greater

transparency of administrator salary information and tighter restrictions on pension padding.

2006-07 Subversion of Firearms Ammunition Sales

The Commission in February 2007 issued the final report of an investigation that showed the ease with which handgun ammunition may be legally purchased in New Jersey and called for reforms to tighten the sales restrictions. In response, legislation was enacted in January 2008 to regulate the sale of ammunition. The report followed a December 2006 public hearing that included testimony from law enforcement officials who said this largely unregulated area is contributing unnecessarily to rising gang violence.

2007 Public Higher Education Governance

Triggered by revelations of corruption at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, the Commission launched a broad-based investigation into the operations and administration of higher education and found an entire system vulnerable to waste, problematic governance and serious shortcomings in operational oversight, accountability and transparency. The inquiry showed that the deregulation of higher education in 1994 left the institutions to operate as islands unto themselves with no oversight. While institutional autonomy is important, the Commission concluded it must be coupled with proper governance and

oversight. In January 2010, Governor Jon Corzine signed legislation into law that incorporated a number of recommendations made by the Commission to reform New Jersey's higher educational system.

2007 Charity Care: An Ailing System

In April 2007, the Commission issued a report that showed New Jersey's Charity Care hospital-subsidy program failed to recover tens of millions of dollars due to fraud and the failure to pursue third party claims. To stop those losses, the Commission recommended safeguards to detect fraud and protect the integrity of the program. In response to these findings, the "Charity Care Fraud Prevention and Detection Act was signed into law by Governor Corzine in December 2007, incorporating reforms recommended in the report.

2007 Integrity of Electronic Voting Machines

The Commission investigated the process by which electronic voting machines are purchased and certified for use in New Jersey and in December 2007 issued a final report recommending the system be overhauled because it lacks competitive bidding, independent oversight and uniform contracting practices – weaknesses that expose the system to possible manipulation and abuse.

2008 Alarming Contracts: Waste and Abuse in Fire Truck Procurements

In September 2008, the Commission issued a report revealing that local

public purchasing authorities routinely rely on design specifications provided by manufacturers for the purchase of fire trucks. The Commission found that this occurs, in large part, because local officials lack technical expertise and have no guidance from the State to assist in the process. The Commission also found instances in which fire officials, doubling as sales representatives, financially profited by selling trucks to their own volunteer fire companies. The Commission recommended greater transparency and oversight in the procurement process.

2008-09 Criminal Street Gangs in New Jersey State Prisons

The Commission in May 2009 issued a report that recommended a series of reforms to assist the Department of Corrections combat a growing gang population that has manipulated systemic weaknesses in the prison system. The report followed a November 2008 public hearing that detailed how gang-affiliated inmates inside New Jersey state prisons have organized and thrived while behind bars. Most significantly, the investigation showed how these inmates are able to manipulate financial and communication systems in the prisons to further criminal enterprises on the streets.

2009 Public Benefit Abuses

In December 2009, the Commission issued a final report that found select local public employees are collecting extravagant benefits and perks costing taxpayers tens of millions of dollars.

The Commission found waste and abuse in a wide range of personnel compensation arrangements, including paid time off for Christmas shopping and exorbitant payouts for unused leave time. The Commission recommended uniform limits on leave time, regulation of severance payments and greater transparency in contracts and compensation arrangements. In 2010, comprehensive legislation was introduced to address all the reforms recommended by the Commission.

2010 New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association

In September 2010, the Commission revealed questionable and excessive spending and a lack of basic internal controls inside the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association, which oversees high school sports in New Jersey. The Commission found that the NJSIAA routinely violated its own policies and procedures to address prior financial mismanagement. Concluding that the organization was not capable of policing itself, the Commission recommended outside oversight if not a full government takeover of its operations, stricter financial controls and reduction and control of personnel expenses.

2011 Pills to Heroin: New Jersey's Flourishing Drug Trade

In June 2011, the Commission held a public hearing that examined the state of the criminal drug trade in New Jersey and identified a disturbing trend in which a growing number of young people are abusing prescription pills and, in many, cases ending up as heroin addicts because the street drug is a

cheaper substitute. Drug dealers use increasingly sophisticated techniques to both sell drugs and conceal their illegal activities presenting significant challenges for law enforcement.

2011 Circumvention of Oversight in Solid Waste and Recycling in New Jersey

The Commission in December 2011 reported that New Jersey's solid waste industry remains open to abuse and manipulation by criminal elements that circumvent the State's regulatory and oversight system. Government oversight of the industry is hampered by a lack of resources and a statute hamstrung by loopholes. The Commission recommended the creation of licenses for those engaged in recycling, greater scrutiny of those who seek to participate in the solid waste industry and centralized governmental supervision and enforcement.

2012 Union Work Public Pay – The Taxpayer Cost of Compensation and Benefits for Public-Employee Union Leave

In May 2012, the Commission exposed that some public-sector union representatives who receive paid leave from government jobs while they conduct union business are getting taxpayers to foot the bill for their salaries and benefits. In some cases, workers remain on paid leave for decades without doing any government work. The Commission found wide disparity in the way such leave is authorized, who tracks it and who ultimately pays the bill. The Commission recommended reforms to

establish uniform statutory rules for granting union leave and to enhance public disclosure and transparency of these arrangements.

2013 Scenes From An Epidemic – A Report on the SCI’s Investigation of Prescription Pill and Heroin Abuse

The Commission revealed that corrupt doctors and entrepreneurs with links to organized crime operate seemingly legitimate medical clinics to sell unnecessary prescriptions for painkillers. The July 2013 report culminated a comprehensive investigation into the illegal trafficking in and abuse of prescription painkillers and heroin. The Commission recommended creation of a statewide Strike Force to combat this multi-faceted problem, tougher penalties for prescription drug diversion, lower legal thresholds for heroin possession charges, the enhancement of New Jersey’s Prescription Monitoring Program and tighter controls on the prescription forms used by licensed physicians.

2014 Inside Out – Questionable and Abusive Practices in New Jersey’s Bail-Bond Industry

In May 2014, the Commission reported that bail-bond agents in New Jersey routinely engage in corrupt practices including the use and compensation of inmates to solicit customers behind bars. In order to edge out competitors, agents also negotiate discount bail-bond deals that put serious offenders back on the streets for a few hundred dollars or less. Further, the Commission found bail agencies operated by unlicensed individuals, some with extensive

criminal records. These practices occur, in part, because government regulation of the bail industry is weak and ineffective. The Commission recommended stronger oversight of the bail industry, legislation to make it a crime for an unlicensed person to solicit, negotiate or write bail, mandatory disclosure and judicial review of discount bail-bond deals and the creation of uniform bail-agent access rules for county jails.

2015 Gaming the System – Abuse and Influence Peddling in New Jersey’s Used-Car Industry

In December 2015, the Commission revealed that outside lobbying pressure enabled certain used-car dealers in New Jersey to receive favored treatment from the Motor Vehicle Commission. The inquiry focused on problems in the regulation of hundreds of used-car entities housed in a group settings known as “multi-dealer locations,” or MDLs, including one owned and operated by individuals linked to organized crime. As a result of lax oversight and enforcement, these MDLs profited from an assortment of questionable and unscrupulous activities at significant cost to taxpayers, consumers and commercial interests. The Commission recommended moving the oversight of used-car dealers to the Division of Consumer Affairs, the adoption of a “Used-Car Buyers’ Bill of Rights to provide consumer protection and the strengthening of New Jersey’s lobbyist disclosure requirements.

2016 Questionable Contracting – No Bids and Lax Oversight in Online Tax Sales

A private vendor had the inside-track for a pilot program to run New Jersey’s electronic municipal tax lien sales and even helped draft the rules that limited competition. The Commission’s investigation found that State officials failed to perform proper due diligence on the vendor’s partner company which is responsible for conducting the auctions and retains most of the revenue from the lien sales. The Commission recommended a series of statutory and regulatory reforms aimed at restoring the integrity of the online lien auction process, including immediate review of an online auction pilot program, and strengthening vendor disclosure requirements.

2016 Dirty Dirt: The Corrupt Recycling of Contaminated Soil and Debris

The Commission held a public hearing in May that detailed how convicted felons and individuals with ties to organized crime illegally dumped contaminated soil and construction debris near waterways and residential areas in New Jersey. The public hearing revealed how tainted material from out-of-state was trucked and dumped along the shoreline on Raritan Bay and at a small recycling center in South Jersey near the Delaware River that became a sprawling landfill occupied by acres of construction debris. Loopholes in the state’s recycling laws allowed these “dirt brokers” to keep their criminal ties secret because recycling operators are not subject to licensing requirements or basic background checks like those required for individuals and entities

involved in solid waste.

2016 Armed and Dangerous – Ten Years Later

The Commission revisited its 2007 report, *Armed and Dangerous: Guns, Gangs and Easy Access to Firearms Ammunition*, and found that while legislation enacted in response to the Commission’s findings made it harder for anyone who is not a gun owner to legally obtain bullets, the law does not go nearly far enough to ensure that ammunition sales are free from abuse. The Commission renewed its call for photographs to be included on State-issued firearms ammunition credentials to avoid fraudulent purchases and to give law enforcement more tools, such as a central database to track and monitor ammo sales.

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